

HISTORY
OF THE
GRAND LODGE
OF
Free and Accepted Masons
OF
IRELAND.

Vol. I.

LODGE OF RESEARCH, CC.

IRISH LIBRARY



Chief Librarian.

E 2073

LIBRARIES NI
WITHDRAWN FROM STOCK

THE GRAND LODGE
OF
FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS
OF
IRELAND.



PHOTO, CHANCELLOR, DUBLIN.

M. W. BROTHER THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
RICHARD WALTER JOHN, 6TH EARL OF DONOUGHMORE, K. P.,
GRAND MASTER OF
THE ANCIENT FREE & ACCEPTED MASONS OF IRELAND.
FROM THE PICTURE, AFTER G. FIDDES WATT, R. S. A.,
UNVEILED AT THE BICENTENARY CELEBRATION OF GRAND LODGE, 4TH JUNE, 1925.

HISTORY
OF THE
GRAND LODGE
OF
FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS
OF
IRELAND

BY
JOHN HERON LEPPER
AND
PHILIP CROSSLE.



VOL. I.

DUBLIN:
LODGE OF RESEARCH, CC.

1925.

Let all *Free Masons* so behave themselves, as to be *accepted* of God, the *Grand Architect* of the Universe, and continue to be, as they have ever been, the Wonder of the World: And let the *Cement* of the *Brotherhood* be so well preserved that the whole *Body* may remain as a *well-built Arch*.

Pennell's "Constitutions," 1730.



This first volume of our History, appearing most appropriately when we have just celebrated the bicentenary of our foundation, is full of interest to every Brother owing allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Ireland —

Thanks to the diligent & patient researches of our friends, we can appreciate the details of the Masonic life of our forerunners during the eighteenth century

as clearly as we see what is
going on now within our own doors
These early steps, perhaps in a
narrower field than is now open to
us, were always firm & courageous,
thad a true goal in view —

No one therefore will read these
pages without feeling encouraged in
his own Masonic work — our
early Brethren, and those who have
revised their records would be at one
in desiring no greater reward — on
our part, we can assure them all
of our cordial gratitude for their labours —

Donoughmore

Gm.

1925.



PREFACE.

In offering the Craft the result of our labours we are in duty bound to prefix an acknowledgment of indebtedness to those Brethren who have rendered these labours possible.

Our first thanks are due to the M.W. Brother the Earl of Donoughmore, Grand Master of Ireland, for having given his approval and support to the work and for the encouraging words in his own handwriting; also to the Deputy Grand Master, R.W. Brother Colonel Claude Cane, for the liberal and kindly spirit in which he approached the task of censorship.

The origin of the intention to produce this work lies with and is entirely due to the Members of the Lodge of Research. When Brother Edward H. Burne, the beloved and indefatigable Secretary of the Lodge, first urged the compiling of a History of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, the Brethren, with a truly Masonic spirit, took up the project and the Authors readily assented to endeavour to have the issue synchronise with the Bicentenary celebration of Grand Lodge. The Brethren of the Lodge did their portion nobly. They, without any hesitation whatsoever, guaranteed the financial responsibility which would be necessary to incur, and they generously supplied the means to enable records to be consulted and searches to be made; thus spontaneously demonstrating the confidence they entertained for the Authors, who, deeply sensible of this token of fraternal regard expressed towards them, do now tender their most grateful thanks.

Having thus shouldered the responsibility the Lodge of Research appealed to the Masonic Lodges, Chapters and Preceptories working under Irish Warrants, to assist in the venture. The appeal was not in vain. So kindly, so fraternally, so wholeheartedly have our Irish Brethren, from abroad as well as at home, responded—so well have they demonstrated the justifiable pride they take in the antiquity of the Masonic Constitution under which they work, as witness the names of the Subscribers, that the success of the venture is assured, and to those Brethren are due unbounded thanks for their fraternal trust and support.

This being largely a work of compilation and selection we owe much to the advice of several Masonic Students. In this respect we are particularly indebted to Brother W. J. Songhurst, the well-known Secretary of the famous Quatuor Coronati Lodge No. 2076

E.C. We have received from this erudite Mason and true Brother so much help drawn from his immense knowledge of Masonic history and so much support from his encouragement, that it is hardly an exaggeration to state that but for him this history might never have been written. In grateful thanks we place his name first of all those whose advice, criticism and friendship have, for many years past, meant more than we can convey in mere words.

Brother W. Wonnacott, Librarian of the Grand Lodge of England, is another of our English Brethren, whom we have seldom found uninstructed when information was desired about the history of the Premier Grand Lodge, and who never hesitated to impart it.

To Brothers A. C. Powell and J. E. S. Tuckett of Bristol, we are much indebted for exact details about the history of that Masonic Province, so interesting to Irish Masons, and for other good offices as well.

Brother Lionel Vibert of Bath also, has put us in his debt by his offer to bring this work to the notice of that wide circle of Masonic students who are readers of *Miscellanea Latomorum*. This fraternal help was accepted with gratitude, and is now acknowledged with the same feeling.

We are particularly indebted to Brothers Sir G. R. Blades, Bart., and Harold I. Johnson, of the Grand Master's Lodge, No. 1, London, for obtaining a copy of the extremely rare souvenir booklet of the visit, in 1912, to their Lodge of the Grand Master's Lodge of Ireland, and presenting same to the Lodge of Research. We are also indebted to Brother William Irons for his courteous advice upon various matters.

The culmination of the goodwill of our English Brethren was expressed by the action of the United Grand Lodge of England itself, which has kindly given us permission to reproduce in illustrations some of the treasures preserved in the Museum and Library of the Mother of Grand Lodges.

The generous sympathy and interest shown by these and other Masonic authorities in England towards our undertaking have been very potent in encouraging us to persevere.

In our own Country our special thanks are due to the City of Dublin Public Library Committee, and to Mr. P. J. Fennelly, Librarian of the Charleville Mall Library, for their courtesy in facilitating our search in the valuable collection of Dublin newspapers in the Gilbert Collection under Mr. Fennelly's care; to Brother J. Gilbert Smyly, F.T.C.D., Librarian of Trinity College Library; to R. Lloyd Praeger, D.Sc., Librarian to the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin; and to Brother Thomas Evans, Senior Library Assistant, National Library, Dublin.

Amongst those Brethren of light and learning in our own Constitution to whom we have never appealed for information in vain we must mention Brothers John Robinson; Col. the Rt. Hon. Robert H. Wallace; Dr. Henry F. Twiss; Augustus V. Davoren; William H. Woodworth; William Tait; Jack W. Chancellor; and numberless other Brethren, who have generously supplied us with information from sources at their disposal.

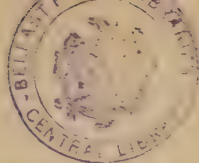
Our labours now past, and those yet to come, have been much lightened by the welcome co-operation of three Brethren in particular, W. Jenkinson of Armagh, J. Hewton of Belfast, and R. E. Parkinson of Downpatrick, who have undertaken the transcribing of original documents for us, a work needing much time, patience and unselfish enthusiasm. We offer them our thanks in as public a manner as possible.

Brothers Captain Erskine E. West, Rev. H. B. Swanzy and Alfred Molony, have all put us considerably in their debt for information willingly imparted about genealogical matters; and to Brother William Geoghegan for his care in superintending the photographing of the picture of Richard, Earl of Rosse, our First Grand Master.

Upon behalf of the Lodge of Research we must express the especial obligations we feel towards Brother George F. Healy for his courteous and valued advice during the progress of the undertaking under his personal supervision, and for the extremely good quality of the work turned out by the workmen in his printing house; and, we would be remiss did we not acknowledge the deep interest and great care devoted to the work by Mr. Alexander Burnett of Brother Healy's staff.

In like manner we must acknowledge how much we owe to Mr. James B. Aikin, of the "Irish Photo Engraving Company," Dublin, and to Brother John MacKay of his staff, both of them skilful Craftsmen, who have been indefatigable in the preparation of the illustrations that have passed through their hands, many of which, we may add, were most difficult to execute.

Having thus indicated some of our indebtedness, and confessing that we have found the time allotted to the work all too short for exhausting every available source of information, we now venture to let our book speak for our design, trusting that it will serve to remind not a few Irish Masons that they belong to a Constitution second to only one as regards antiquity, but second to none in spirit, in steadfastness and in repute. The aim of our labour has been to establish that high claim, and we believe that we have not laboured in vain.



CONTENTS.

<i>Chapter.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
I. THE EARLY CRAFT IN IRELAND.....	17
II. THE GENESIS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF IRELAND	41
III. THE STATUS OF FREEMASONRY IN IRELAND, 1725—1768	84
IV. THE GRAND LODGE OFFICERS, 1725—1788.....	128
V. NOTABLE EVENTS IN IRISH FREEMASONRY, 1725—1789	222
VI. EVOLUTION OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS, 1725—1789	256
VII. THE DONOUGHMORE ERA—GENERAL EVENTS, 1789—1801	285
VIII. THE SETON SECESSION.....	321
IX. THE DONOUGHMORE PERIOD, 1801—1813.....	407
X. THE GRAND LODGE OFFICERS, 1789—1812	422
<i>Appendix.</i>	
I. "A LETTER FROM THE GRAND MISTRESS OF THE FEMALE FREEMASONS TO MR. HARDING THE PRINTER." USUALLY ATTRIBUTED TO DEAN SWIFT.....	445
II. SUCCESSION OF OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF IRELAND, 1725—1812.....	463
III. ST. PATRICK'S DAY, 1735-6, AT THE THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.....	475
INDEX	483
NAMES OF THE SUBSCRIBERS.....	515



ILLUSTRATIONS.

M.W. BROTHER THE RIGHT HONOURABLE RICHARD WALTER JOHN, 6th EARL OF DONOUGHMORE, K.P., GRAND MASTER OF THE A. F. & A. MASONS OF IRELAND	Frontispiece
	<i>Facing Page.</i>
R.W. BROTHER SIR HAMILTON MATTHEW TILSON FITZMAURICE, 4th LORD MUSKERRY, GRAND KING OF THE S. G. R. A. C. OF IRELAND.....	16
TOMBSTONE IN THE OLD CHURCHYARD AT SHANE'S CASTLE DEMESNE, CO. ANTRIM.....	24
OLD CHAIR USED FOR THE MASTER OF MASONIC LODGE OF ST. DAVID, No. 393 (E.C.), BERWICK- ON-TWEED	30
CARVING ON THE BACK OF AN OLD CHAIR.....	30
OLD CHAIR, WITH CARVINGS OF MASONIC EMBLEMS	32
PORTRAIT OF THE HON. ELIZABETH ALDWORTH.....	38
MINIATURE PORTRAIT OF THE HON. ELIZABETH ALDWORTH, WITH INSCRIPTION ON BACK.....	38
THE MARRIAGE LICENCE BOND OF THE HON. ELIZABETH ST. LEGER AND RICHARD ALDWORTH.....	40
THE LADY FREEMASON'S APRON.....	42
THE MASTER OF AN IRISH MASONIC LODGE, A.D. 1787	60
WARRANT OF MASONIC LODGE, No. 209.....	60
PLATE FROM PICART'S "CÉRÉMONIES ET COUTUMES RELIGIEUSES"	64
THE FIRST PAGE OF THE OLDEST EXTANT REGISTER OF THE GRAND LODGE OF IRELAND.....	80
FAMOUS MASONIC MEDALS.....	96
THE ORIGINAL WARRANT OF No. 7, DUBLIN.....	97
PAGE FROM THE MINUTE BOOK OF VERNON LODGE, No. 123, COLERAINE	104
PAGES FROM THE MINUTE BOOK OF VERNON LODGE, No. 123, COLERAINE.....	106, 107
FLOOR CLOTH, MASONIC LODGE, No. 394.....	112, 113
FRONTISPIECE OF "THE POCKET COMPANION AND HISTORY OF FREMASCNS".....	122

ILLUSTRATIONS—*continued.*

Facing Page.

RIGHT HON. RICHARD (PARSONS), 1st EARL OF ROSSE	130
HON. HUMPHREY BUTLER.....	132
HON. WILLIAM PONSONBY.....	150
RIGHT HON. MARCUS (BERESFORD), 1st VISCOUNT TYRONE	158
SIR WILLIAM (STEWART), 3rd VISCOUNT MOUNTJOY....	166
RIGHT HON. CHARLES (MOORE), 2nd LORD TULLAMORE	170
MASONIC PLATE DEDICATED TO THE RIGHT HON. ROBERT (KING), LORD KINGSBOROUGH.....	180
RIGHT HON. LORD GEORGE SACKVILLE.....	182
CHARLES (MOORE), VISCOUNT MOORE.....	184
MAJOR HOLT WARING	188
DAVID LATOUCHE, JUNIOR	190
MAJOR CHARLES VALLANCEY.....	196
THE CORKER APRON AND JEWEL.....	200
WILLIAM ROBERT (FITZGERALD), MARQUESS OF KILDARE	202
GOLD JEWEL AND MEDAL PRESENTED TO THE DUKE OF LEINSTER.....	206
RANDAL WILLIAM (MacDONNELL), VISCOUNT DUNLUCE	208
RIGHT HON. GARRET (WELLESLEY), 1st EARL OF MORNINGTON	212
RICHARD COLLEY (WELLESLEY), 2nd EARL OF MORNINGTON	214
RIGHT HON. ROBERT TILSON (DEANE), 1st LORD MUSKERRY	216
ARTHUR (HILL), LORD VISCOUNT KILWARLIN.....	218
RIGHT HON. FRANCIS CHARLES (ANNESLEY), 2nd VISCOUNT GLERAWLEY.....	220
GRAND LODGE SEALS.....	224
FLOOR CLOTH, MASONIC LODGE, No. 205.....	248
FLOOR CLOTH, MASONIC LODGE, No. 465 (OBVERSE)	248
FLOOR CLOTH, MASONIC LODGE, No. 465 (REVERSE)	249

ILLUSTRATIONS—*continued.*

	<i>Facing Page.</i>
ROSE CROIX CERTIFICATE.....	249
GRAND LODGE OF IRELAND M.M. CERTIFICATE, 1772 to 1803.....	256
GRAND LODGE OF IRELAND M.M. CERTIFICATE, 1803 to 1807.....	256
GRAND LODGE OF IRELAND M.M. CERTIFICATE, 1807 to 1813.....	257
CRAFT APRON.....	257
THE DUNDRUM APRONS.....	272
TEMPLAR APRON.....	272
EIGHTEENTH CENTURY APRON.....	273
TEMPLAR APRON.....	273
BILINGUAL CRAFT CERTIFICATE.....	280
ARCH CERTIFICATE.....	280
TEMPLAR CERTIFICATE.....	281
LODGE SUMMONS.....	281
OLD MASONIC STONE CANDLESTICK.....	288
FIRING GLASS AND PUNCH GLASS.....	289
TEMPLAR CERTIFICATE.....	304
TEMPLAR ENGRAVED CERTIFICATE.....	304
TEMPLAR ENGRAVED CERTIFICATE.....	305
TEMPLAR CERTIFICATE.....	305
CRAFT CERTIFICATE.....	320
CRAFT CERTIFICATE.....	321
THE BAYLEY MASONIC JUG (FOUR PLATES).....	328—329
ARCH AND TEMPLAR CERTIFICATE.....	336
TRILINGUAL CRAFT CERTIFICATE.....	337
OFFICERS' JEWELS, SILVER, MASONIC LODGE, No. 306	344
MASONIC JEWELS (OBVERSE).....	344
MASONIC JEWELS (REVERSE).....	345
OFFICERS' JEWELS, SILVER, MASONIC LODGE, No. 805	345

ILLUSTRATIONS—*continued.*

	<i>Facing Page.</i>
INTERIOR, TAILORS' HALL, BACK LANE, DUBLIN.....	352
THE EARLY HOMES OF THE M.F.O.S.....	353
MASONIC LODGE ROOM, MAGHERALLY.....	360
CRAFT DEMIT.....	360
CRAFT CERTIFICATE.....	361
FACSIMILE OF A PORTION OF THE SETON PLEADINGS...	361
ARCH CERTIFICATE.....	384
CEILING DECORATED WITH MASONIC EMBLEMS.....	385
PRIESTLY ORDER CERTIFICATE.....	400
ARCH CERTIFICATE.....	400
PRIESTLY ORDER CERTIFICATE.....	401
RED CROSS AND NOACHIDAS CERTIFICATE.....	401
BANNERETS OF ST. PATRICK'S LODGE, No. 43.....	408
BANNER OF MASONIC LODGE, No. 300.....	408
CRAFT, ARCH AND TEMPLAR APRON	409
ARCH CERTIFICATE.....	409
PRIESTLY ORDER APRON.....	416
PRIESTLY ORDER CAP.....	417
RIGHT HON. RICHARD, 2nd LORD DONOUGHMORE.....	422
HON. LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN HELY-HUTCHINSON.....	430
MURAL TABLET TO THE MEMORY OF JOHN BOARDMAN	432

FOR WOODCUTS *VIDE* INDEX UNDER:—

ALDWORTH; ANCIENT IRISH BUILDINGS; ARMS; BROAD-SHEETS; CARVED MASONIC STONES; CERTIFICATES; CIRCULARS; JEWELS, etc.; "LETTER FROM THE GRAND MISTRESS," etc.; MUNSTER PROV. G.L.; NEWSPAPERS; PRIESTLY ORDER; SEALS; SONG-BOOK; SUMMONSES; TAILORS' HALL; THEATRE; TITLE PAGES; WARRANTS.

N.B.—The captions to the Woodcuts on pp. 277 and 279, refer to the Woodcuts on pp. 279 and 277 respectively.



R. W. BROTHER SIR HAMILTON MATTHEW TILSON FITZMAURICE,
4TH. LORD MUSKERRY,
REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NEW YORK
AT THE GRAND LODGE OF IRELAND,
AND GRAND KING OF THE SUPREME GRAND ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER OF IRELAND



CHAPTER I.

THE EARLY CRAFT IN IRELAND.

Myth and Legend.

From the earliest times the Masonic Craft has been held in peculiar reverence in Ireland, a reverence not unmingled with awe.

One of the famous heroes of Celtic myth was the Gobhan Saor, the "free smith." Saor in Irish means "free" or a "mason," a collocation in itself not insignificant.

One of the many legends dealing with this worthy relates how he and his son built a palace for Balor of the Blows, who, fearing lest they should build as good a palace for another man, ordered that the scaffolding should be taken away and they left to die on the top of the building. Balor's daughter then gave the mason's son this excellent piece of counsel: "I think it is easier to throw seven stones down than to put one up as far as you." They began to destroy the building, and Balor had them fetched down.

"'Now,' said the old Gobhan Saor, 'there is a crookedness in your work, and if I had three tools I left after me at home, I would straighten the work, and there would not be any work in the world to compare with it. The names of the tools are—Crooked against Crooked, Corner against Corner, and Trick against Treachery; and there is not a man to get them but your own son.'"

Balor, wishing his palace built fair and square, accordingly sent his son for the three tools. The mason's daughter understood the message, and kept him a prisoner till her kinsfolk were released. (William Larminie, "West Irish Folk-Tales"; London, 1893.)

The foregoing is a modern version of one of the best known traditional stories about the Gobhan Saor. Sir William Betham has references summarised from ancient Celtic literature relating to the same worthy. ("Celtica-Etruria": Vol. II., p. 88 *et seq.*)

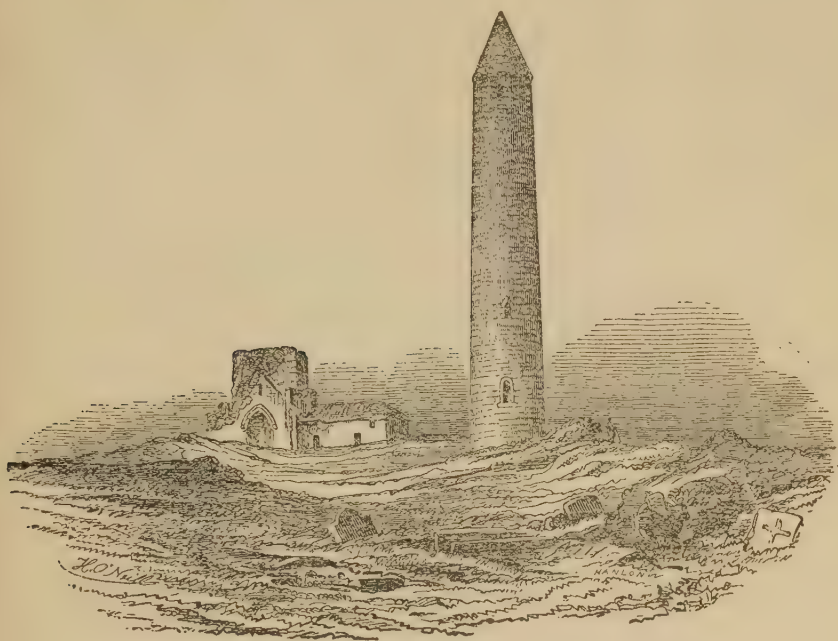
"The *Gobhan Saor*, or *free smith* is a mystical personage no Irishman is unacquainted with. Although called a *free smith*, he was a *builder*, and to him are ascribed all the extraordinary buildings in Ireland of which the origin is unknown. In the poems of Oisín, he is called the *smith of many arts and trades*. In the hymn ascribed to St. Patrick, he is described as opposing the saint in conjunction with the *Druids and Women*; the saint prays for protection against the incantations of false prophets, the dark mysteries of the Gentiles, the incantations of idolatry, the enticements of women, and the *wiles of smiths and Druids*."

Leaving myth and coming to the ancient historians we find Duaid MacFirbis in his Book of Genealogies written in 1650 waxing not a little indignant at those ignorant historians who asserted that the Irish were unskilled in the art of building in stone until the arrival of the Danes and Anglo-Normans. He then proceeds to give the names of some ancient masons, and as it is possible that these were unknown to the earliest annalists of the Craft, as they assuredly were to Dr. James Anderson, we venture to give the passage in full, an Irish complement to the traditional histories of the English Old Charges.

"Of ancient builders, the following are the names of a few, who were styled the builders of the chief stone edifices of the world: Ailian was Solomon's stone-builder; Cabur was the stone-builder of Tara; Barnab was the stone-builder of Jerico; Bacus was the rath-builder of Nimrod; Cidoim, or Cidoim, was Curoi (MacDaire's) stone-builder; Cir was the stone-builder of Rome; Arond was the stone-builder of Jerusalem; Oilen was the stone-builder of Constantinople; Bolc, the son of Blar, was the rath-builder of Cruachain; Goll, of Clochar, was stone-builder to Nadfraich (King of Munster at the close of the fourth century); Casruba was the stone-builder of Ailiac (Ailinn?); Ringin, or Rigrin, and Gabhlan, the son of Ua Gairbh, were the stone-builders of Aileach; Troighleathan was the rath-builder of Tara; Bainché or Bainchné, the son of Dobru, was the rath-builder of Emania; Balur the son of Buanlamh, was the builder of Rath Breisé; Cricil, the son of Dubhchruit, was the builder of the Rath of Ailinn.

We could find a countless number of the ancient edifices of Erin to name besides those above, and the builders who erected them, and the kings and noble chiefs for whom they were built, but that they would be too tedious to mention here." ("Lectures on the Manuscript materials of Ancient Irish History," Eugene O'Curry, Dublin, 1861, page 221 *et seq.*)

Even without this assurance from MacFirbis we know that the ancient Irish were not unskilled in the arts of architecture and could produce work of a strictly national type. This is proved by the round towers, many of which are still standing, having defied the climate for over a thousand years. The wars of Elizabeth and Cromwell have had the result of demolishing a great many, indeed most, of the monuments erected by our mediæval craftsmen, but enough remain to show, even in their ruins, that our ancient brethren were no unworthy masons.



Round Tower, Island of Devenish in Lower Lough Erne. (From
"Wakeman's Handbook of Irish Antiquities.")

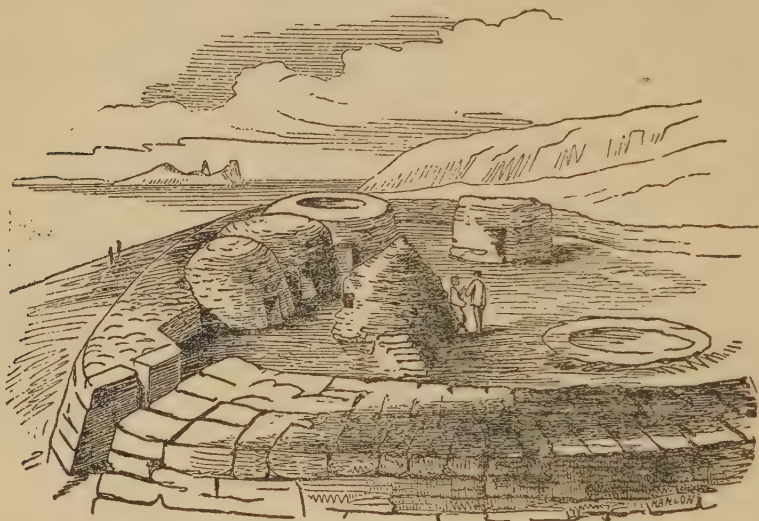
That great scholar O'Curry collected many interesting facts from the early records of our country about this ancient architecture. One passage reads as follows:*

"The subject of ancient cyclopean architecture—that is, that of buildings of stone constructed without mortar or application of the mason's hammer—has for a long time occupied the attention of Irish antiquaries, particularly those edifices which are known by the names of *cathairs* and *clochans*. The *cathair* was always a stone fort or wall of enclosure while the *clochan*, as it is called, is a small hut, generally of one chamber, built of uncemented, undressed stones, usually circular, in the form of a bee-hive, but sometimes oval or lozenge-shaped, and in a few instances square within, though circular without. Both *cathairs* and *clochans* are found chiefly, if not exclusively, on the south and west coasts of Ireland, and on the islands off these coasts, but particularly in the district lying to the west and north of the town of Ventry in Kerry."

Regarding this type of building Mr. Sullivan has remarked in the introduction to the book just quoted: "Whether the beehive houses and circumvallations of Fahan and Glenfahan [Co. Kerry], were built by a religious Christian community, or were the work of

* "Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish" Vol. III. p. 64.

a previous pagan time, they correspond accurately to the descriptions of *Cathairs* and similar constructions given in ancient Irish tales."



The "Fort of the Wolves," belonging to the group of buildings called the "Ancient City of Fahan." (From G. V. Du Noyer's "Ancient Stone-Built Fortresses and Habitations," in Co. Kerry: 1858.)

As the bee-hive many centuries later became one of the most popular symbols of the freemasons, these references to the ancient bee-hive huts would not seem out of place in a work of this kind.

It is significant that the Milesians or Scots, said to have succeeded the Tuatha De Danann race in Ireland, are credited with building wooden houses only. The Tuatha De Danann is claimed to have been the more highly cultured race and to have been expert in building in stone.

The following passage, also from O'Curry, would seem to put it beyond doubt that our ancient brethren knew not only how to dress stone but also the use of the arch.

"The next great building [after Tara], in point of antiquity and historical reminiscence, is the great *Rath*, or rather *Cathair*, of *Aileach* (in the county of Derry), so well described by Dr. Petrie, in the Ordnance Memoir of the parish of Templemore. This great *Cathair* is said to have been originally built by the *Daghda*, the celebrated king of the *Tuatha De Danann*, who planned and fought the battle of the second or northern *Magh Tuireadh*, against the Fomorians. The fort was erected around the grave of his son *Aedh*, (or Hugh), who had been killed through jealousy by *Corregenn*, a Connacht chieftain.

The history of *Aedh*, and the building of *Aileach*, (or "the Stone Building"), is given at length in a poem preserved in the Book of *Lecan*; which poem has been printed, with an English translation, by Dr. Petrie, in the above Memoir. The following extract from this curious and important poem, beginning at verse 32, will suffice for my present purpose:

"Then were brought the two good men
 In art expert,
Garbhan and *Imcheall*, to *Eochaid* [*Daghda*],
 The fair-haired, vindictive;
 And he ordered these a *rath* to build,
 Around the gentle youth:
 That it should be a *rath* of splendid sections—
 The finest in Erin.
Neid, son of *Indai*, said to them,
 [He] of the severe mind,
 That the best hosts in the world could not erect
 A building like *Aileach*.
Garbhan the active proceeded to dress
 And to cut [the stones];
Imcheall proceeded to set them
 All around in the house.
 The building of *Aileach's* fastness came to an end,
 Though it was a laborious process;
 The top of the house of the groaning hostages
 One stone closed."

In a subsequent verse of this poem (verse 54), the author says that *Aileach* is the senior, or father of the buildings of Erin,—

"It is the senior of the buildings of Erin,—
Aileach Frigrind;
 Greater praise than it deserves,
 For it I indite not."

It appears clearly from this very ancient poem that not only was the outer *Rath*, or protective circle of *Aileach*, built of stone by the regular masons *Imcheall* and *Garbhan*; but that the palace and other houses within the enclosure were built also of stone (nay, even of chipped and cut stone). All these buildings, probably, were circular, as the house or prison of the Hostages certainly must have been, when, as the poem says, it was "closed at the top with one stone." This, however, is a matter concerning which I shall have something to say in a future Lecture.

The time to which the first building of *Aileach* may be referred, according to the chronology of the Annals of the Four Masters, would be about seventeen hundred years before the Christian era. But another and much later erection within the same *Rath* of *Aileach* is also spoken of in ancient history, and as having conferred a name upon this celebrated palace.

It is further stated in this poem, that *Aileach* in after ages obtained the name of *Aileach Frigrind*, as it is in fact called in the stanza quoted last. According to another poem (written by *Flann* of Monasterboice, and preserved in the Book of Leinster), this *Frigrind* was a famous builder, or architect, as he would be called in our day. Having travelled in Scotland he was well received at the court of *Ubtair*, the king of that country, where having gained the affections of the king's daughter, the beautiful *Ailech*, she eloped with him, and he returned to his own country with her. Fearing pursuit, however, he claimed the protection of the then monarch of Erin, *Fiacha-Sraibthine*, (the same who was slain in the battle of *Dubh-Chomar*, in

Meath, A.D. 322); and the monarch accorded it at once, and gave them the ancient fort of *Aileach* for their dwelling-place for greater security. Here *Frigrind* built a splendid house of wood for his wife. The material of this house, we are told, was red yew, carved, and emblazoned with gold and bronze; and so thickset with shining gems, that "day and night were equally bright within it." I may observe that *Aileach* is one of the few spots in Erin marked in its proper place by the geographer Ptolemy of Alexandria, who flourished in the second century, or nearly two hundred years before the time of *Frigrind*. By Ptolemy it is distinguished as a royal residence.'—"On the Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish," by Eugene O'Curry, Vol. III., pp. 8-10.)

All the foregoing is, of course, hardly germane to this history; yet it seems to deserve a place as witnessing to the culture and civilization of those who lived in this land before us, and who became the ancestors of the freemasons of the last two hundred years.

When did it begin in Ireland?

The old tradition of the English freemasons is that the Craft came into England in "good King Athelstan's day," but we lack any such traditional date in Ireland.

We have no Irish, or Anglo-Irish document of an age comparable with that of the *Regius Poem* to show that our ancient brethren in this country were bound by a code of laws and regulations as early as 1400. Indeed so far not a single copy of the ancient rolls has been discovered in Ireland or of Irish origin.* Yet the gild system was known in Ireland from very remote times. While we ourselves should be inclined to seek a religious origin for these associations, practising brotherly love and relief, that learned scholar, W. H. Sullivan, Ph. D., sometime Secretary to the Royal Irish Academy, contends that the true origin of the gilds is to be sought in the Family: that the gild is "something connected with tribute, its mode of payment, or the medium of payment generally."†

* "It is remarkable that of the Old Constitutions, of which so many copies have been preserved in England, particularly in the north, and in Scotland, in Ireland hitherto not a single one, or trace of one existing formerly, has been found. I behold in this remarkable fact a strong proof that numerous Lodges did not exist in Ireland in the pre-Grand-Lodge era." (Begemann: "Freimaurerei in Irland," p. 8).

† His introduction to O'Curry's "Manners and Customs."

Mr. Sullivan, whose opinions we summarise as follows, then gives a number of words in the ancient Irish language which supply the links and fully explain, as he believes, the true prototype of the mediæval gild. He tells us that the words *Fearan Congilta Fine* were applied to that part of the tribe land occupied by freemen who formed associations or co-partnerships, called a *Comaitches* (a gild or co-partnership), also called a *Congilda* (a partnership for co-grazing). The idea of grazing is secondary, the original meaning is connected with *gial* (a pledge or security), *gialda* (to be pledge or security). These ancient Irish gilds were an artificial family, a rural partnership formed not so much for the preservation of rights as for the securing of mutual pledge and assistance, and were intended to supply the poorer members of the community with the advantages of the true family. They were sanctioned by the law, they formed an essential feature of the social organization, and they exerted a considerable influence upon the State. The idea of pledge and assistance was effected by co-grazing the land, one of the co-partners being qualified to represent the rest of his Brethren in their civil rights and to exercise the function of a freeman. Before the rise of cities every lord had his own craftsmen, who were obliged to work for him under the grade qualification of tenant on the land owned by the lord. Although the crafts of the goldsmith, the smith, the carpenter, the builder, and other artisans, were ranked as base professions because the work was done with the hands, they were looked upon as noble and always continued hereditary and privileged professions. Each handicraft was, more or less, a caste, because its privileges and fines were determined by the rank of those for whom it worked. For instance, the craft of smith was a privileged one, for we find frequent occurrence in topographical nomenclature of "Bail an Gabhain" (the Smith's town), etc., which taken in conjunction with the passage in the laws shows that the possession of land was at least one of the qualifications of master craftsmen. It may be objected that we find gilds as civic institutions, while their rural origin would consign them to villages. But so long as gilds were merely rural partnerships formed for mutual pledge and assistance they could not attract attention or find a place in history, and it was only when a burgh grew up that the artisans formed associations or gilds, in imitation of the rural ones.

More information about the ancient Irish Gild system will be found in "The story of an Irish Sept" by N. C. Macnamara (London: J. M. Dent, 1896: p. 24), and this latter author agrees with W. H. Sullivan in believing that the operations of these gilds were confined mostly to rural districts.

Assuming that with the overthrow of the Brehon Laws the institution may have gradually disappeared, the idea itself might not have been killed so easily. Thus we find operatives bearing distinctly Irish names members of the Dublin gilds. The names of the institutions were different, but the underlying object was more or less the same, "mutual dependence and support," hence the appeal to craftsmen not of English descent.

As regards associations of Irish masons, within the last four hundred years, our conclusions must be based on the facts as they are known to us. The earliest definite evidence we get of masons

being banded together for mutual objects comes from districts that were mainly populated by English settlers and their descendants, and the unavoidable inference is that the system was an importation from England.

Perhaps at this point we should mention some different theories as regards the origin of the Order. One was advanced by Henry O'Brien in his essay on the Round Towers, whose builders he held to be freemasons in the modern sense of the word, an assumption which must have appeared more satisfactory to the writer than it has to subsequent readers, the majority of whom will close the book with a feeling of disappointment. The second theory holds that all freemasonry was spread over the inhabited globe by the Comacine freemasons and their successors. It is unnecessary for us to discuss this question here, as, whether or not we adopt the theory, there is nothing in it to upset the postulate that the tenets of freemasonry reached Ireland from England, whether or not they were carried hither by disciples of the Comacines.

Sir William Betham in "Etruria-Celtica," Dublin, 1842 (Vol. II., Chap. 2) advances yet another theory, that the tenets of freemasonry are the same as those of the Cabiri.

We do not feel called on to pass any opinion upon his thesis here, as this book is mainly concerned with the activities of the Grand Lodge of Ireland since it came into being, and so we content ourselves with referring the curious enquirer to the above volume.*

In the obscure period before Grand Lodges came into being, the same phenomena crop up in Ireland as in England, consisting of scanty, tantalizing references to masons, symbolism and local Lodges. Our task will now be to set down a few of these evidences as they occur in connexion with Ireland.

*In *Walker's Hibernian Magazine* for March, 1792, (p. 249) Bro. George Drake, Lieutenant of Marines, contributed an article "On Masonry," wherein with an ingenious rather than a logical reasoning he demonstrated that the word "Mason" may take "its rise from the Celtic words May's-on, a religious institution of the Druids called the Religion of the Groves." He then proceeded to draw an analogy between these ancient Celtic customs in Ireland and the building of King Solomon's Temple. It would thus seem as if the origin of the Craft has at all times proved an attractive subject for speculative ingenuity.

Bro. Drake probably derived his theory from a book entitled "The Way to things by Words," London, 1766.



TOMBSTONE IN THE OLD CHURCHYARD AT SHANE'S
 CASTLE DEMESNE, CO. ANTRIM.

Reproduced by the courtesy of Brother James H. Clendinning.

The Irish Gild System.

We have already alluded to the non-existence of rolls of the Old Charges in Ireland. When the matter is considered, one fails to see what traditional advantage or glory could be supposed to accrue to a body of Irish Masons from a charter said to be granted at York centuries before an English King bore any authority in Ireland. Thus there seems a logical reason for the Irish Craft never to have heard of, or, at any rate, never to have heeded the name of King Athelstan. Of course the case was different in Scotland.

The English operative gild system, however, was imported into the Irish Pale and seems to have flourished there.

From a paper read by Mr. Henry S. Guinness before the Society of Antiquaries of Ireland in 1922, we gain some very pregnant information about the Dublin Gilds. There were twenty-five minor Corporations or Gilds which, though connected with the Dublin Corporation at large, were constituted by distinct charters and governed by officers of their own appointment. Each fraternity was named after some particular Saint. They consisted of the Merchants; Merchant Tailors; Smiths; Barber Surgeons; Bakers; Butchers; Carpenters, Millers, Masons and Heliers,* all in one Gild, or Fraternity of the Blessed Virgin Mary of the House of Saint Thomas the Martyr; Shoemakers, Saddlers, Upholders, Coach and Coach-harness Makers, all in one gild; Cooks and Vintners; Tanners and Curriers; Tallow Chandlers; Glovers and Skinners; Weavers; Sheermen and Dyers; Goldsmiths; Coopers; Felt-makers; Cutlers, Painters, Paper-Stainers and Stationers; Bricklayers and Plasterers; Hosiers and Knitters; Curriers; Brewsters and Maltsters; Joiners, Ceylers and Wainscotters; Apothecaries.

Particular interest attaches to the fact that when many of these Gilds were chartered, persons who were not craftsmen were *accepted as members or officers*. Thus the Charter of the Carpenters, Millers, Masons and Heliers, dated 1508, was granted to Walter, Archbishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland; Gerald, Earl of Kildare; Gerald, son of said Earl; Walter, Abbot of the House of St. Thomas the Martyr; John, Abbot of the House of the Virgin Mary, near Dublin; Richard Skyret, Prior of Christ Church, Dublin; Nicholas

* Helier, from *hele*, "to cover or conceal;" Anglo-Saxon, *helan*. Heliers, or Tylers are now represented by Slaters.

St. Lawrence, Lord Howth; Thomas Plunket, Chief Justice of the Common Bench; Thomas Kent, Chief Baron of the Exchequer; Edmond Golding, Esq.; Nicholas Vale, James Heyne, Nicholas Talbott, George Walshe, John Blake, carpenters; John Congane, William Lywan, carpenters; Donald Swarthe, miller; Gori Bartholomee, Thomas O'Mony, Richard Dromyng, John O'Tole, John O'Tole, junior, William Callan and Cornell O'Byrne, masons.

The old book of Proceedings of this Gild, covering the years 1513 to 1564, which is preserved in the Muniment Room of the City Hall, Dublin, has been examined very carefully by Bro. Henry F. Berry (now Bro. Dr. Twiss), who describes its contents in a paper contributed to the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, Vol. XXXV. (1905), pp. 321 to 337. Bro. Dr. Twiss, in addition, gives quotations from other sources for the existence of the Mason Craft in Ireland, which we summarise as follows:—

In the Dublin Roll of Names, ascribed to the twelfth century, appear:—"William; Elias of Barewec; Robert; Richard; Roger; Herbert; Hugh and Turstan, carpenters; and Robert, a mason."

Among the free citizens of Dublin, 1225-1250, are named Ivor, carpenter; and Nicholas de Covintre, mason.

A Christ Church deed of A.D. 1247, mentions Robert; H.; and Gilbert, carpenters.

In August, 1366, the Dublin City assembly ordered that every carpenter, mason, hailer, and potter, being Masters, might make agreement with any requiring them to work by the day, for ad. and dinner only; on feast days, nothing. For their apprentices and man, as much as their work was worth.

The Statute of 1347, transmitted to the Mayor and Bailiffs of Dublin, provided that carpenters, masons, and tilers (amongst other craftsmen) should not take for their labour and craft beyond what was accustomed to be paid to such.

A Statute of 1388 provided that Master Masons of free stone, Master Carpenters of free work, able to be Masters of their art, were to take for the whole day ad.; and other Masters of said arts by the day ad.; and others of said arts by the day, 1^d.

Among the gilds appointed to take part in the pageant to be enacted on the festival of Corpus Christi, 1498, are found the smiths, sheermen, bakers, *slaters*, cooks and *masons*, who were told off to represent Pharaoh and his host. The skinnners, *house-carpenters*, tanners, and embroiderers were to enact the flight into Egypt, wherein a camel was to appear, on which were to be seated our Lady and child, well appparelled, with St. Joseph leading the camel; Moses, with the children of Israel; and the porters were to bear the camel.

Between 1469 and 1483, six carpenters and one mason were admitted to the City Franchise, which brings us to the time when the above Charter was granted.

The following are the terms of the oath taken by the Brethren on admission, as recorded in the old book of the Gild's proceedings:—

"Syr, ye shall swer by thys booke that ye schall be trew to o[u]r sou[er]eign lord the kyng that now ys hys heyr and successors, feythfull and trew to the master and wardens and brethyr of the fraternitie and yeld

[gild] that now ys and to their successors; ye shall kepe your quarter days and all other swmnys [summons] ye shall mekly obey and aunsuar; ye schall be obedyent to the master and wardens that now ys and to their successors, ther secret cwnsayll ye schall kepe, all lefull statutys and good ordynacons made or to be made, ye schall them kepe and manten to yo[u]r power, ye schall suffyr noo man doe noo hurte to thys frat[e]rnyte or yeld by yo[u]r power byt schall let and yf ye know any mane doying any hurte to thys frat: or yeld ye schall gyw reuelacyon to the master and wardens for the tym beyng, and all othyr thyngs cons[e]rnyng the welthe and p[ro]fyt of thys fraternyte or yeld ye schall hold yow ther anent, soo God ye helpe and hallydom, and by thys booke ye wyll."

From the date the Fraternity was chartered to the year 1556, the Master and one of the Wardens were almost invariably Carpenters; while the Second Warden was a Helier; these two crafts then practically ruled the Fraternity. During 1558-9-60, William Dowgan, a Mason, acted as Master. The lists of Members of the Gild from 1514 shew that Masons were few in number as compared with the other Craftsmen. The preponderance of Members of the Carpenters' and Heliers' Crafts may possibly be accounted for by the circumstance that so large a number of the old city houses were constructed of wood.* A strong reason for the small number of the Masons within the Gild will, perhaps, be found in the fact that it was customary at that time for Masons to form into bands and companies, that worked together under Master Masons, and the Members of these roving companies would not be enrolled as Freemen of the city Gild.

From the lists of members we find a great many of the Fraternity bore Celtic names, so that, even though under the terms of the Charter: "Apprentices were to be free of the English nation," native Celts were not debarred from being Carpenters and Masons free of the Gild.

The Dublin Gilds continued in active existence till well within the nineteenth century.



One of the 24 Gild Coats of Arms engraved on Brooking's "Map of the City and Suburbs of Dublin," 1728.

* The mythical Gobhan Saor, during the early years of the Christian era in Ireland, is credited with having erected churches of wood, not of stone. Erections of stone, such as the round towers, bee-hive habitations, and such like, were earlier; while the monasteries were later. So that for a time in the history of Ireland the Carpenters' trade supplanted that of the mason.

The Freemason's Stone.

It appears that in the year 1602 there was a well-known landmark standing in the Coombe District of Dublin, and that this monolith still existed in the year 1818. Our knowledge of this is drawn from the "History of the City of Dublin" by J. Warburton, Rev. J. Whitlaw, and Rev. Robt. Walsh (London, 2 vols., 1818). The authors quote an ancient manuscript as follows:—

"We shall add the form of perambulating the franchises, as the same was done in Sir John Tyrrell's mayoralty, in the year 1602.

'First in the name of God, the mayor, sheriffs, recorder, and aldermen, accompanied with the number of three hundred horse, and above [] of the citizens, took their way out at the Dame's-gate, turning presently betwixt the Dame's-mills, and the city walls, and so to the river side of Anna-Liffey, riding . . . rode about St. Kevin's-street to the Combe and through [William] English his house to the garden thereof, and then turned upon their left hand southward, through the gardens of all the houses that way, in one garden whereof, it was said, and so found, there lay a great stone in the ground, showing the franchises in that gate, and in the farthest garden southward [*the manuscript here not legible*] passed to the course, to the Freemason's Stone standing in the street, and there the mayor took horse, and rode alongest through the Combe,'" etc. (Vol. I., pp. 88-100).

"The modern [1818] manner of surveying and perambulating the city liberties every third year is thus. From thence they pass through into Patrick-street, and from thence to the sign of King William and Queen Mary on the west side of the said street, and through the back side thereof to the Coomb, at a great stone that stands in the street; and from thence along the Coomb by the water-course to Crooked-staff," etc. (Vol. I., pp. 103-104.)

The Baal's Bridge Square.

Everything points to the fact that the Craft was flourishing in Ireland in the sixteenth century. It is impossible, however, to be dogmatic about the point, whether or not it possessed any esoteric ceremonies. With most of us that will be a matter of faith rather than evidence. Yet if we may trust the testimony of a certain old relic of antiquity, some measure of ethical symbolism was associated on occasion with the implements of masonry, as is shown by what is usually known as the "Baal's Bridge Square," carefully preserved by Union Lodge No. 13, Limerick, warranted November, 1732, and probably "time immemorial" like others of our ancient Lodges.



This ancient brass square "was discovered in excavating the foundations of Baal's Bridge, in the City of Limerick, in November, 1830. It was dug out of the *eastern* corner of the foundation of the *northern* land pier on the King's Island or English Town side of the river Shannon, where the abutment of the new bridge now [1850] stands." The position in which the square was found

indicates that one of our Masonic customs, still in vogue, was practised in Ireland over 400 years ago. The annexed sketch of the square is an exact facsimile (full size) reproduced from a rubbing, a matter of some difficulty owing to the metal being much corroded, made for us by Brother James Le Gear, the courteous Secretary of Triune Masonic Lodge, No. 333, Limerick.

It would be easy to give earlier instances of this implement being invested with a moral meaning, but this is the first definite Irish example. It is suggestive of much.*

Early Irish References to Freemasons.

We must not assume when meeting the word "freemason" before the seventeenth century that it means what we now connote by the term; but neither must we assume that, in every instance, it means something quite different, for one can fall as deeply into error by being too sceptical as too credulous. We are content in the main, to provide the materials for argument and let each reader

draw whatever conclusions he pleases.

One thing is beyond dispute, whatever skill or secrets may have been introduced from England in the first instance, by the middle of the sixteenth century the native Irish were proving themselves no mean masons. In 1564, when Sir Peter Lewys undertook the repairs of Christ Church Cathedral, almost all the operative masons employed by him bore Irish surnames.†



Eleventh Century Doorway at the Church of St. Lactan, Freshford, Co. Kilkenny.
(From "Wakeman's Handbook.")

* See article by Bro. Twiss in A.Q.C. xviii. 18; and *The Freemasons' Quarterly Magazine and Review*, 1850, p. 320.

† See article by Bro. Twiss in A.Q.C. xv. 9.



OLD CHAIR USED FOR THE MASTER OF MASONIC LODGE
OF ST. DAVID, No. 393 (E.C.), BERWICK-ON-TWEED.

The back is carved with Masonic emblems, and the date, 1641.
(A.Q.C. iv., 244).



CARVING ON THE BACK OF AN OLD CHAIR.

From a sketch by Bro. James H. Clendinning reproduced from A.Q.C. viii., 162. The chair was formerly in possession of the late Captain Joseph M. Wilson, of Derry Lodge, Lurgan, and was used for the Master when the Brethren of Lodge No. 134 used to meet, in early days, in the house of Captain Wilson's forefathers. (*Vide* p. 38).

Later still, at the beginning of the next century we have records of the great landowners spending vast sums on building operations and finding Irish masons prepared to carry them out, even in those parts of the island which had been most wasted and depopulated by the Elizabethan wars.

The diary of the first Earl of Cork is a gold mine of allusions.

This worthy, as he tells us himself, arrived in Ireland on the 24th June, 1588, possessing a taffeta doublet and a velvet pair of breeches, a new suit of laced fustian cut upon taffeta, a bracelet of gold worth £10, "and £27: 3: 0 in my purse." He left to his sons an estate worth at least £100,000 yearly of present currency. During his long life he was a great builder, and his diary mentions many freemasons whom he employed. Space will allow of only a few specimens, modernizing the Earl's spelling.

Jany. 1616/17. Lent James Conwaie, the mason of Kilkenny, 20/-.

March, 1612. I agreed with my mason John Hamon to finish my outward gate of my house in Youghall and the chimney in my parlour there; the stones being all hewed and made fit before by my Irish mason.

June, 1620. Yesterday being the 19th of this month, in the name of God the first stone of the foundation of the ports and walls of Bandon-bridge was laid.

March, 1622/3. I agreed with John Lodden, freemason, in the presence of John Turner of Cork, etc.

Nov., 1622. John Lodden's work this summer came to £476: 1: 0, as was certified me under the hands of Mr. Nicholas Blacknoll, Frances Wharton, the freemason, & Augustuine Atkins, the measurer.

The references to Bristol masons in this diary show that on several occasions the Earl had special stones prepared in that city and shipped over to Ireland for fitting into place by his Irish workmen. Thus the close connexion between Bristol and Irish work which exists in speculative matters would seem to have begun in operative affairs at least as far back as three centuries ago. This may be a mere coincidence, but to the present editors it seems a very striking one.

Be it noted in passing, that the connexion of Bristol with Dublin, politically and socially, has been maintained ever since Henry II. granted the City of Dublin to his citizens of Bristol. This connexion shows a curious masonic survival at the present day, when the rites of freemasonry as practised in Bristol approximate more closely to our Irish system than anywhere else in England. This appears to have been the case even during the period when the Mother of Grand Lodges was making a virtue of innovations. The fact is proved by old records and also by one of

our few writers on Irish masonry. In 1793, a period when English Modern freemasonry differed so much from the Irish rite that no official fraternal communication existed, or could exist, between the two Grand Lodges, Robert Millikin, a Cork freemason, on visiting a Bristol Lodge of the Moderns, found that the brethren in that city had preserved the old system so exactly, that he could discover no change from the Irish rite, except in the phraseology used in opening the Lodge. (See "Historico-masonic Tracts": Cork, 1848.) We cannot believe that this correspondence in ritual was fortuitous: and when we find a harmony of this kind reigning between the speculative bodies in two widely divided districts, following a mingling of the operative members of the Craft of the same two districts for several centuries previously—well, there would appear to be a basis whereon all sorts of plausible theories might be built, including one which seems anything but far-fetched, that of postulating a common ancestor for the esoteric rites of each.

Returning to the Earl of Cork's diary, the entry which has given us most cause for thought is the following.

"16th February, 1636/7. I this day agreed and entered into covenants and articles with John Lodden, free mason, to erect and build at my sole charges a substantial bridge of lime and stone over the Four Mile Water, alias, the River of the Neer, near Castleconagh, in the way to Clonmel, being a very dangerous ford to pass over after any great rain or flood, and most years some drowned in that passage: for building and the absolute finishing of which bridge, it being a work of charity, I am to pay him one hundred pounds sterling."

What are we to gather from this, but that John Lodden, the freemason, had been induced to do his Lord's work at the cheapest possible rate, because it was a "work of charity"? We regret to have to record that if the work was done cheaply it was also done badly, because next year the bridge was carried away in a flood, and Boyle insinuates that this disaster was the fault of the builder. Nor was that the only occasion on which the Earl was unfortunate in his masons: another whom he employed to rebuild Maynooth was too fond of conviviality and had to be rescued from a debtors' prison, into which he had been cast for a bill owed to a brewer's widow.

With the advent of the seventeenth century, whatever be the reason, possibly due to the increase in the number of books, printed allusions to the Craft become very much more numerous. One



OLD CHAIR, WITH CARVINGS OF MASONIC EMBLEMS.
 Preserved in St. Nicholas' Church, Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim. (*Uide* p. 38).

must not assume too much from phrases such as: "As the Free-Mason heweth the hard stones . . . even so God, the Heavenly Free-Mason, buildeth a Christian Church" (Cawdray. "Treasurie of Similes" London, 1609, p. 342); but it would be very easy to compile a list of references showing freemasonry existent as a speculative esoteric society in England and Scotland during the seventeenth century. We refrain from doing so, as our intention is to confine this work, as far as possible, to Irish sources, but the student who is making his first steps in this fascinating study and wishes to persevere could not do better than read our erudite Brother J. E. S. Tuckett's masterly paper on the "Origin of additional degrees" (in A.Q.C. xxxii. 5) where he will find all he wants to enable him to pursue the quest for himself. We content ourselves with saying that the earliest *certain* reference to freemasonry as an esoteric society occurs in 1638 in "The Muses' Threnodie" by Henry Adamson, where we get freemasonry coupled with two other mysteries that were occupying the attention of the curious very much just then, namely, the Fraternity of the Rosicrucians and the Second Sight.

"For we be Brethren of the Rosie Crosse.
We have the Mason Word and second sight."

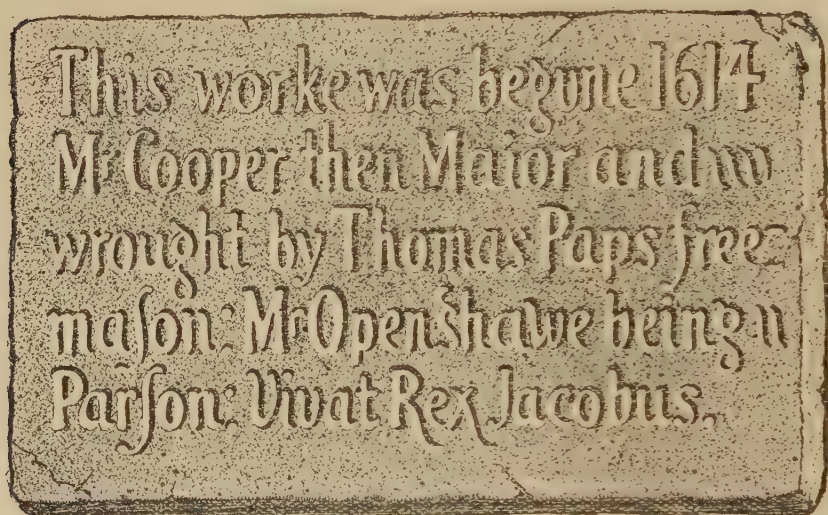
About the same time that the great Earl of Cork was building Lismore and Maynooth, something is heard of the freemasons of Dublin as an organized body. In 1629, William Bedell, then Provost of Trinity College, afterwards Bishop of Kilmore, never to be forgotten as the fosterer of the Irish tongue and a true friend and lover of the Irish people, wrote in his diary:

"18th April, 1629. The petition of the free Masons and Bricklayers of Dublin answered."
("The Particular Book of Trinity College, Dublin"; London, 1904).

Our debt of gratitude to the saintly Bishop would be greater, if he had informed us of the contents of the freemasons' petition; possibly it was an affair of mere wages, and yet possibly it may have been something quite different.

A few years earlier in the North of Ireland we get memorials of freemasons in another sense. A tablet in Carrickfergus Church records its restoration in 1614, by Mr. Paps, freemason; and the

freemason's tombstone of the builder of another church, William Stennors, Master Mason, dated 1626, can still be seen in Bangor, Co. Down.



Tablet in St. Nicholas' Church, Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim, sketched by Bro. Walter Till, from a photo supplied by Bro. W. Martin Whitaker.

After this in Ireland there is a blank in the records till the eighties of the seventeenth century, a blank that includes the years during which Ashmole got initiated at Warrington and Sir Robert Moray at Newcastle, during which the habit of the Staffordshire gentry in becoming freemasons gave Plot the opportunity of turning up his nose; a period, in fact, when the general transition from operative to speculative masonry was well under way.

Now it must be said in regard to all the early evidences of freemasonry in Ireland, that while they suggest a great many things and almost justify a student in drawing strong conclusions, there is nothing in any of them to prove definitely that the masons to whom they refer were other than simple operative craftsmen, uninterested in anything but the desire to earn a day's wage, and uninfluenced by any noble ideal conveyed in an esoteric manner. We are not forced to assume that any special tie bound the whole fraternity together, or that any special association, other than the punning heraldry of the artizan, made the rural stone-mason chisel the compasses and square upon the tombstone of a departed wielder of the maul; we are not forced to assume that Master Paps was



The Master Mason's grave slab in the old Abbey, Bangor,
Co. Down, from a rubbing by Bro. Francis Joseph
Bigger, M.R.I.A.

anything more than a handy contractor, or that the Earl of Cork got his bridges built cheaper because the workmen in those days were more altruistic than they are now: no, we are certainly not warranted to take any one of these facts as a proof of what we should like to prove, the continuity of our noble Order in Ireland. But take them all in the aggregate and any conclusion drawn therefrom, even to the length of supposing a masonic system in its essentials not very unlike what we know at present, will not seem too wild a fancy; for it will at any rate have been shewn to possess some firm basis of undoubted fact whereon to rest.

Freemasons in Trinity.

Speculations of this nature will find some further encouragement in the peculiar circumstances connected with the very earliest reference to a Lodge of Freemasons in Ireland. A body of free and accepted masons is found in existence in a place where operative masons had previously been plying their labours for some considerable time. The year is 1688. The place Trinity College, Dublin. The discovery of the existence of the speculative lodge was first made by our late Brother Chetwode Crawley, and given to the world by him in the preface to Sadler's "Masonic Reprints and Revelations." The following synopsis of it is taken from the Transactions of Lodge of Research 200.

"But the man of the sword in the disturbed seventeenth century was not the only class attracted by the fraternity; the student and the divine also pressed in to partake of our mysteries. The industry of Bro. Crawley has disinterred from the archives of Old Trinity a most interesting document, which shows that speculative freemasonry was well known there in the year 1688, so well known as to be a fair mark for the ribald gibes of a certain budding A.B., who, after the manner of Candidate Bachelors, held nothing sacred. John Jones, the author of this Commencements harangue, was a friend of Swift, and apart from that distinction merits remembrance for his *jeu d'esprit*, not for its intrinsic worth (it is in Latin of the most mongrel variety), but because of its containing the most early certain reference to the existence of the speculative Craft in Ireland. The bad Latin has been turned into good English by the distinguished scholar whose name has just been mentioned, and this admits of some quotations in support of the antiquity of our degrees.

"It was lately ordered that for the honour and dignity of the University there should be introduced a society of freemasons, consisting of gentlemen, mechanics, porters (etc., etc.), who shall bind themselves by an oath never to reveal their mighty no-secret, and to relieve whatsoever strolling distressed

brethren they meet with, after the example of the fraternity of freemasons in and about Trinity College, by whom a collection was lately made for, and the purse of charity well stuffed for, a reduced brother, who received their charity as follows.'

"Then come some academic jokes, the salt of which has lost its savour during the course of the centuries, when the author goes on to describe how two of the brethren were inspecting the collection of curious objects in the library, and while examining the stuffed carcase of a malefactor named Ridley, which was preserved there, discovered 'whether on the nobler or hinder parts, I know not for certain, the signum, in plain English, the free-mason's mark.'

"The speech ends with the lamentation that its author has offended all his acquaintances . . . 'I have left myself no friend . . . The freemasons will banish me their Lodge, and bar me the happiness of kissing Long Lawrence.'"

("The Differences between English and Irish Masonic Rituals, treated historically," by J. Heron Lepper, 1920.)

Now further enquiry has shown that for some years previous to 1688 Trinity had been overrun by operative masons engaged on new buildings. The new chapel was consecrated by the Archbishop of Dublin 5th October, 1684; the old Front Square (pulled down in 1751) was built in 1685; and we learn from the College Register under date 17th January, 1686/7, that the Provost and Senior Fellows, considering that building materials were cheap and workmen to be hired at easy rates, determined to finish buildings, of which the foundations had been laid at the south side of the Great Court; and they proceeded to ask leave of the Visitors to sell plate for this purpose. To find a speculative Lodge of freemasons existent in a community which for at least four or five years previously had been providing operative masons with constant employment, seems to us to pass the limits of mere coincidence and be more properly referred to the laws of cause and effect.

Masonic Symbolism.

About the same time, in both England and Ireland, we begin to get further definite evidence of the symbolic meanings that were attached to well-known masonic tools. This evidence is furnished by certain ornate armchairs of an almost similar design, which have been preserved in England and Ireland.

One of these chairs, now owned by the Witham Lodge at Lincoln, bears the name Pieripoynt, the date 1683, in the uppermost panel a hand bearing a pair of scales, and in two other panels the square and compasses, the plumb-rule and the double equilateral triangle. This chair appears to have belonged to William, 4th Earl of Kingston, who was Lord Chief Justice (in eyre) beyond the Trent and who died in 1690. It may have been carried with him on circuit, in which case the hand holding the scales is easily accounted for; but what are we to make of the masonic emblems?*

In volume viii. page 162 of the *Ars Quatuor Coronatorum*, Bro. James H. Clendinning of Lurgan, drew attention to an Irish example of a similar chair, which however was without history. Its central panel bore the harp, surrounded by a square, compasses and level. Above this medallion were the letters A.J.R.K.C.B., and below the date 1681.

In St. Nicholas' Church, at Carrickfergus, there is preserved yet a third of these peculiar chairs. It also bears the harp with the square and compasses placed in the usual manner. Below is the date 1685; above similar letters to those on the Clendinning example: A.J.R.K.C.B.

The similarity of the lettering in the Irish examples joined to the difference in dates and the variations in the tools is extraordinarily intriguing. Were these Irish Chairs, too, designed for a judge to carry with him on circuit? What words are the mysterious letters intended to represent?

What is conveyed by the working tools, however, will require no interpretation. There is no doubt that, as depicted on these chairs, they have ceased to be operative and have become speculative.

The Lady Freemason.

We have now to consider the tradition of the initiation of Elizabeth St. Leger as a freemason. The importance of the case does not lie so much in the fact that it is almost the only instance in which the supposed initiation of a woman rests upon something

* See A.Q.C. v. 68 where this chair is illustrated.



PORTRAIT OF THE HON. ELIZABETH ALDWORTH,
From the painting in Doneraile House. Reproduced by courtesy of the
Author of the "Memoir of the Lady Freemason."



MINIATURE PORTRAIT OF
THE HON. ELIZABETH ALDWORTH
the Lady Freemason, showing her wearing the
trowel (*vide* p. 60).

Reproduced by courtesy of Brother John Day, author of the "Memoir of the Lady Freemason." A second edition of this book is being prepared, will be sold for the benefit of the Masonic Charities, and to be obtained from Brother Augustus Vesey Davoren, Treasurer of the "First Lodge of Ireland," Cork.

The gift of
Miss Stannard
of Stannards Grove to her
Cousin John Pulphor P.M.
of Shamrock Lodge No. 27
1st May 1846.
The inscription was the property and worn by Sister The Hon. Mrs. Aldworth

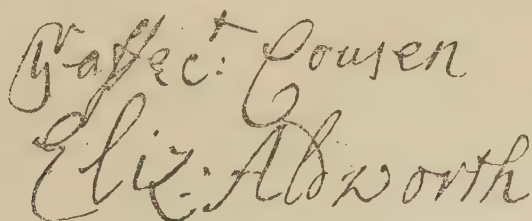
INSCRIPTION ON BACK OF THE
MINIATURE.



a little stronger than mere tradition. The point is this: if the event actually took place, it shows that the nobility of Ireland were holding masonic lodges in their private houses at a date considerably prior to the institution of any Grand Lodge. For full details about Elizabeth St. Leger, for her portraits and for illustrations of her masonic relics, the student may be referred to the articles by Crawley and Conder in A.Q.C. and the pamphlet published in 1914 by Bro. John Day of Cork: we must now compress the information gathered by these brethren into a shorter space.

Elizabeth St. Leger was the only daughter of the first Viscount Doneraile. She was born in 1693, married in 1713 Richard Aldworth of Newmarket, Co. Cork, and died at the age of 80 in 1773. The tradition, which appeared for the first time in print in 1811, states that while still a young unmarried girl she inadvertently became a witness to the proceedings of a masonic Lodge held in her home at Doneraile House, and that being discovered she was forced by her father, who presided, to submit to initiation. Tradition further states that all through her long life she was a patroness of the Craft. Her portrait shows her wearing the distinguishing masonic jewel of an early craftsman, the trowel pendent from the left shoulder. She was one of the subscribers to D'Assigny's famous book in 1744. After her death we find the freemasons of Ireland, in 1782, toasting the memory of "our sister Allworth of New-Market."*

If we accept the story, the authenticity of which had been rendered incredible by many ridiculous accounts published by pseudo-historians prior to those named above, but now in view of recent researches does not seem so impossible, it gives us an interesting glimpse of how the Craft was fostered in Ireland before there was a Grand Lodge here; for the event must have taken place prior to her marriage in 1713. It further shows us that the ground was ready for the planting of a Grand Lodge.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Rd: Aldworth". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the caption text.

(From A.Q.C. viii., 55.)

* "Ahiman Rezon": Belfast, 1782, page xx.

Conclusions.

Having now enumerated most of the evidences of freemasonry in Ireland prior to 1717, it only remains to indicate the conclusions we, in our private capacities, would be disposed to draw, were we in the position of the jury, the readers of this book.

The main points that seem to us essentially demonstrated are these: that at least as early as 1688 Lodges of operative freemasons were admitting speculative members "in the new way," as the Commencements harangue says; and that there is a strong probability, indeed almost a certainty, that these speculative freemasons thus admitted (not all in the Trinity College Lodge of course) carried the Craft into the most remote corners of Ireland within a very few years. Indeed the rapidity with which the Craft extended was so amazing (as is shown by the distribution of the first Warrants) that in order to account for its presence in 1732 in districts far removed from the capital one is tempted to assign a very much earlier date than 1688 for the admission of speculative freemasons in Ireland. We have no doubt that it should be thus set back a very considerable time; perhaps those who will come after us may yet discover fresh evidence in support of this rather daring opinion.



Chancel Arch, Trinity Church, Glendalough. (From "Wakeman's Handbook.")

Verunt universi per presy tes *Richard Aldworth*
Robert Davies *Richard Davies*
John St. John *John St. John*
 tenent & firmiter obligari reverendo in Christo patri Domini Domini
 Caroli - *procurator in Curia Lond.* - Episcopo in
 Christo in libris bonis et a patre monacho anglicano secundum
 scriptura Episcopo patre suo certatissimo. *Richard Aldworth*
 suis ad quam pudenti sollicitudine bene & fideliter facierdum et
 nostrum & nostrum nostrum per se pro toto in solido firmiter pe
 presentes sigilli nostri sigillatatione *Episcopo* die m. n. April
 1713.

The condition of obligation is such yt if at all times hereafter
 if any shall appear any legal or impediment but
 of a private & friends of both parties be thereunto first had
 nor suit depending in any court concerning if same wif consent
 of a private & friends of both parties be thereunto first had
 and lastly yt if matrimony be publickly solemnized
 to be void and of no effect, or else to remain in full force
 and vertue in Law.

Richd. Aldworth

if use of his Lord
 Bishop, in presence of

Richd. Davies

James Meekery *Richd. Aldworth*

THE MARRIAGE LICENCE BOND OF THE HON. ELIZABETH ST. LEGER AND RICHARD ALDWORTH.

Dated 17th April, 1713.

Masonic tradition ascribes her initiation to a period when "she was a young girl," and the existence of this document testifies that the event, if it actually took place, must have been prior to this date, when she was 20 years of age.

The Rev. Richard Davies, who stood surety in the bond, was of the same family as Robert Davies, M.D., appointed, in 1770, Provincial Deputy Grand Master of Munster.

The Hon. Mrs. Aldworth died in 1773, aged 80, and was buried in the Davies family vault in St. Finbarre's Cathedral, Cork.

CHAPTER II.

THE GENESIS OF THE GRAND LODGE
OF IRELAND.

Evidence from the Dublin Press, 1717-25.

We know next to nothing of our Fraternity in Ireland during the first two decades of the eighteenth century; a search of the newspapers of the day has yielded little but negative results, though enough has been found to show that a general interest in the Order must have been felt in Ireland.

In the Gilbert Collection, Charleville Mall Library, City of Dublin, there is a wonderful collection of old metropolitan newspapers covering the period 1717-27. Unfortunately the volume for the year 1725 is missing, but the National Library possesses an almost complete file of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*, for that year, which fills the gap. We have searched these newspapers most carefully for references to freemasonry. We give a condensed indication of what has been discovered, while mentioning that every entry which seemed to have the remotest bearing on masonic matters has been carefully transcribed and filed among the records of the Lodge of Research for the use of future students.

Generally speaking the Dublin newspapers of that period, censored as they were by Government, contained little about local topics; the bulk of their news was reprinted from "the London Pacquets," as they termed the English Press. Jacobite plots were the main staple of news during the years 1717-27, the editors being more interested in the doings of the Dukes of Ormonde and Wharton, and the Earl of Mar, than in those Dublin wearers of the White Rose who made the 9th June, 1724, memorable by insulting loyal citizens in St. Stephen's Green.

The two newspapers which do give us occasional glimpses of local news are the *Dublin Impartial News Letter*, printed by John Harding, and the *Dublin News Letter*, printed by John Whalley.

These two men were opposed to one another in every way, politically and otherwise. Harding wielded a much more capable pen.

The status of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*, however, deserves more than a passing notice. It was edited, printed and sold by a small band of Ulster-Scots, whose avowed aim was to raise the *morale* of the kingdom. It was the only Irish Journal of its day containing original articles. Its chief Editor, James Arbuckle, a young lame Student, a native of Belfast or "Scoto-Hibernius" as he is called in the Register of Glasgow University where he had just graduated M.D. (1724), is said to have built up a respectable practice in Dublin, and enjoyed the friendship of Swift, by whom, being lame and sprightly, he was nicknamed "Wit upon Crutches." In July, 1734, he was appointed Clerk of the Quit Rent Office in Dublin, and retained that position until he died on 17th January, 1741-42, aged 41. Associated with Arbuckle, as one of the principal writers of articles for this paper, was Francis Hutcheson, the famous philosopher, who had just come from Glasgow University to set up a school in Dublin, which, however, he relinquished in January, 1729-30, upon being appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy in his *Alma Mater*. Among other contributors to the newspaper were: Dean Swift; Rev. Samuel Boyse, the well-known Presbyterian Divine; and the Poets, James Sterling and Rev. Thomas Parnell, afterwards Archdeacon of Clogher. The paper was printed by James Carson, so well-known in Dublin as the "facetious Jemmy Carson." It was sold by William Smith and his nephew John Smith, two other Belfast men of Scottish extraction, who had just set up as booksellers on the Blind-Key, Dublin; but the uncle having dropped out of the partnership was succeeded by William Bruce, a member of another Ulster-Scot family well known for their literary ability.

We give these particulars, because the *Dublin Weekly Journal* has a particular interest for the Irish Craft as being the first newspaper to publish an account of our Grand Lodge in 1725. Further, it seems probable from a passage in one of Arbuckle's essays, published 26th February, 1725-26, that he was himself a Member of the Order; and if we accept this hypothesis, the long account of the proceedings on St. John's Day in the Summer of 1725, when the Earl of Rosse was elected and installed Grand Master, may almost certainly be ascribed to his pen.

Before, however, coming to the year 1725, let us allude to some references to freemasonry anterior to that date.



Freemason's apron.
 Once worn by Lady Mary Aldworth
 Marks of stitches now showing
 are from silk she put over old -
 original belt is missing.

THE LADY FREEMASON'S APRON.

Made of lambskin, trimmed with blue silk, 24 inches wide and 28 deep, in possession of her descendant, Colonel R. W. Aldworth. Reproduced by the courtesy of Brother John Day, author of "Memoirs of the Lady Freemason."

References to English Freemasonry.

The earliest actual references to Freemasonry we have found in the Dublin Press refer to England.

"London, June 27. There was a meeting on Saturday last at Stationers'-Hall, of between two and three hundred of the ancient Fraternity of Free-Masons who had a splendid Dinner and Musick." (*Whalley's Dublin News Letter*, 10th July, 1721.)

"London, Aug. 8. On Friday last the Lord Hinchinbroke, Sir George Oxenden, Sir Robert Rich, and — Rushall, Esq; were admitted into the Ancient Fraternity of *Accepted Masons*, at the King's-Arms Tavern in St. Paul's Churchyard, where they had a very handsome Entertainment. They afterwards wore their Leather Aprons Home." (*Harding's Dublin Impartial News Letter*, 15th Augt., 1721.)

In 1722 the election of a nobleman, well known in Dublin, as Grand Master of England, was duly reported.

"London, June 26. Yesterday the Grand Meeting of the most noble and ancient Fraternity of Free-Masons was kept at Stationers' Hall where they had a most sumptuous Feast, several of the Nobility, who are Members of the Society, being present, and his Grace the Duke of Wharton was then unanimously chosen Governor of the said Fraternity." (*Hume's Dublin Courant*, 3rd July, 1722.)

The Duke of Wharton had many friends in Ireland, which he had visited as recently as 1718, and intended to come again in 1723, but was prevented by a riding accident. Lord Hillsborough, a well known Irish peer, was one of his greatest cronies.

It is not suggesting too much to state that the above report of the Duke of Wharton's activities among the English Craft must have caused great interest among the Freemasons of Ireland. It would have been only natural for the more curious brethren to enquire by what means the Duke had been elected "Governor" of the English Freemasons. It will be noted that the term "Grand Lodge" is not mentioned in any of the above reports from London. No straining of imagination, however, is needed for us to conceive that information about the newly formed Grand Lodge in London was already known in Ireland; and that, in due course, some time before the year 1725, a similar institution was set up in the Irish capital.

There are no masonic references in the Dublin newspapers of 1723. This was the year which ushered in the agitation protesting against Wood's patent to coin halfpence for Ireland, which gave rise to the Drapier's Letters. The unrest did not subside till October,

1724. Poor Harding of the *Dublin Impartial News Letter* spent most of the year 1723 in gaol; and next year, when he was released, he proceeded to publish the first of Dean Swift's famous pamphlets against the brass ha'-pence. The Dublin Jacobites, too, were very busy in June, 1723, so altogether we can understand why reports of the English Craft meetings got crowded out of the newspapers.

The First Irish Masonic Pamphlet.

The year 1724 is notable to us for the appearance of the first Irish book dealing with Freemasonry:—"A Letter from the Grand Mistress of the Female Free-Masons," printed by John Harding; the authorship of which is usually attributed to Swift. The only known copy of this Pamphlet was recently located by us in the Royal Irish Academy. This amusing parody would not have had much chance of a sale unless the fraternity had been fairly numerous in Dublin. It must have been bought up quickly, as seven years later a second edition was printed by Faulkner, for which evidence will be adduced later. We further suggest that the term "Grand Master" must have been familiar to a Dublin audience at the time this pamphlet was published. (For a facsimile of the pamphlet, *vide* Appendix I.)

There is nothing, however, in the newspaper reports to show an Irish Grand Lodge existent in 1724. The Grand Lodge of England comes in for a notice as follows:

"London, June 25. Yesterday the ancient and honorable Society of Free Masons kept their Anniversary Festival at Merchant Taylors' Hall, where was a very handsome Appearance, and all things were transacted with the utmost Order and Unanimity. His Grace the Duke of Richmond was chosen Grand Master, Martin Folkes, Esq; Deputy Grand Master, and Mr. Francis Sorrell and Mr. George Payne, Grand Wardens for the Year ensuing." (*Needham's Dublin Postman*, 6th July, 1724).

This reference to the Duke of Richmond gives us a link between English and Irish Freemasonry. The Duke's wife was Lady Sarah Cadogan, first cousin to Sir Thomas Prendergast who, as we shall see, was S.G.W. of Ireland in 1725. That the Duke was on terms of masonic intimacy with his kinsman by marriage, can be gathered from the fact that when Sir Thomas was initiated in the Horn Tavern Lodge in London, in March, 1723/4, the Duke of Richmond was present at the ceremony (A.Q.C. v. 95).

That the Freemasons of Dublin were a fairly numerous body by 1724, we are justified in assuming from the following evidence.

In this same year of 1724 we find that on Essex Bridge (which was at that time a miniature reproduction of London Bridge as it existed prior to the great fire of 1666) there stood a favourite resort of the Craft, known as "The Free-Masons-Coffee-House." From the woodcut below, which is taken from the title-page of the Dublin edition of Young's "Force of Religion," we can assume this well-known tavern was used as a landmark for directing would-be purchasers to the book-seller's shop.

T H E
FORCE of *RELIGION*;
O R,
Vanquish'd Love.
A
P O E M.

In Two BOOKS.

By EDWARD YOUNG,
Fellow of *All-Souls College, Oxon.*

Gratior & pulchro veniens in Corpore Virtus. VIRG.

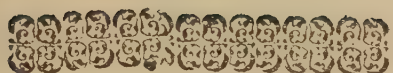


DUBLIN: Printed by S. POWELL, for THOMAS
WHITEHOUSE, under the *Free-Masons-Coffee-House*,
on *Essex-Bridge*, MDCCLXXV.

About this time the Truck Street Club came into being for the purpose of agitating against Wood's halfpence. Here songs were sung lauding the patriotism of the "Drapier" (Dean Swift). One of these songs, reproduced on the opposite page, which appears to have been very popular, is entitled: "A new Song sung at the Club at Mr. Taplin's, the Sign of the Drapier's-Head in Truck Street. To the Tunc of the Apprentices Song in Massonary." Evidently Brother Mathew Birkhead's famous composition, which appeared for the first time in print in Anderson's "Constitutions" of 1723, was already well known in Dublin by 1724. Probably the book which contained it was also well known: if so, the sudden appearance during the next year (1725) of a Grand Lodge of Ireland is not so very surprising after all.

Wood's Halfpence, the Irish Gilds, and the Masonic Order.

The most important weapon wielded in the campaign against Wood's halfpence was the power of the Irish Gilds. For four months after July, 1724, from Derry to Cork, from the Metropolis to Galway, we find so strong a combination among the Trade Gilds throughout Ireland protesting against the obnoxious coin, that, as is well known, the patent had eventually to be withdrawn. It is almost certain that the Freemasons of Dublin must have exerted their influence on the popular side. For some years to come we shall find the Speculative Craft not wholly divorced from their Operative Brethren in Ireland, (in 1725 a rigid distinction was drawn in Dublin between the "Gentlemen Free-Masons" and the Brethren generally), and at this period we find the natural leaders of the new school of Freemasonry also heading the patriotic party in politics. In the very last protest against the brass halfpence published 14th October, 1724, by the High Sheriff, Justices of the Peace, and Grand Jury of County Dublin, we find *inter alia* the signatures of Lord Rosse, Lord Southwell and Lord Allen, two future Grand Masters of Ireland, and the grandfather of a third



The *DRAPIER* Anatomiz'd.

A

S O N G.

I.

THE *DRAPIER* I swear,
I Love and Revere,
For his Courage and good Understanding.
For 'tis Ten to One Odd,
That he under God,
Kept the Copper-Smiths Counters from Landing

II.

Like a Patriot Good,
He gallantly Stood,
And will stand by Justice and Reason;
Will lash and Chastise,
All such Villanies,
As tend to Oppression or Treason.

III.

Some Court Alligators,
To God and King Traytors,
And Devoted to Lust and Ambition,
Ah Mankind wou'd sell,
And their own Souls to Hell,
Without the least touch of Contrition.

IV.

Brown, Coleby, and Wood,
And Others, as Good,
Most excellent Tools to make Setters;
To point out the Game,
And divide without Shame,
Some share of the Spoil with their Betters

V.

The profligate Crew,
Like a *French Party Blue,*
Are watching to plunder and strip ye,
And o'erwhelm you with *Bribs,*
The like never was,
Not *South Sea,* nor yet, *Missippi.*

VI.

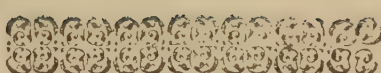
No Prospect of Gain,
No Pleasure, no Pain,
Can slacken his honest Zeal;
Without Fee or Reward,
Such is his Regard
For the Good of the Common Weal.

VII.

His own single Head,
Be it modestly said,
More Service has done to the Nation;
Far more, by my Troth
Than *All of his Cloath:*
Or of any, whatever Persuasion.

VIII.

May he long live in Health
And have competent Wealth,
True Content, and sincere Friends about him;
And as for our Foes,
With Verse: Or, with Prose,
By the Life of *Pharaoh,* he'll rout 'em.



A NEW
S O N G

Sung at the CLUB at

Mr. TAPLIN's

The SIGN of the

DRAPIER's Head in Truck-Street.

To the Tune of the Apprentices Song in Masonry.

—Exegi Monumentum Aere perennius. HORAT.

I.

WITH brisk merry Lays
We'll sing to the Praise
Of that honest Patriot, the *DRAPIER*;
Who, all the World knows,
Confounded our Foes,
With Nothing but Pen, Ink and Paper.

II.

A Spirit Divine,
Ran through ev'ry Line,
And made all our Hearts for to caper:
He sav'd us our Goods,
And Dismfounder'd Woods;
Then long Life and Health to the *DRAPIER.*

III.

WE ne'er shall forget,
His Judgment, or Wit,
But Life, you must know, is a Vapour;
In Ages to come,
We well may Presume,
They'll Monuments raise to the *DRAPIER.*

IV

WHEN Senators meet,
They'll surely think fit,
To Honour and Praise the good *DRAPIER*;
Nay Juries shall join,
And Sheriffs Combine,
To thank him in well written Paper.

V

YOU Men of the *Comb,*
Come lay by your *Looms,*
And go to the Sign of the *DRAPIER*;
To TAPLIN Declare,
You one and all are,
Kind Loving good Friends to his Paper,

VI.

THEN join Hand in Hand,
Teach other firm stand,
All Health to the CLUB and the *DRAPIER*,
Who mertrily meet,
And sing in *Truck-Street,*
In Praise of the well written Paper,

DUBLIN PRINTED in the Year, MDCCLXXV.

Grand Master. If this be merely a coincidence, it is a very striking one. Nor let it be forgotten that Jonathan Swift himself was, in the opinion of many masonic scholars, a Fellow of the Craft.

Poor John Harding, Swift's printer, was one of the casualties of victory, as he died in gaol. His widow continued to print the *Impartial News Letter*, but before long Harding's place as the leading Dublin publisher was usurped by George Faulkner.

Altogether 1724 was a year of such political excitement in Dublin that one can understand why allusions to matters non-political were few and far between in the Press. The very excitement of the times, however, which drew the whole nation together for mutual defence and support cannot but have directed the attention of men to a Society which aimed at cultivating good will and social service between its members. There is no doubt the Fraternity was well known in Ireland, and there was the recent example of a centralized body having been established to govern it in the neighbouring island. Thus while we cannot state with certainty that our Grand Lodge of Ireland came into existence during the period of the Drapier's Letters, we can think of no other period more likely to have witnessed its origin.

Solomon's Temple.

Towards the end of the year 1724, the Dublin Press reprinted paragraphs from the London newspapers about a model of King Solomon's Temple, which paragraphs were also reprinted in many of the English provincial newspapers, so the matter referred to must have been one of general interest.

"London, Dec. 8. Yesterday his Majesty went to the Opera-House in the Hay Market, to see the Model of Solomon's Temple, arriv'd lately from Hanover; a most exquisite Piece of Workmanship, said to have been thirty years in finishing." (*Dickson's Dublin Intelligence*, 19th Decr., 1724.)

This announcement had a more important corollary almost two years later, which reads:

"London, August 11. Mr. Winston has made a modle of Solomon's Temple, to shew in Opposition to that in the Hay-Market; both of which are pretended to be true Modles yet are different. I fear Virtuosi can't agree upon Corporeals, no Wonder there is such Difference in Speculative Matters." (*Walsh's Dublin Castle Courant*, 18th Augt., 1726.)

T H E

Free-Masons Vindication,

BEING AN

ANSWER

To a Scandalous Libel, entituled the *Grand Mystery*
of the *Free Masons*, discover'd, &c.

Wherein is plainly prov'd the falsity of that
Discovery, and how great an imposition it
is on the Publick.

*Invidia seculi non invenere Tyranni
Majus Tormentum.*

Hor.

*—Sic Murus Abeneus esto
Nil conficere tibi, nulla pallefcere Culpa.*

id.

E Celo descendis γῶσι οὐρανόν.

Juv.

HAVING read a Paper lately publish'd, which has strove to deceive the World by a pretended Discovery of the Manners, and Customes of the Free Masons at their Assemblies, Meetings, &c, We of that Society thought it incumbent upon us to say something in Answer to it, not so much on account of the Paper it self, which deserves nothing but Ridicule (as we shall sufficiently show) to any understanding Man's Consideration; but to undeceive those who have suffer'd themselves to be impos'd on by such an intolerable Abuse. Not that we by this reflect on those Gentlemen's Judgements, for they not knowing are the more liable to the Imposture; tho' one wou'd hardly suppose a secret that has never been divulg'd since this Order first commenc'd, shoud now be expos'd on such groundless, and I may say hardly credible Reasons. Our Antagonist tell's you it was found in the Custody of a Free Mason who died suddenly; now we think that Excuse the most ridiculous in the World; for if We were so indiscreet as to commit our Orders to the Care of each Person of our Society, We cou'd not expect but it wou'd have been discover'd by many Mischances before this Time; but We are much more carefull in things of such Importance, and never leave it in the Power of the wisest Observer to discover the least hint of our Designs. Your Author's Fable We don't think it worth while to answer, since it so much reflects upon himself; for he has made his Discovery scarce equal to the Solution of his Enigma. If we shou'd attempt to answer him Paragraph by Paragraph, it wou'd spend more Time than We can at present allow, since it is from first to last one continu'd Peice of Nonsense; and cou'd with more Reason (as did [tho' upon a different Occasion] an eminent Divine) put a *Mentiris* to the End of all his

his Affirmatives; for it appears at first View more like a jargon of Contradictions, than a premeditated Composition.

The Free Maçons having been allow'd to be the most ancient and honourable Society in the World, and both is and has been compos'd chiefly of the principal Nobility; but 'tis the same thing with our Author; the more excellent the subject, the Jest will pass the better; and nothing can please so well as a Fool that has lost his Manners; but what cou'd be his design is hard to be understood, or what exalted Ideas he has conceiv'd of us to make him bestow such uncommon Terms of Art on us, we can't imagine. In our Health that he has taken such extraordinary Pains to anatomize, he owns we are a very noble, and ancient Fraternity, and makes our selves allow it to be a wonderfull Mystery; altho' his Fable gave him the Lie no less, than a Page before: whither this be Ignorance, or Impudence I leave the World to Determine.

The Author has taken a deal of Pains to very little purpose; and has been at a greater deal of Trouble to make himself Intelligible, than an antiquated Apothecary; for the utmost of his Discovery leaves his Reader in a greater Dilemma than ever, and sufficiently shews how much it wants an Interpreter. What could induce him to be so ridiculous as to Write, or so impudent to publish, is perhaps hard to be determin'd, if Hunger or Envy were not the chief Motives: Be that as it will, we believe that those who have got Mr. Informer's Instructions, will be as much at a loss to discover a Free Mason, as if he had still conceal'd his Directions, and will like himself, for ever remain in Ignorance.

What we intend by this Discourse, is not to honour our Author so far as to think him worth Contradiction; but to put his Readers in mind to consider their infallible Receipt a little more narrowly, and not be too confident in their belief of a Fable. Having therefore perform'd what we intended, we think it now time to bid our Author adieu, and to take this Advice, either never to Write, or to write something nearer Sense than his last. But as he in the beginning of his Information introduces himself with a very handsome apropos Fable, we shall condescend so far in imitation of him, to conclude with another, and to tell him, "That a Fox once having observ'd a large Bunch of excellent Grapes hanging in a very tempting Posture, over his Head, strove with the hazard of his Neck by a great many Leaps, Springs, and other Stratagems, to lead away Captive this Bunch, that by its alluring Colour and Magnitude, had dar'd to provoke his Appetite; but after many dangers escap'd, difficulties overcome, a few Limbs disjointed, and other chances of War, having found it impossible to compass his desires, he began by the instigation of his longing Stomach to Curse, and abuse what he had spent so many Hours, and receiv'd so many Bruises in attempting to recover.

Adieu.

F I N I S.

This passage was copied also in the English provincial Press, and the pregnant words "no Wonder there is such Difference in Speculative Matters" give us a hint of the disagreements that had been taking place in the Grand Lodge of England. We know that such disagreements existed without being certain of their nature. A lack of unanimity in the proceedings of the Premier Grand Lodge can be discovered up to about the year 1735, and even later, but at this early date the quarrel was probably about matters of discipline, rather than of doctrine. The manner in which the allusion was originally written, and in which it was sown broadcast throughout the British Isles, plainly shows that the Craft generally would read it with interest and understanding.

We hear of the matter again in Dublin, as follows:

"London, October 26th. We hear his Majesty has purchased the famous Model of the Temple of Solomon, brought from Hamburg the last Reign, in order to present it to one of the Universities."

(*Walsh's Dublin Weekly News Letter*, 6th Novr., 1727.)

"The Free-Masons Vindication" (reproduced on pages 49-50), generally assumed to be an Irish retort to "The Grand Mystery of Free-Masons Discover'd" (January, 1723-24), relates to the same "Difference in Speculative Matters" hinted at above. It is bound with other broadsheets, in a volume in the British Museum, bearing Dublin imprints dated 1725.

Anderson's "Constitutions."

This reference to the model Temple has taken us ahead of our chronology—we must return to the year 1725, which provides the first and most important newspaper reference to the Grand Lodge of Ireland. Before quoting it in full we shall, however, refer to the sale of an important English masonic book in Ireland.

Anderson's "Constitutions," which was published in London, 1723, is a book looked upon as the origin of every subsequent code of laws issued by every Grand Lodge on the face of the earth. It seems to have been accepted at once as an authority in Ireland.

In the *Dublin Weekly Journal* of 17th April, 1725, we find an advertisement by John Chantry of "Books lately publish'd and sold opposite the Watch House the North Side of College Green,"

and at the very end of the list comes "The Constitutions of the Free-Masons 00.02.02." This was undoubtedly Anderson's book, and it is the earliest instance we have found of its being offered for sale in Ireland. Chantry's shop was situated in a fine position near the Houses of Parliament, and the books shown in his shop window attracted the notice of fashionable Dublin. He seems to have had a business arrangement with John Harding for the sale of the latter's pamphlets, and probably Anderson's book appeared in the very same window that held "A Letter from the Grand Mistress" and the "New Song sung at Mr. Taplin's . . . To the Tune of the Apprentices Song in Massonary." For long before and long after 1725 any books that were sold by Chantry, were sold also by Alderman George Bennett, the leading bookseller in the City of Cork, and no doubt the Munster Freemasons visited the latter shop when in search of a copy of Anderson, whose book, as we shall see, was looked upon in Munster as containing the orthodox masonic code.

The "Constitutions of the Free-Masons" continued to be advertised in the *Dublin Weekly Journal* for some time after the issue of 26th June, 1725, containing the long account of the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, which we shall now proceed to give in full.

The First Record.

As has been generally known since Dr. Crawley published his "Caementaria Hibernica," all the official records of the Grand Lodge of Ireland before the year 1760 and all the minute books before 1780 have been lost, so for what took place prior to the earlier date we are dependent for knowledge on external evidence. So far none has been discovered to enable us to say with certainty the exact year in which the Grand Lodge came into being: but, if one may begin a work such as this by hazarding a conjecture, the probability of some date in 1723 or 1724 seems indicated.

Two circumstances lead to this conclusion: first, that at the period 1722-23 the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of England were attracting general attention (owing to the publication of Anderson's "Constitutions" and its forerunner, probably unofficial,

"The Old Constitutions"), and that this would have been an encouragement to the Irish masons to organize themselves in a similar body; second, that when the Irish Grand Lodge regulations came to be printed we find them following Anderson's version step by step, while until they were so printed Anderson was used as a *vade-mecum*. It seems in the highest degree improbable that these laws would have been borrowed unless the institution that begat them had also been borrowed: thus it is likely that the very earliest date to which we can refer the birth of the Grand Lodge of Ireland is 1723. The very latest is 1724.*

This is shown by a notice that appeared in *The Dublin Weekly Journal*, No. 13, Saturday, 26th June, 1725, when the Grand Lodge is introduced as already in existence, possessing a Grand Master and a complete organization. The whole newspaper is reproduced on the adjoining pages, and the notice reads as follows:—

"Thursday last, being St. John's Day, Patron of the Most Antient and Rt. Worshipful Society of FREE-MASONS; they met about Eleven o' the Clock, at the Yellow Lion in Warbrough's-street, where there appear'd above a 100 Gentlemen. After some time spent, in putting on their Aprons, White Gloves and other parts of the *Distinguishing Dress* of that Worshipful Order, they proceeded over Essex-Bridge to the Strand, and from thence to the King's Inns, in the following Order. The Officers of the Order in Hackney-Coaches (it being a very Rainey Day) the 12 Stewards in 3 Coaches, each having a *Mistical White Wand* in his hand, the *Grand Master* in a fine Chariot. The Grand Wardens; the Masters and Wardens of the Six Lodges of Gentlemen FREEMASONS, who are under the Jurisdiction of the *Grand Master*, the Private Brothers, all in Coaches; they made a very fine Appearance, most of them having new Cloaths proper for the solemn Occasion: When they came to the Inns, they marched up to the Great Hall, marsheld in the following Order. The Officers of the Order, two and two; the twelve Stewards two and two, all uncovered; — R—, Esq.; who officiated as Mason King at Arms; the *Grand Master* alone, cover'd; the Grand Wardens, the Masters and Wardens of the several Lodges, each Master walking alone, and followed by his two Wardens; the Private Brothers two and two, all uncovered: After marching round the Walls of the Great Hall, with many important Ceremonies, the *Grand Lodge*, composed of the *Grand Master*, Deputy Grand Master, (who was absent) Grand Wardens, and the Masters and Wardens of all the Lodges, retired to the Room prepared for them, where after performing the *Mystical Ceremonies* of the *Grand Lodge* which are held so sacred, that they must not be discover'd to a Private Brother; they proceeded to the Election of a new

* Begemann would suggest an earlier date:

"In view of the extraordinarily active intercourse between London and Dublin, there would be nothing at all to wonder at, if the new Grand Mastership of the Duke of Montague in London should have given rise, soon after his installation (on the 24th June, 1721), to an imitation in Dublin. That in the latter city on the 24th June, 1725, there were already six Lodges with more than a hundred brethren, premises a certain amount of development. (*Entwicklung*).” (Begemann: "Freimaurerei in Irland," p. 16.)

Grand Master, &c. As soon as it was known that the *Grand Lodge* was ready to appear, the Officers of the Order, the Stewards, and Mason King at Arms, dress'd in a proper Manner, carrying upon a Velvet Cushion, a little Gold Trowel with a Black Ribon, attended at the Door, and marched in Order before the Grand Wardens, &c. to the upper End of the Great Hall, where stood the *Mystical Table*, made of a Form to represent two Masons Squares joined, and the Proxy of the Senior Grand Warden acquainted the Society, that the *Grand Lodge* had chosen the Rt. Hon. Earl of ROSS, *Grand Master* for the Year ensuing, and Sir Thomas Pendergrass, and Mark Morgan, Esq., Grand Wardens, and that the *Grand Master* had appointed the Hon. Humphrey Buttler, Esq., Deputy *Grand Master*. At the naming of each of these, the Society gave their Approbation, by three Huzzas, then the Officers of the Order, &c. went to the *Grand Lodge Room*, and conducted this new *Grand Master* in great State to the Head of the *Mystical Table*, and Mason King at Arms hung the Gold Trowel by the Black Ribon about his Neck.

'Immediately the *Grand Master* made them an Elegant Speech, "Expressing how sensible he was of the Great Honour done him, and promising to discharge the great and important Trusts reposed in him, with becoming Fidelity, &c. And concluded, With an Appollgy for the shortness of his Speech because Dinner was ready, and believed they were Hungry!" There were three large Tables at the lower End of the Hall, of common Form, for the Private Brothers; for the *Grand Lodge* only sat at the *Mystical Table*. They had 120 Dishes of Meat, and were attended by 25 Drawer, admitted Free Mason for this solemn Occasion. After the Entertainment they all went to the Play, with their Aprons, &c., the private Brothers sat in the Pit, but the *Grand Master*, Deputy *Grand Master*, and Grand Wardens, in the Governments Box, at the Conclusion of the Play, Mr. Griffith the Player, who is a Brother sung the Free Mason's Apprentices Song, the *Grand Master* and the whole Brotherhood joyning in the Chorus. The Brothers of one Lodge wore fine Badges painted full of Crosses and Squares, with this Motto, *Spes mea in Deo est*. Which was no doubt very significant, for the Master of it wore a Yellow Jacket, and Blue Britches.'

The circumstantiality of this account which was plainly either officially communicated or described by an eye-witness warrant us in drawing certain conclusions.*

* The editor of the newspaper in which this account appeared was James Arbuckle, who had just settled in Dublin after completing his studies in Glasgow University. As a poet and essayist he has been given a place in the Dict. of Nat. Biog., where we are told he was a friend of the poet Allan Ramsay, Dean Swift, Francis Hutcheson, professor of philosophy in Glasgow University, and other worthies, and an admirer of Alexander Pope. As editor of this newspaper, Arbuckle contributed a series of essays over the pseudonym of "Hibernicus," which were afterwards collected and reprinted in a separate volume. Swift, also, from time to time sent contributions to the newspaper.

Arbuckle would seem to have been a Freemason, if we can judge from his Essay upon "Man and his Honour" (written Feb., 1725/26), in which he says: "I might mention in this place the Antient and Worshipful Society of Free-Masons, where every private Brother thinks himself obliged to support the Honour and fight the Battles of the whole Order."

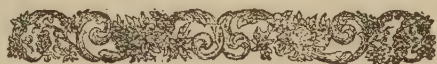
It is, therefore, within the bounds of possibility that the foregoing account was from Arbuckle's pen.

June

NUMB. XIII.



The DUBLIN
Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, June, 26, 1725.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*:

—Hoc est
Vivere bis.—

MARTIAL.

SIR,



Y Readers will remember, that in a former Paper, I endeavoured to shew, that Nature having implanted in us a Principle of Benevolence, the Pursuits of it must necessarily be attended with great and real Pleasure. For our Creator, who has made Nothing in vain, has given us no Desires without making ample Provision for the Gratification of them. I now proceed to illustrate further this Subject, by giving Instances of some of those joyful Effects, that Benevolence has upon those generous Minds that are animated by it.

But before I go any further, it may not be unnecessary to obviate an Objection, which some Gentlemen have drawn from the Love of Praise, so natural to all Mankind against the Sincerity of our Benevolence, and consequently the Reality of any Happiness derived thro' that Channel. Noble and virtuous Actions, say they, beget the Esteem and Applause, not only of such as immediately reap the Benefits of them, but even of the Unconcerned and distant Spectators. This creates great Triumph of Heart, and makes the Mind enamour'd of its own Perfections and Superiority. So that in our best Actions, instead of honestly intending the Good of others, or taking any real Pleasure in it, we only are sacrificing to Self-Love, and scatter our Favours with a more liberal Hand, because we are sure of a plentiful Harvest of Reputation in Return. This would be all true, if the first Motive to the doing of Good were the Praise that accompanies it, but when we do Good to a Man, because we love his Person, I believe, no one will affirm, that we have any such Expectation in Return, however pleasing it may prove to us afterwards, to receive decent Expressions of Gratitude. Besides, since to place our Esteem on a worthy Object is equally pleasant as to be ourselves in the Esteem of others, the Love of such Esteem, instead of arguing our Affections to be altogether of the selfish Kind, seems no contemptible Proof of the contrary; in regard, even the Picture of our own Minds never yields us such full Delight, as when we find, or imagine, it promotes the Pleasure of the World about us.

But whether Benevolence be only an Effect of Self-Love, or a distinct Principle from it, it is certain, that the constant Exercise of it is a Source of continual and unspeakable Joy: and that wherever the Vigour of it has been impaired through the Violence of contrary Passions, a Man has but a very uneasy and melancholy Time of it. We find no Pleasure in a Place, whenever we begin to dislike the Company in it; so that Life must be a Burthen to him that loves not Society. And we know very well, that what endears any Place to us, such as that of our Birth, Education, or long Residence, is not so much the Memory of the Place itself, as those Ideas of social Pleasure that crowd in along with it, and at last become inseparable from it. Thus the Inanimate Beauties of Nature receive additional Charms from the good Affections of those that behold them; and our Enjoyment of them is heighten'd by our being social as well as curious Beings.

Where is there any other Enjoyment in Life, that has not its Seasoning from the same Principle, and does not lose its most delicious Relish, whenever it is made a Monopoly? What is it that draws Men into Luxury and High-living, but only to enjoy the Company of their Friends, agreeable to the old homely English Phrase, that calls that Sort of Life *Good fellowship*? The same might also be shewn of all the other Entertainments of Sense, and much more in those that gratify our internal and superior Faculties. We do but deceive our selves when we imagine that in our Pursuits after Pleasure we are driving on a Game exclusive of the rest of Mankind, and that our highest Delight consists in Appropriating the Prey. The Pleasures of Friendship are at the Bottom of far the greater Part of our Designs, and often influence us in a Manner unperceived by ourselves. For in them it is, that we find the truest and most substantial Felicity, where the Intercourse of Kindness, and Participation of Sentiments give a perpetual Increase and Addition of Pleasure. Minds thus united are like overcast Mirrors, endlessly reflecting, and reflected, in each other, and by that Means renew the Images of their Common Joys so oft, that they become infinite, and multiply their pleasing Form: the more, as we contemplate them the longer; contrary to the Nature of all sensual Pleasures, which give but a single Transport, and immediately vanish. Thus the Pleasure of loving any One amiable Quality in another, is of longer Continuance than all the Gratifications of Sense put together,

(Price Three-Half-Pence.)

(50)

ther. These are Bubbles that break as soon as they are formed, and owe all their Beauty to borrowed Colours; the other is durable as the Diamond, and appears best, when viewed by its own native Light.

To this we may add, that as the surest Method to distinguish real from imaginary Goods, is to try whether they produce the same Delight in Fruition, which they promise in Expectation; so in this Respect the Pleasures of Society have the Advantage of all others. For whereas other Pleasures are strong in the Imagination, and feeble in the Sense; these, on the contrary, where they take their Rise from an honest and sincere Affection, have a Degree of Strength and Liveliness in the Sense, which the Imagination is utterly incapable of Reaching. This is evident in Poetry, where we meet frequently with very exact and surprizing Descriptions of Things that strike the external Senses, while it is the most difficult Thing in the Art, and what very few have succeeded in, to paint the charming Emotions of Love and Friendship right: The Reason for which can be no other than this, that in the former Case we are able to draw fairer than the Life, but in the latter, always come short of it. The Strokes are indeed too fine and delicate to be expressed any otherwise than by the Hand of Nature herself, on the living Tablet of the Heart.

Now if common Friendship, which is only partial Benevolence, be capable of producing so much Pleasure and so many amiable Effects, how much larger a Field of Joy must they have, whose Affections take in a greater Compass, and are comprehensive of Multitudes? If loving only one, or a few Friends yields such a refined and racy Delight, what an inexhaustible Fund of Satisfaction must they have, that are carried away with the Love of their Country, or a generous Concern for the Welfare of Mankind; who are Shareers in all that belongs to the whole Human Race, and extend their Prospects through the Womb of Futures to Generations unborn? A Disposition to Goodness, even when confined within a very narrow Circle, is attended with the softest and most charming Sensations that can possibly enter into the Heart of Man. And surely the more Extensive that Principle is in us, we must receive the more of those agreeable Sensations. To be thus disposed is to resemble the great and bountiful Author of Nature, and to partake of that Happiness which is infinite and Divine. The confinement of Affection is certainly a Defect, and of course, can be attended with no Joy; but what are little and confined, in comparison of those felt by great and generous Souls; such as have either saved a sinking State from Tyranny and Destruction; brought a vitious and barbarous People under the Restraint of good Laws, and a regular Government; reformed a Blind and Superstitious Age, and recovered Men from a Spirit of Malice, Cruelty, and Bigotry; or who have benefited Mankind, and made Life more easy and comfortable, by the Invention of Noble and useful Arts. Souls of this Make, as they shew the highest Perfection of Human Virtue, so they cannot but enjoy a proportionable Degree of Happiness in the Exercise of it, and anticipate in this Life the Joys of Another, not subject to those Vicissitudes and Disappointments that are to be met with below.

*Hic Manus, ob Patriam pugnando Vulnera possi
Quinque Sacerdotes casti, dum Vita manebat:
Quinque pii Vates, aut Fædo digna locuti:
Invenit aut qui Vitam excoluere per Arces:
Quinque sui memores alios fecere merendo:
Omnibus his nova cinguntur Tempora Vita:*

Virgil.

'Tis true no Man ever was, or will be able to exert his Good-will to that Degree, that the whole Universe shall feel the immediate Effects of it; and but very few have it in their Power to promote the Interest ei-

ther of a large Society, or of any considerable Number of their Fellow-creatures, in so extensive a Manner as a generous Mind would desire. Yet still there is none among us but what is capable of having a remote Influence on the universal Good. Every one has a certain Circle of Acquaintance, which, without a Pun, may be called the Sphere of his Affection, wherein he has room to employ all his social Affection, and by putting one small Part in Motion, propagate in some Measure the happy Impulse through the whole System. Philosophers tell us, that the least Degree of Motion in the material World communicates it self far and wide through the Dominions of Nature; and certainly the moral World is not less susceptible of Action than the natural. When we can do no more, the Example of an inoffensive Life is an Act of Benevolence to Mankind, as it may influence others, of greater Abilities, to subdue their selfish Appetites, the natural Consequence of which will be setting them on Pursuits of a more generous Kind; since it is only excessive Indulgence of the former that hinders Men's regularly, and chiefly applying themselves to these. But tho' this were not so, the Pleasures of Benevolence would nevertheless still remain in Vigour. For it is of the Essence of that godlike Principle to rejoice in the Happiness of others, not as the Effect of our own Power, that being the Language of Pride and Self-interest, but as a thing intrinsically Good, let whoever will be the Causes or Instruments of it. And a virtuous Mind can never want Occasions of thus rejoicing, while we have a merciful Creator over us, who is daily conveying his Favours, and showering down Blessings on all the Children of Men.

Thus is Social Virtue not only the Cause of Future Advantages and Pleasures, but in the very Exercise of it a Spring of present Peace, Joy and Satisfaction.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble Servant,

HIBERNICUS.

P. 3. The following Verses, communicated to me by an ingenious young Gentleman, are on a Subject so near a kin to some Things contained in the preceding Discourse, that I could not have found a more favourable Opportunity than this for giving them to the Publick.

To a Gentleman in the Country who desired to know some Particulars of the Lord Lieutenant.

*YOU ask me, Dear Bob, what I think of my Lord,
Not at the Helm, or sage Council-board;
But how in Domestick, calm Life he behaves,
Retir'd from State-farces, Court-insects and Slaves?
That is—What he'd be, not exalted so high;
Or, just put the Case, he were as Thou and I?*

*Indeed, for the First—'tis very well known,
Were Justice corporeal, she'd leave him her Throne:
To tell you the Last, I'm not so well able,
Since I ne'er had the Favour to dine at his Table;
Yet such Love, and Respect his Presence impland,
I take his good Nature, and Honour for granted—
For more—let the Proverb instruct ye—that bet
The Man by his Company always is guess'd;
And a Hint of his Morals, and Wit make amends:
—He chooseth Delany, and Tickell for Friends.*

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

BY Letters from Vienna of May 30, we are informed, That the Court is actually busied in drawing up the Articles of the Treaty of Peace between the Empire and Spain. The frequent Couriers that go to and come from Saxony and Bavaria, give Ground to believe, that there is some important Negotiation on Foot.

(51)

Foot. Besides the 19 Articles of the Treaty of Peace already publish'd, 'tis assur'd that there is another Treaty of Commerce containing as many Articles, as soon as the Ratification of the first Treaty shall come from Madrid, an Ambassador will be sent thither from this Court, for which Employ, Count Colorado, and Baron Bentzenrieder are said to put in. M. de St. Saphorin, the King of Great Britain's Minister, receiv'd Yesterday an Express from London.

From Petersburg May 22. Our Court has receiv'd Advice from Constantinople, that the Sultan has renew'd with her Imperial Majesty, all the Conventions made with the late Emperor her Consort, and that moreover his Highness has intimated to the Crim Tatars, that they had best desist from the Design they had against Russia, declaring, that if the Russians should, by way of Reprisal, invade the Lands of the Tatars, they, viz. the latter, must expect no Assistance from the Porte.

From Constantinople of the 22. of May. That the great Vizier has desir'd Mr. Dierling the Imperial Resident, to write to his Court to solicit the Repeal of the Decree which forbids the Turkish Merchants to frequent the Markets in Hungary and Austria; and on this Condition the Grand Signior promises on his Part to favour the Commerce of the Oriental Company established at Trieste in all the Harbours of the Levant. Besides the great Preparations of War which our Forces have been making for three Months past about Tauris in Persia, 20000 Tartars are filed off towards Bagdad, into which Parts, they likewise talk of speedily sending a new Reinforcement of 17000 Albanians and 8000 Volunteers.

From Petersburg, May 29. Two Days ago the Empress went to her Summer-house, where a Hall is made upon the River, which is 140 Foot in Length and 49 in Breadth. This Day Proclamation was made here by the Sound of the Trumpets and Kettle-drums, that the Marriage of the Imperial Princess, Anne Petrovna, to his Royal Highness the Duke of Holstein Gottorp, is to be consummated on the first Day of June next. The Men of War, &c. on which 12000 Men are to be embark'd, will be ready to set sail in a few Days; and 'tis said, that Sweden will add 6000 to them, and 9 Men of War. The Archbishop of Novogrod is degraded from all his Dignities, and banished to Siberia, whether he is conducted under a strong Guard and is denied the use of Pen, Ink and Paper.

Madrid: June 4. Colonel Stanhope Minister of Great Britain receiv'd Yesterday an Express from his Court, concerning the Mediation of the King his Master, between France and Spain, 'tis hop'd those two Courts will shortly be reconciled. Don Joseph d' Acunha, high Chamberlain of the Queen of Portugal, is expected here from Lisbon with the Character of Minister Plenipotentiary from his Portuguese Majesty, to treat of divers important Affairs, relating to the present Negotiations. 'Tis still talk'd, that the King of Portugal is enter'd into the Treaty of Peace between the Emperor and Spain, and that in Case of a War Portugal is to assist Spain with 10000 Men: 'Tis said also, that a Treaty has been concluded for a free Commerce between the two Kingdoms.

From Rome, June 2. Vast Numbers of Grasshoppers and other Insects, having lately infested the Parts adjacent to this City, the Pope went last Sunday to the great Gate of the Church of St. John Lateran, where he thunder'd Excommunication against those Insects, and commanded them to go and be drown'd in the Sea. — On Tuesday Morning the Pope went to the Lateran Church, and being dress'd in his Pontificalibus with the Srole and the great Red Cope, and all the Cardinals, Bishops, Abbots, &c. in their sacred Habits of the same Colour, they went into the Hall of the Sessions, where, after the usual Prayers, the Pope put an End to the Council, with the unanimous Consent of all the Members; upon which a De-

cre was publish'd for that Purpose, and a Procession was order'd to give Thanks to God, which like that at the Opening of the Council, was attended with the Ringing of all the Bells of this City.

LONDON, June 17 20.

They have of late had almost continual Rains in France, the Vines and other Fruits of the Earth are almost destroyed, so that they have begun to expose the Images and put up publick Prayers in all Churches, to obtain of God the Blessing of Fair Weather.

The French Troops are to be augmented with 15000 Men, and the Finances to have an addition of 2 Millions of Livres.

There's nothing Particular relating to the Affair of Thorn, only that an Express was arriv'd at Dresden, from the great Chancellor of Poland to hasten the King's Journey to Warfaw, and that the General of the Polish Army in Lithuania has given Orders to his Troops not to permit the Russians to enter that Country.

The 16th. the Envoy of the King of Denmark set out for Hanover.

We hear that the Duke of Montague as Grand Master, has a Fee due to him from each Knight of the Bath, of 320l. and 40l. a piece from each of the three Esquires, that attend each of the Knights; but some of 'em will dispute paying it.

The Rt. Honourable the Countess of Inchiquin having been lately brought to bed of a Son, he was baptiz'd by the Lord Bishop of Hereford, at the Earl of Inchiquin's House in Duke-street, St James's the Evening before his Majesty's Departure, his Majesty in Person, and the Earl of Orkney, Grandfather to the young Lord, being Godfathers, and her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales Godmother.

The general Assembly of the Church of Scotland, have appointed a National Fast to be observ'd the first of July.

We have an Account from Oxford, that the Floods continue very high in those Parts, and the Meadows in some Places are laid under Water for several Miles: Great Quantities of Hay have been carry'd away with the Stream, and many Carts are employ'd in removing it on dry Land.

DUBLIN, June, 26th.

Summer Assizes, 1725.

Munster Circuit.

County of Waterford, at Black Fryars,	17 July.
County of the City of Waterford at Guild Hall,	
the same Day.	
County of Tipperary, at Clonmell,	21 July.
County of Limerick, at St. Francis Abby,	28 July.
County of the City of Limerick, at the Tholsel, the same Day.	
County of Kerry, at Traler,	3 August.
County of Cork at the Kings old Castle,	11 August.
County of the City of Cork at the Tholsel, the same Day	

Lord Chief Justice Whithed, {
Mr. Prime Serjeant Bernard. { Justices.

North-East Circuit of Ulster.

County of Meath at Trim,	6 July.
County of Monaghan at Monaghan,	10 July.
County of Ardmagh, at Ardmagh,	14 July.
County of Antrim at Carrickfergus,	19 July.
County of the Town of Carrickfergus, at Carrickfergus, the same Day.	
County of Down at Downpatrick,	23 July.
County of Louth at Dundalk,	29 July.
Coun. of the Town of Drogheda, at Drogheda	31 July.

Lord Chief Justice Windham. }
Mr. Baron Pocklington. { Justices.

(52)

North-West Circuit of Ulster.

County of Londonderry, at Londonderry 24 July
 County of Donnegal, at Lifford 28 July
 County Tyrone, at Omagh 30 July
 County of Fermanagh at Enniskillen 3 August
 County of Cavan at Cavan 6 August
 County of Longford, at Longford 10 August
 County of Westmeath at Mullingar 13 August

Mr. Justice Mc. Cartney,
Mr. Justice Parnell; } Justices.

Linster Circuit.

County of Wicklow, at Wicklow 9 July
 County of Wexford at Wexford 15 July
 County of Kilkenny at Graces old Castle, 20 July
 County of the City of Kilkenny the same Day
 County of Cathelagh at Cathelough 24 July
 Queens County at Maryborough 28 July
 King's County at Philipstown 2 August
 County Kildare at Naas 4 August

Mr. Baron St. Leger,
Mr. Solicitor General, } Justices.

Connaught Circuit.

County of Sligo at Sligo 20 July
 County of Leitrim at Carrick 23 July
 County Roscommon at Roscommon 27 July
 County of Clare at Ennis 31 July
 County of Galway at Galway 6 August
 County of the Town of Galway, the same Day
 County of Mayo at Castle Bar 14 August

Mr. Justice Caulfield,
Mr. Justice Gore, } Justices.

Thursday last, being St. John's Day, Patron of the Most Ancient, and Rt. Worshipful Society of FREE M A S O N S; they met about Eleven o' the Clock, at the Yellow Lion in Warbroughs Street, where there appeared above a 100 Gentlemen. After some time spent, in putting on their Aprons, White Gloves, and other parts of the Distinguishing Dress of that Worshipful Order, they proceeded over Essex Bridge to the Strand, and from thence to the King's Inns, in the following Order. The Officers of the Order in Hackney-Coaches (it being a very Rainy Day) the 12 Stewards in 3 Coaches, each having a Mythical White Wand in his Hand, the Grand Master in a fine Chariot. The Grand Wardens; the Masters and Wardens of the Six Lodges of Gentlemen FREE M A S O N S, who are under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Master, the Private Brothers, all in Coaches; they made a very fine Appearance, most of them having new Cloaths proper for the solemn Occasion: When they came to the Inns, they marched up to the Great Hall, marshalled in the following Order. The Officers of the Order, two and two; the twelve Stewards, two and two, all uncovered; — R — E S P E C T A B L E E S Q; who officiated as Master King at Arms; the Grand Master alone, covered; the Grand Wardens, the Masters and Wardens of the several Lodges, each Master walking alone, and followed by his two Wardens; the Private Brothers two and two, all uncovered: After marching round the Walls

of the Great Hall, with many important Ceremonies, the Grand Lodge, composed of the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, (who was absent) Grand Wardens, and the Masters and Wardens of all the Lodges, retired to the Room prepared for them, where after performing the Mythical Ceremonies of the Grand Lodge which are held so sacred, that they must not be discovered to a Private Brother; they proceeded to the Election of a new Grand Master, &c. As soon as it was known that the Grand Lodge was ready to appear, the Officers of the Order, the Stewards, and Master King at Arms, dressed in a proper Manner, carrying upon a Velvet Cushion, a little Gold Trowel with a Black Ribbon, attended at the Door, and marched in Order before the Grand Wardens, &c. to the upper End of the Great Hall, where stood the Mythical Table, made of a Form to represent two Masons Squares joined, and the Proxy of the Senior Grand Warden acquainted the Society, that the Grand Lodge had chosen the Rt Hon. Earl of R O S S, Grand Master for the Year ensuing, and Sir Thomas Pendergraft, and Mark Morgan Esq; Grand Wardens; and that the Grand Master had appointed the Hon. Humphrey Burtles Esq; Deputy Grand Master. At the naming of each of these, the Society gave their Approbation, by three Huzzas, then the Officers of the Order, &c. went to the Grand Lodge Room, and conducted this new Grand Master in great State to the Head of the Mythical Table, and Master King at Arms hung the Gold Trowel by the Black Ribbon about his Neck.

Immediately the Grand Master made them an Elegant Speech, "Expressing how sensible he was of the Great Honour done him, and promising to discharge the great and important Trusts reposed in him, with becoming Fidelity, &c. And concluded, With an Appology for the shortness of his Speech, because Dinner was ready, and believed they were Hungry." There were three large Tables at the lower End of the Hall, of common Form, for the Private Brothers; for the Grand Lodge only sat at the Mythical Table. They had 120 Dishes of Meat, and were attended by 25 Drawer, admitted Free Mason for this solemn Occasion. After the Entertainment they all went to the Play, with their Aprons, &c. the private Brothers sat in the Pit, but the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, and Grand Wardens, in the Governments Box, at the Conclusion of the Play, Mr. Griffith the Player, who is a Brother, sung the Free Mason's Apprentices Song the Grand Master and the whole Brotherhood joining in the Chorus. The Brothers of one Lodge wore fine Badges painted full of Crosses and Squares, with this Motto, *Specimen in Deo est*. Which was no doubt very significant, for the Master of it wore a Yellow Jacket, and Blue Breeches.

St. John being likewise the Patron of the Taylors, they Marched in great Order to St. John's Church, and afterwards to the Walthe's Head, where they had a splendid Entertainment.

LOST at the Churn Inn in St. Thomas Court, a Pair of Saddle-bags, in which were 13 Cobbs, 11 Half Cobbs, 6 Ounces of Burnt Silver, 28 Three Penny Pieces, 2 Grose of Buttons, 3 or 4 Scotch Shillings, and several other Things: Whoever has found the said Bags, and Goods, and returns them to William Ashley at the Churn aforesaid, shall have a Moirdores Reward.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Carlson, in Coghill's Court, Dames-Street, opposite the Castle-Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1725.

(1) The Grand Lodge of Ireland had been in existence for some time previously.

(2) The members of the Grand Lodge consisted of the Grand Officers and the Masters and Wardens of subordinate Lodges. Brethren who had not attained to one or other of these positions were not admitted. Incidentally, this state of things remained practically the same down to the year 1829.

(3) The Election of the Grand Officers, with the exception of the Deputy Grand Master, rested with the body of the Grand Lodge; they were not appointed by nomination of the Grand Master, as in England.

Till the present day the appointment of Grand Officers forms a strange point of difference in the constitutional practice of the two oldest Grand Lodges in the world. Thus early had the Grand Lodge of Ireland struck out a path for herself.

There are one or two other things in this description that must not be passed over without comment.

There were six Lodges of "Gentlemen FREEMASONS" under the jurisdiction of the Grand Master. It is improbable that these met elsewhere than in the city, so it will be interesting to consider whether any of them are still with us. The first list we have of the Irish Lodges is in 1735, and there were then more than six meeting in Dublin; in the first five metropolitan Lodges we find our present No. 2 and No. 6, both of which, as we learn from other sources, claimed to have been in existence before 1731/2 when the first warrants were issued, and the claim seems to have been admitted by the Grand Lodge when affixing numbers to the warrants later on. It is extremely probable that these two splendid old Lodges represent two of those which attended at the King's Inns on St. John's Day, 1725. The question of their antiquity will be more fully discussed in the chapter dealing with the Irish Warrant.

Dr. Begemann ("Freimaurerei in Irland," p. 19) notes that this was the first occasion on which a public masonic procession of carriages took place, the next being the 29th January, 1730, in London, when the outgoing Grand Master, Lord Kingston, fetched the Grand Master Elect, the Duke of Norfolk, from his house accompanied by all the Past Grand Masters, except Wharton. Begemann suggests that Lord Kingston being accustomed to such processions in Ireland, introduced them into England. In another

place (p. 103) he points out that the first attendance of the Grand Lodge of England at the theatre *en masse* was 30th December, 1728, after the installation of Lord Kingston as G.M. Before, however, drawing any rash conclusions from these statements, let it be remembered that Lord Kingston was not made a mason till June, 1726, in London, and learnt his masonic work there. Furthermore, it was "a very Rainey Day" in Dublin on 24th June, 1725!!

A gold trowel hung round the neck by a black ribbon was the distinguishing badge of the Grand Master. The trowel at this date and later was evidently looked upon as the most important symbol of the Irish craft. It was ordered to be impressed on the Lodge seals in 1768. The very earliest Grand Lodge seal extant is the hand holding the trowel. It is shown as a jewel worn pendent from the left shoulder in the portrait of the Lady Freemason preserved by the First Lodge of Ireland No. 1. It was cut on the panel over the door of the house built for St. Patrick's Lodge No. 77, Newry, in 1738. We get a hint of its esoteric significance in the English "Constitutions" of 1723, and as late as 1817 we find in the Irish "Ahiman Rezon" a somewhat altered explanation of its teaching; but there is little doubt that to our early Irish brethren the sight of a trowel would recall the famous phrase, with all it implies: "And let the *Cement* of the *Brotherhood* be so well preserv'd, that the whole *Body* may remain as a *well-built Arch*." (Pennell, "Constitutions," 1730; page 39)*

The mention of the "Mystical Table" shows that the masonic practices of the Grand Lodges of England and Ireland were identical at this time. One has only to glance at a reproduction (originals alas! are scarce) of Picart's famous engraved list of English Lodges to see a representation of the "Mystical Table" in all its glory.

The mention of the twelve stewards who officiated also argues a close connexion with English masonry. We find the following entry in the minutes of the Grand Lodge of England under date 24th June, 1724.

"That the Stewards do prepare a List (for the Grand Masters perusall) of twelve fitt persons to Serve as Stewards at the next Grand Feast, etc." (Songhurst: "Minutes of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of England," London. 1913, page 58.)

* This famous masonic phrase was adopted by Dean Swift: "... that Mathematics resemble a well-built Arch; Logic a Castle; and Romances, Castles in the air." (Two Letters of a Projector, printed in *Dublin Weekly Journal*, 21st Sept., 1728.)

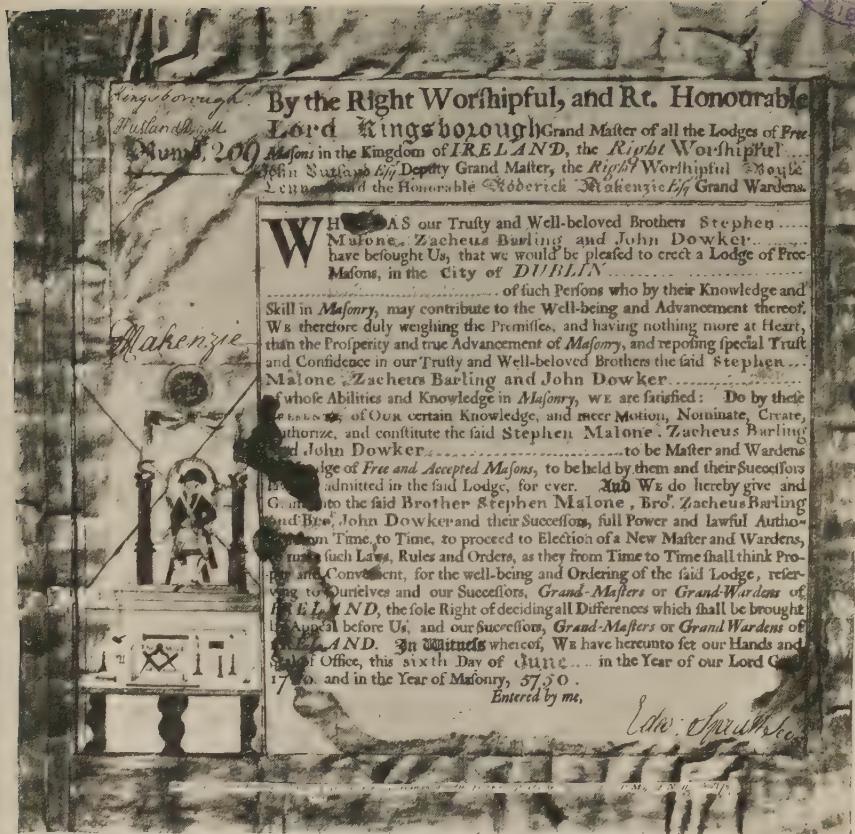


Malone
of whose Abi
PRESENTS.
authorize an
and John
of Lodge o
lawfully adm
Grant unto
and Bro^r. Jc
-rity from Ti
to make suc
-per and Co
-ving to Our
IRELAN
by Appeal
IRELAN
Seal of Offi
1750 and

Garratt & Atkinson, London.

THE MASTER OF AN IRISH MASONIC LODGE, A.D. 1787,

sketched and enlarged, by Brother Walter Till, from the ornamentation on the margin of the refreshed Warrant No. 209, *vide* next plate. Compare the yellow jacket and blue breeches with the colours of the compasses shown below.



which met, from 1750 to 1835, in the City of Dublin. The document bears the following endorsement:—"At the Request of Sr. John Fowler, Mas. of No. 23/209, This Warrant was ornamented and the Print refreshed by Bror. Oswald Edwards, Masr. of No. 11/153, Novr. 1787." *Vide* pp. 54 and 58 for a description, in 1725, of the Master of a Dublin Masonic Lodge wearing the "Yellow Jacket, and Blue Britches." *Vide* p. 90 where these colours are described, in 1731, as being "the proper Colours" of the Freemasons. John Fowler, the Master of No. 23/209, was a Scotchman who held a government appointment in Cork and, eventually, made his home in Dublin. It is surmised that, by Elizabeth his wife, a first cousin to Trevor Corry of Newry (the owner of the apron depicted on plate facing p. 257), and daughter of Sir Trevor Corry, a Baron of Poland, he was father of John Fowler, junior, D.G.M. 1819 to 1824 and D.G. Sec., Ireland, 1827 to 1854. The oil painting, in the Freemasons' Hall, Dublin, of John Fowler, junior, shows him wearing the yellow jacket; and it is inferred that his friendship with the Brethren of "Nelson Masonic Lodge," No. XVIII., Newry, Co. Down, had no small influence in the preservation of the old custom of wearing the same costume in this Lodge until comparatively recent years. *Vide* also p. 98 for a reference, in 1761, to the Master wearing a crimson (red) cloak and a crown (hat), a masonic custom that also prevailed in Irish Masonic Lodges to about fifty years ago. Compare these colours of yellow, blue and red with those on the plate facing p. 224.

The significance of the number twelve is explained by a further entry of 26th November, 1728.

"The Healths of the twelve Stewards was proposed and drank with twelve alluding to the twelve Signes of the Zodiack as well as to their Number which they returned Jointly in like manner." (*Op. Cit.* page 92.)

But the similarity of practice between the two Constitutions is indicated in a stronger way by the presence of Sir Thomas Prendergast as Senior Grand Warden of Ireland. In this same year he was Junior Grand Warden of England.* Indeed for some years to come we shall find noble masons serving both Grand Lodges in turn.

The very last paragraph of the report is also worthy of attention. It is a great pity that one of the special badges "painted full of Crosses and Squares" has not been preserved, as it might have helped us to solve the problem as to the first appearance of the Higher Degrees. As it stands we should not be justified in building much on the allusion, which yet seems significant, as the subsequent mention of "a Yellow Jacket and Blue Britches," introduces us to one of the "test questions" of the period.

Coming to speak of the personages who took part on this memorable occasion, we are disinclined for many reasons to rake up old scandals about the character of our first recorded Grand Master, Richard Parsons, second Viscount and first Earl of Rosse; but our chief reason for so refraining is that we consider them unjustified by the available evidence.

The greatest of Irish masonic historians did not hesitate to write of Rosse's character as follows:

"Certainly, if the formula 'of good morals and great skill' was used on behalf of the Earl of Rosse, his sponsors must have been sore put to it for conscience' sake. His Lordship's idea of morals was inverted, and his skill shone most in the management of the small-sword and the dice-box." (Crawley: "Camentaria Hibernica," Fas., II. 12).

We think that, on this occasion, Dr. Crawley attached undue importance to some contemporary gossip. We do not wish to perpetuate such an opinion of Rosse, let us rather record that he was left an orphan early and lacked a father's wisdom in the most susceptible years of his life; that he was an outstanding wit and scholar in a century of wits and scholars; that he was generous in

*Sir Thomas was initiated in March, 1723/4, in the Horne Tavern Lodge, one of the four famous founders of the Grand Lodge of England in 1717. (See A.Q.C., v. 95.) Now Somerset House and Royal Inverness Lodge No. 4, E.C.

his dealings with the world, and the protector and fosterer of artistic genius. Let these be the things we remember about the first holder of that high office which has since been occupied by some of the best and noblest sons ever produced by Ireland.

No better blood runs in Ireland than that of the Prendergasts, the founder of the family having come over with Strongbow.

Sir Thomas Prendergast, Senior Grand Warden of Ireland in 1725, was the second baronet, and the son of a soldier, like so many other Irish Masons, his father having fallen at Malplaquet at the head of his regiment. In his own country Sir Thomas was unpopular for political reasons, and that unpopularity was "commensurate with his success as a place hunter." He died in 1760 while a patent was being made out to create him Viscount Clonmel.

The Junior Grand Warden, Mark Anthony Morgan, of Cottles-town, Co. Sligo, and of Corke Abbey (near Bray), Co. Dublin, was a graduate of T.C.D. and Member of Parliament for Athy. While apparently a man of culture and learning he too adopted the unpopular party in national politics. In 1736 we find him closely associated with Prendergast again in a less agreeable place, the pages of Swift's "Legion Club," that savage satire on the log-rollers of the old Irish House of Commons.

The Hon. Humphrey Butler, appointed Deputy by the Grand Master, was the eldest son of the second Baron of Newtown-Butler who became Viscount Lanesborough in 1728. The Deputy Grand Master was in turn created Earl of Lanesborough in 1756. He was father of the Hon. Brinsley Butler who served as Grand Warden in 1751, and as Deputy Grand Master from 1753 to 1757. It is thus that masonry tends to become hereditary in some Irish families.

According to Dr. Crawley, the Mason King at Arms who hid his identity under initials may have been Philip Ridgate, who at this time was Athlone Pursuivant.

Thomas Griffith, "the Player," one of the most celebrated actors of the day, has a stronger claim on our remembrance as being the first Grand Secretary. If we may draw an analogy from the Grand Lodge of the Antients in England, one of the principal duties of a Grand Secretary in the earlier part of the eighteenth century appears to have been the installation of the Grand Officers. The memory of an actor, therefore, and his training in declamation would particularly fit him for reciting a lengthy form of words after

having learnt it by heart.* Whether or not that particular function were performed by him, it is certain that Griffith remained Grand Secretary up to 1732, when he was displaced by Pennell.

Griffith's keenness as a mason was evidently matter of common knowledge, as is shown by references made by his biographer.

"Mr. Griffith, an excellent actor, and much esteemed by the public, was at this period (1731) Secretary to the Grand Lodge, and greatly beloved by the Brotherhood; his benefits were, in consequence, constantly bespoke by the Grand Master, who, attended by the brethren, always walked in procession to the theatre, and sat on the Stage those nights. This circumstance ensured him a full house, from which, and his gold tickets, he reaped great emolument.

As this gentleman bore a considerable share in the transactions of the theatre for many years,† and was one of its greatest ornaments, the reader may, perhaps, deem some account of him necessary. Thomas Griffith, Esq., was descended from an ancient and respectable family in Wales. Unavoidable misfortunes obliged his parents to settle in Dublin, where he was born in the year 1680. He received a liberal education, though afterwards bound apprentice to a mathematical-instrument-maker; but his lively genius soon grew disgusted with his shackles, and despised the business he was condemned to. The theatre appeared to him an ample field for his abilities, and he resolved to embrace the first opportunity of astonishing the world with his uncommon talents. Had his boyish vanity gone no further, it would have been well; but captivated by the charms of a young actress whose name has not reached us, he very imprudently married her before he had served three years of his apprenticeship. The consequence was, his parents were obliged to buy the remainder of his time, and our young gentleman was rendered completely happy by being permitted to become Actor under Mr. Ashbury, who engaged him at a very low salary.

Fortunately, however, on his commencing actor, he contracted a friendship with Mr. Wilks, which remained in full force till the death of that excellent Comedian put a period to it. Though Mr. Griffith was then very young, Mr. Wilks took him to London, and had him engaged for that season at a small salary. . . .

His stay in London was very short . . . and he returned to his native country. Here his abilities had full scope, and he supported a very extensive list of Characters in the Comedies of that time with great reputation. In this Station, his wit and humour gained him many friends of the first rank and quality, amongst the rest, Lord Southwell, who in the year 1710 gave him a lucrative post in the revenue, which he enjoyed till his death. He used often to ridicule his own small figure, and in a bill the mock tragedy of Alexander, he always advertised thus:—*The part of Alexander the Great, to be performed by Little Griffith.*"

(Robert Hitchcock: "Historical View of the Irish Stage."; Dublin, 1788, Vol. I.; p. 58 *et seq.*)

* This consideration appears to us to carry much weight in estimating the probable part played by Bro. Griffith in the ceremonies: we should mention, however, Begemann's opinion ("Freimaurerei in Irland," p. 104 note). He says: "Griffith is indeed named in 1725 in the newspaper report of the St. John's Festival, but not as Secretary, only as Brother; I should therefore believe that he only became Secretary later." Brother Chetwode Crawley, on the other hand, was of the same opinion as the present editors.

† Besides being a part proprietor of the Dublin Theatre, Griffith also had an interest in the theatre at Cork, and, probably, also at Waterford.

His post in the revenue and his ability as an actor combined to make Griffith a man of property. He is described as "Gentleman" in legal documents of the period, a title by no means so easily bestowed then as now: but his best claim to that honourable appellation will be found in the general esteem and regret that followed him into the grave.

"Yesterday died Mr. Thomas Griffith, a most entertaining and humorous Comedian, who formerly entertained the Town in the most agreeable manner. As he was a pleasant, facetious, good-natured Companion, and generous to Persons in Distress, it is not doubted, but the Publick will favour his Widow with their Presence next Thursday at her Benefit, the Gentlemen Proprietors of the Theatres having generously given her a benefit on this occasion." (*Faulkner's Dublin Journal*: 24 Jany., 1743/4.)

After this account of the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Ireland in 1725 its history, so far, has remained a blank up to the year 1731. Later in this chapter circumstantial evidence will be offered to show that the governing body was certainly not extinct during this period, but direct records to bridge the gap have still to be discovered. Pursuing our course chronologically, the centre of masonic interest in Ireland shifts to Cork City in the year 1726.

The Grand Lodge of Munster.

Munster is happier than the metropolis in having preserved early records of the Grand Lodge which met in that province. But it would be asserting too much, did we assume that the earliest entry we have relating to the Munster Grand Lodge gives the date of its coming into existence. Indeed, the very wording of the minute indicates the contrary.

"At an Assembly and Meeting of the Grand Lodge for the Province of Munster at the House of Mr. Herbert Phaire in Corke on St. John's Daye being the 27th day of December ano Dni 1726.

The Honble, James O'Brien Esqre. by unanimous consent elected Grand Master for the ensuing year.

Springett Penn Esqr. appointed by the Grand Master as his Deputy.

Walter Gould Gent. } appointed Grand Wardens."
Thomas Riggs Gent. }

The manuscript from which the foregoing entry is taken contains not only the minutes of the Grand Lodge of Munster but also those of a "time immemorial" Lodge, which later accepted a Warrant from the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and whose venerable

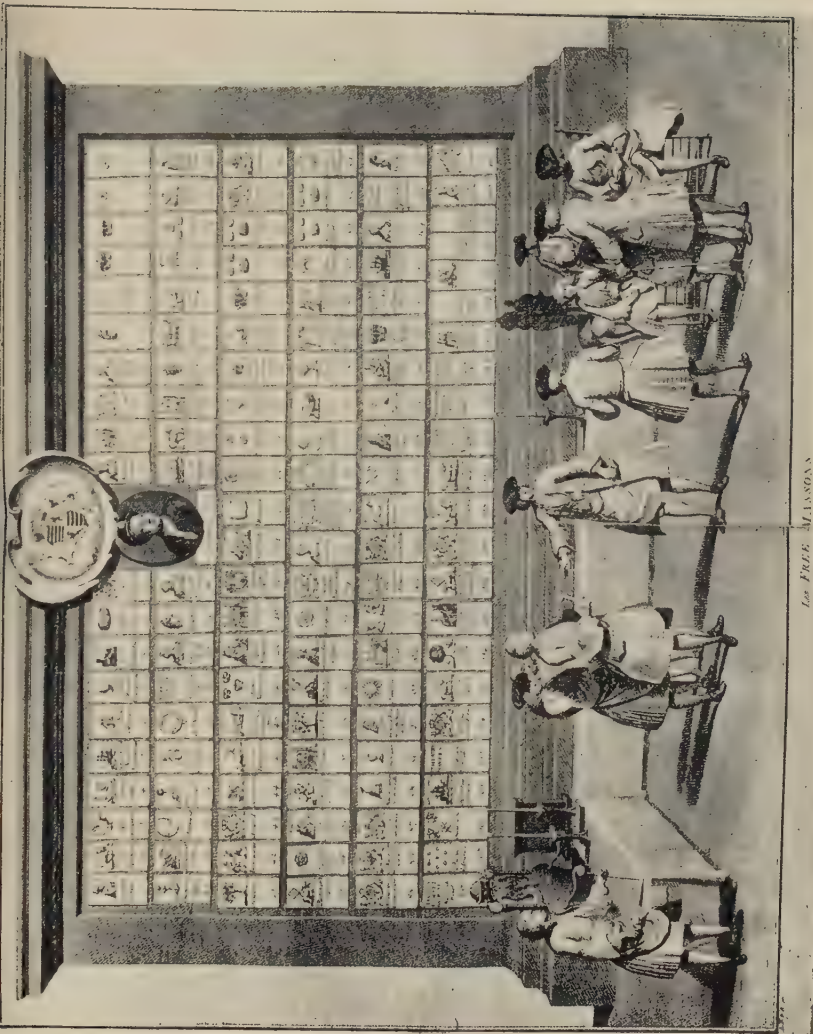


PLATE FROM PICART'S "CÉRÉMONIES ET COUTUMES RELIGIEUSES."

First Edition, circa 1735.

Showing the "Mystical Table." (*Vide* p. 60).



antiquity was recognized by the grant of the most senior number possible.* This Lodge is now known as Premier Lodge of Ireland, No. 1 Cork. There seems little doubt that this old Lodge had existed in Cork prior to the formation of the Grand Lodge of Munster, and there is not the slightest doubt that this Grand Lodge was formed by the energy and progressive spirit of the members. The fact of the minutes of both being contained in the same manuscript book shows the close connexion that existed between the two bodies. It is surely a matter on which Irish masonry can congratulate itself, that while the Grand Lodge of Munster merged into the more national Grand Lodge of Ireland in 1731 the fine old Munster Lodge from which it sprang has preserved its identity from that day to this, and will have every right to celebrate its official bi-centenary about the same time as our Grand Lodge itself.† Few Lodges in the world can show such a long record of working; none stands higher in repute for those truly masonic qualities which guarantee the vitality of our brotherhood.

The story deserves re-telling of how the Premier Lodge of Ireland regained possession of its old minute book which had been lost. In 1848, Brother Robert Millikin, a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 555, Fermoy, having attained his eightieth year of age and fifty-seventh of craftsmanship, had the happy inspiration to set down some of the occurrences he had noted in the Order during his long life. Discussing the Provincial Grand Lodge of Munster he fell into the error of confusing it with the original independent Grand Lodge meeting in the same province. He then goes on:

"The account we have of this Provincial Grand Lodge is to be found in the Book of Transactions of the Lodge, still preserved in the Provincial Grand Lodge of Munster, and is in good preservation. This Grand Lodge granted Warrants, and performed all the functions of a National Grand Lodge, perhaps from necessity, on the cessation of a superior power. Sometime about the year eighteen hundred and twenty-four, the old

*No evidence exists to suggest that the minutes of this private Lodge of 1726 are the minutes of the Mitchelstown Lodge to which Warrant No. 1 was granted in 1731/2. We can, however, say that the present "No. 1, Cork," is the heir to this private Lodge and to the Mitchelstown Lodge. Two different Lodges.

†Dr. Begemann will not commit himself to an opinion on this point. He says (*Op. cit.* p. 58): "Whether the Lodge, which appears later as No. 1, Cork, is identical with the one existing 1725-31, cannot be determined from the material at our disposal." The learned Doctor has, however, in another place, quoted an isolated minute of 21st June, 1749, which shows a continuity of membership from the earlier Lodge to one existing at that date in Cork: he would appear to us, therefore, to be unduly timorous in demanding further proof.

Transaction Book above-named came into my possession in the following manner:—Our late respected Brother, the Rev. James Pratt, rector of Ovens parish, made me the present of the Book as a Masonic relic. He, at an auction, bought an old book-case full of books, and amongst them found it. I kept the book until the next meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge, and presented it to Brother Justin McCarthy, then Deputy to the Earl of Shannon, Provincial Grand Master of Munster; it contains Transactions of the Provincial Grand Lodge, and of No. 1, the first Lodge of Ireland." (Robert Millikin; "Historico-Masonic Tracts," Cork, 1848, p. 108.)

Brother Millikin went astray again in attributing to the Grand Lodge of Munster the issue of Warrants, in the sense in which Irish masons have used the term since 1732; but we shall see later that almost up to the end of the eighteenth century the Grand Lodge of Ireland allowed the Provincial Grand Lodge of Munster very wide and peculiar powers in regard to the allocation of Warrants. Those privileges were, we think, the ordinary privilege conferred upon Irish Provincial Grand Lodges in those days, but they have now long since fallen into desuetude and would appear strange to our ideas now.

So far from there being any mention of the issue of Warrants in this minute book, there is not even a record of any Lodge having been constituted by the authority of the Grand Lodge of Munster. The nearest approach to the matter is found in the following entry:

"St. John's Day, June 24th, 1730. Humble application having been made from some Brethren at Waterford to have a Warrant from our Grand Lodge for assembling and holding Regular Lodges there, according to Ancient Custome of Masonry. It is agreed ye Petition shall be received from sd. Brethren to be approved and Granted as they shall shew themselves Qualified at our next Grand Lodge.

Thos. Riggs D.G.M.
Wm. Galwey G.W.
John Gamble G.W.

"The like application from some Brethren at Clonmell ye like order for their approbation."

Same Signatures.

There is no further allusion to the matter and it looks as if the brethren from Waterford and Clonmel had not pursued their quest in Cork.

Yet it would appear as though the Grand Lodge of Munster must have been supported by other Lodges in Cork and its vicinity. We are led to this conclusion by the fact that in 1728 the Grand Lodge drew up a code of laws for the guidance of the Lodges that were under its jurisdiction.

General Regulations made at a Grand Lodge held in Corke, on St. John ye Evangelist's day, 1728.

The Honble. James O'Bryen, Esq., Grand Mast'r:—

In due Honour, Respect and Obedience to ye right Worshipfull the Grand Master, that his Worship may be properly attended for the more Solemn and proper holding our Grand Lodge on St. John the Baptist's day annually for ever and for ye propagating exerting and exercising Brotherly Love and affection as becometh true Masons and that our Ancient Regularity Unanimity and Universality may in Lawdable and usual manner be preserv'd according to Immemorial usage of our most Ancient and Rt. Worshipfull Society, the following regulations are agreed to.

- (I.) That every Brother who shall be Mast'r or Warden of a Lodge shall appear and attend, and shall allso prevail with and oblige as many of ye Brethren of his Lodge, as can to attend at ye Grand Lodge.
- (II.) Every Constituted Lodge if the Master and Wardens thereof cannot attend, shall send at least five of ye Brethren to attend at ye Grand Lodge.
- (III.) That every master of a Lodge shall give timely Notice in writing to ye master of the Lodge where ye Grand Lodge is to be held Eight days before ye Grand Lodge, what Number of Brethren will appear from his Lodge, at the Grand Lodge.
- (IV.) That if it shou'd happ'n that ye Master and Wardens or Five of ye Brethren of any Lodge shou'd not be able to attend at ye Grand Lodge, then such Lodge so failing shall send ye sum of twenty and three shill. to be paid to the Grand Mast'r or his Deputy.
- (V.) That all and singular ye Brethren of such Lodges where the Grand Lodge shall be held, shall attend at such Grand Lodge or the person absenting to pay a British Crown.
- (VI.) That these Regulations be duly entered in ye books of each Lodge and sign'd by the Master Wardens and all ye Brethren of such Lodge and that at ye making of any new Brother care be taken that he sign such Regulations.
- (VII.) That an Exact Duplicate of these Regulations sign'd by the Master Wardens and all the Brethren be deliver'd with convenient speed, to the Rt. Worshipfull Grand Master by each Lodge.
- (VIII.) That every new Brother who has not sign'd such Duplicate before it be deliver'd to the Grand Master shall be oblig'd to attend at the next Grand Lodge which shall be held after his admission there to sign such Duplicate.
- (IX.) That no person pretending to be a Mason shall be consider'd as such within ye precincts of our Grand Lodge or deem'd duly matriculated into ye Society of Freemasons, untill he hath Subscrib'd in some Lodge to these Regulat'ns and oblig'd himself to sign ye before mentioned Duplicate at w'ch time he shall be furnish'd with proper means to convince the authentick Brethren yt he hath duly Complied.

(X.) That the Master and Wardens of each Lodge take care that their Lodge be furnished with the Constitutions printed a[t] London in ye year of masonry 5723 Anno Dom 1723 Intitled the Constitutions of Free Masons Containing the History, Charges, Regulations, &c. of That most Ancient and Rt. Worshipfull Fraternity.

To a due and full observance of the foregoing regulations wee the Subscribers doe Solemnly Strictly and Religiously on our Obligations as masons here by oblige our selves this Twenty Seventh Day of December in the year of masonry 5728 and anno Dom 1728.

The foregoing Regulations and form of Obligation were read and approved by ye Grand Master and Grand Lodge afore mentioned, and ord'd to be observ'd as ye origin'l Warrant under ye Grand Masters hand, and attested by all the Brethren then present which Warrt is deposited with ye other records of this Lodge of Cork.

[Signed by:—] Tho. Wallis, G.W.
Thomas Gordon.
Hignett Keeling.
Thos. Riggs.
Pat. Cronyn.

Frans. Healy, Mast'r.
James Croke } Wardens.
Wm. Busteed.
St. George Van Lawen.
Septimus Peacocke.
John Gamble.
Wm. Galwey.
Thomas Rely.
Abram Dickson.
Adam Newman.
Richard Farmar.

(Crawley: "Caementaria Hibernica."—Fas. I. page 10.)

The following points are worthy of notice in these regulations.

- (1) Not merely the Masters and Wardens but the brethren generally are to be encouraged to attend the Grand Lodge.
- (2) The Grand Lodge was apparently to be held at intervals in the lodge-rooms of different Lodges.
- (3) Rule IX. contains the earliest germ of an idea which later developed into the Grand Lodge Certificate.
- (4) Anderson's 1723 "Constitutions" is the book prescribed for the government of the Craft.

While the identity of Irish and English masonic ceremonial in 1728 can hardly be in doubt after reading Rule X. above, yet we get further proof to the same effect on examining the masonic records of the first Grand Master and his Deputy. In 1723 Springett Penn was a member of the London Lodge held at the "Ship behind the Royal Exchange;" while it is probable that the James Bryan, Esq., who figures in the same year as a member of the Lodge at the Rummer, Charing Cross, was no other than the Grand Master of Munster in 1726. (A.Q.C. viii. 156.)

The Hon. James O'Bryen (as was then the family spelling) was the third son of the 3rd Earl of Inchiquin. He was a captain in the army, M.P. for Youghall, and later held posts under the Irish revenue. He died at a good old age nearly half a century after he had been Grand Master of Munster.

Springett Penn was the great-grandson of Admiral Penn, and was a resident landlord in 1726, living on his estate at Shannagarry. He was born in 1701 and died young in 1730. Apart from his Deputy Grand Mastership his greatest claim to masonic remembrance lies in the verse he added to Brother Mathew Birkhead's famous song:*

"We're true and sincere,
And just to the Fair,
Who will trust us on ev'ry occasion;
No mortal can more
The Ladies adore
Than a Free and an Accepted Mason."

The Hon. James O'Bryen remained Grand Master of Munster till the 24th June, 1730, when he was succeeded by Colonel William Maynard.

On the 9th August, 1731, the Grand Lodge of Munster installed as Grand Master, James, fourth Lord Kingston, who on the 7th July previously had been installed as Grand Master of Ireland in Dublin.† From this year the Grand Lodge of Munster ceased to exist and became merged in the national Grand Lodge.‡

*Cf. The Chevalier Grattan Flood's statement, appended to the memoir of Thomas Griffith in Chapter iv., wherein he claims a Munster origin for the music of this song.

†He was elected G.M. in Dublin, on 6th April, 1731, and installed 7th July, 1731.

‡Efforts seem to have been made to keep the Grand Lodge of Munster alive; but it died from lack of support. The last entries in the minute book tell us:

23rd June, 1733. As St. John's Day fell on a Sunday it was decided to hold the meeting of Grand Lodge on the 25th June.

25th June, 1733. At a meeting held at Bro. Herbert Phaire's the Grand Lodge was adjourned till 26th July.

26th July, 1733. The Grand Lodge was adjourned till 31st July.

31st July, 1733. It was further adjourned till the 3rd October.

All these minutes were signed by Adam Newman, as Deputy G.M. There is no further entry.

It would be fatally easy to hazard conjectures as to why the Munster masons resigned their independence. One would like to discover the unifying influence of that great Munster nobleman and true-hearted mason, Lord Kingston, in bringing about the amalgamation. But, perhaps, after all, for the cause we need not look further than to the good sense of our by-gone Munster brethren who would naturally prefer to be *primus inter pares* in an united household than keeping solitary state in a single corner of it.

Whatever may have been their reason, it has had the happiest results ever since for Irish masonry. No masonic body in the world can show so long an undivided authority over the territory under its jurisdiction as the Grand Lodge of Ireland. And this it owes to the fraternal trust of the Munster brethren in 1731.

The Obscure Period.

The years 1726 to 1729 were what we may term the obscure period in Irish Freemasonry. In offering now some excerpts from the Dublin newspapers we wish them to be considered in a critical spirit. They may now, or at some future time, throw a glimmer of light; but the certainty of their import is not sufficiently established to convince us that the clues they offer help to account for the silence of those years. We would not bias the judgment of future enquirers by suggesting that the following extracts and indications are to be followed blindly. Let each reader form his own conclusions without necessarily accepting ours.

The year 1726 passed without any notice of the Grand Lodge of Ireland appearing in the Dublin Press. The newspapers were full of the defection of the Duke of Wharton to the Jacobites on the Continent, and to the activities of this party in Ireland. Our friend Griffith, in his capacity as Tide Waiter for the Port of Dublin, was kept busy arresting Wild Geese, recruits for the Irish Brigades in the services of France and Spain; on the 9th June, the Pretender's birthday, a riot occurred in St. Stephen's Green, when the Jacobites attacked Lord Abercorn's house and had to be dispersed by the Lord Mayor; and on the same day the Earl of Rosse, Grand Master of Ireland, fell under suspicion of being disaffected to the Government.

"Dublin: June 11. Yesterday 'twas Publish'd in this City, but true or false We can't say, that a Gentleman came to the Barracks Dress'd in WHITE with Roses of the same Hue, and that being ask'd by some Officer, why he appear'd in that Jacobite Dress, 'tother Answer'd him somewhat Unmannerly, on which both Drawing, the Gentleman, 'tis said was kill'd, however be this as it will, a Report was all Day thro' the Town that 'twas the Right Hon. Richard Parsons, Earl of Ross, tho' his Lordship has not been in this City for some time past." (*Dickson's Dublin Intelligence*, Sat. 11th June, 1726.)

In connection with this rumour attributing Jacobite leanings to the Earl of Rosse, the following very curious passage, which appeared some weeks later, should be read:—

Dublin, August 13. Sr. the following Paragraph having Relation to a late remarkable transaction in this City; to incert it in your next Journal, will oblige, a numerous Society, but more particularly

Yours &c.

"Last Thursday Morning about two of the Clock walking in the West part of this City, I beheld a Person at a distance who very much surprised me, his Countenance was as Pale as Death, his Eyes staring, he ground his Teeth, Bless me said I surely this is some fury come from the Infernal Region, but coming nearer to him, I had some knowledge of him, what is the matter said I, truly Sir said he my condition is desparate, for I am in danger of Catch-Poles, I could wish myself in the remotest part of the World to end my Days amongst the Savage Brutes for I have render'd myself unworthy the conversation of mankind, pray Sir do not Dispair Remember Judas' fate, rely said he, I have been a Judas to the world, for to tell you the truth, I have attempted to deprive the liveing and the Dead of what was to relieve the one and to bury the other, for which I am Tormented Night and Day by that thing called Conscience which I ever was a stranger to till now, and to agravate my torment I have bred Discord and strife between 500 honest Brethren, and I fear they will never be reconciled, I am sorry said I to hear this Dismal account, Sir said he Day Light approaches I must be gone, for Darkness best becomes those whose deeds are evil. Sir Farewell." (*Faulkner's Dublin Journal*, 9th August 1726.)

'The foregoing may, or may not, be taken to mean that some bone of contention was causing trouble in the Irish Craft at that time. Possibly it refers to something quite different. But if there was trouble in the Order, trouble of Jacobite tendencies among some of the brethren, we can understand loyal subjects such as Griffith and Prendergast putting up a stout opposition. Sir Thomas Prendergast had but just landed in Ireland from England in June, 1726, as we learn from an advertisement for sale of part of his estate (*Hume's Dublin Courant*, 8th June, 1726), so it almost looks as if he arranged this visit to coincide with a premeditated meeting of the Grand Lodge on St. John's Day. But if such a meeting was held it was not reported in the Dublin Press.

Similarly in 1727 we find no record of the meeting of the Grand Lodge on St. John's Day; but from the presence of Marcus Anthony Morgan in Dublin on the 24th June, as we learn from another advertisement, one is tempted to surmise that the visit to the city of the Junior Grand Warden of 1725, had something to do with the masonic Anniversary.

In this year we find the Jacobites still busy, and Griffith again actively frustrating their recruiting.

During this year some old Irish Lodges must have come under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge. Lodge No. 2, Dublin, is the only surviving instance. The year 1727 is written in the Grand Lodge records as that in which this old Lodge was registered.

In the year 1728 we get a good many allusions of masonic interest. The election of Sir William Milner as Grand Master of All England at York on St. John's Day in Summer is duly noted in the *Dublin Weekly Journal* (20th July, 1728); while on the 3rd August, 1728, *Dickson's Old Dublin Intelligence* reported:

"Thursday last being the Solemnization of the Proclamation Day of his late Majesty of Happy Memory, the same was observed here as Usual, with Ringing of Bells, &c. and more particularly several Societies of Different Occupations, march'd thro' the City, as the Bricklayers and Masons, a great many in Number, in handsome Order, with King Solomon's Figure at their Front, and the Famous Temple of Jerusalem finely adorn'd in Miniature carried before him," etc. etc.

This was evidently a trade procession, as the spinners, weavers and others joined in bearing banners and symbolic figures. However, the extract given above forms another link between operative and speculative matters, such as will be found in Nelson's poem of the year before. (*Vide* p. 76.)

Towards the end of the year Griffith was ill, but on 14th January, 1728/9, *Dickson's Old Dublin Intelligence* announced:

"Mr. Griffith, the Comedian, who was lately very Ill, by a violent Effusion of Blood from his Lungs, has by the Care of Several Eminent Physicians been so far Recovered that he now Appears abroad, to the Great Satisfaction of that Gentleman's Friends, being a Person Generally beloved, but more Especially by those who are of his intimate Acquaintance."

The same month brought the preliminary announcement about Pennell's "Constitutions" quoted at page 80. This advertisement is a leading indication of the revived interest that was beginning to be taken in Freemasonry in Dublin about this time, and other reports reprinted from the English Press support this view:—

"London, December 24. Last Friday Night, at a Certain Tavern not far from the Royal Exchange, there was a Lodge of Free Masons for accepting some new Members, when an unlucky Accident happen'd which had like to have discover'd the *Grand Secret*; for one of the Probationers was so surpriz'd when they pull'd off his Hat and Perriwig, unbutton'd his Collar and Sleeves, took out his Shoe-Buckles, and stripp'd him to his Shirt, that he watch'd his Opportunity, upon seeing the Door of the Room half open, and ran out into the Street, to the great Terror of the Oyster-Women, but was pursued by his Fraternity, who perswaded him with good Words to return back to the Lodge, and comply with the rest of the Ceremonies of his Installation."

(*Dickson's Old Dublin Intelligence*, 4th Jany., 1728/9.)

This joke against the Craft was reprinted wholesale in Provincial newspapers. For instance it will be found in the *Kentish Post* of 28th December, 1728.

The next extract refers to one who was to render great services to Freemasonry on both sides of St. George's Channel.

"London, 31 Dec. Friday last being S. John's Day, there was a great Appearance of Free-Masons at Stationers-Hall; where a handsome Entertainment was provided by 12 Stewards chosen for that Purpose; After which the following Officers were chosen for the year ensuing, viz. The Right Honourable the Lord Kingston, Grand Master, in the Room of the Right Honourable the Lord Colerain; Nathaniel Blackerby, Esq; Deputy Grand Master, in the room of Alexander Chock, Esq; and Sir James Thornhill, and Martin O'Connor, Grand Wardens, in the Room of the said Mr. Blackerby, and Mr. Joseph Highmore.

'Tis remarkable that there were present the Master of the Lodge at Madrid in Spain, and the Wardens belonging to the Lodge at Caermarthen in South Wales.

And a Commission was sign'd by the Grand Master to constitute a Lodge in the East Indies.

And at the same Time, the Grand Master and Wardens, and most of the Gentlemen present, took Tickets to appear in White Gloves at the Theatre-Royal in Drury-Lane, Yesterday Evening, where the Play of Henry IV: Part II., was acted for their Entertainment; and a Prologue and Epilogue spoken Suitable to the Occasion and in Honour of that Society."

(*Walsh's Dublin Post Boy*, 6th Jany., 1728/9, and
Dickson's Old Dublin Intelligence, 7th Jany., 1728/9.)

This will be the proper place to correct an error which Spratt, Grand Secretary of Ireland, has perpetuated in his "Constitutions" of 1751. He there states that the laying of the foundation-stone of the Houses of Parliament in College Green, Dublin, on the 3rd February, 1728/9, was performed by the Freemasons of Dublin in the presence of Lord Carteret the Lord Lieutenant. The whole story is a fiction. Lord Carteret was in London at the time—in his absence the ceremony was performed in the presence of the Lords Justices. The only connexion of masons of any description with the ceremony was some money given to the workmen to

celebrate the occasion. Pennell, who was preparing his "Constitutions" at the time the foundation-stone was laid and who probably witnessed the event, described in his book, at page 37, exactly what happened. In 1738 Dr. James Anderson on bringing out his second edition of the English "Constitutions" got hold of Pennell's story, and, being always ready to adorn a tale, proceeded to make it more picturesque and absolutely misleading. Spratt, who knew little about the history of his own Grand Lodge, copied Anderson blindly, and other writers since then have quoted both of them, in faith nothing doubting. It is coinage as bad as one of Wood's halfpence.

The other affairs of the year as mirrored in the Press, consisted largely of Jacobite plots, riots for lack of food, and emigration. The harvest, however, turned out well, and better times seemed coming.

Towards the end of March, 1729, the Earl of Rosse and his family returned to Dublin, a fact duly noted in the Press.

At the end of 1729 and beginning of 1730, several references to English Freemasonry occur. Thus we hear of Lord Kingston and other Grand Officers being entertained at the Swan and Rummer Lodge in December, 1729, and attending meetings at the Lodges held at the Horn and Devil Taverns.

"Many People are in great Hopes that this Mysterious Society, that is honour'd with several Persons of high Rank, as members thereof, having made a very laudable Beginning, will soon vie with those Societies that are at present the most famous for charitable Deeds."

(*Dickson's Old Dublin Intelligence*, 13th Jany., 1729/30.)

In January, 1729/30, the installation of the Duke of Norfolk as Lord Kingston's successor is reported in the Dublin Press; and in June, 1730, the initiation of the famous Orator Henley in Prince William Lodge, Charing Cross, gets a notice.

A livelier interest about things masonic was evidently increasing in Ireland, for on the 29th August, 1730, the whole of the front page of the *Old Dublin Intelligencer*, is devoted to a reprint of the famous pamphlet "The Art and Mystery of Freemasonry, etc." In *Hoey's Dublin Impartial News Letter* of 26th October, 1730, we find a similar work advertised.

"In the Press and speedily will be Published by the Printer hereof; The whole History of FREE-MASONRY, from the enter'd Prentice's Degree, to the Master's Degree, containing upwards of a Thousand Questions and Answers."

This may refer to Samuel Pritchard's notorious pamphlet which is again advertised at length and unmistakably in *Hoey's Dublin Journal*, 4th December, 1731. It is noteworthy that on the 14th of the same month George Faulkner reprinted Swift's "Letter from the Grand Mistress of the Female FREE-MASONS."

Finally in February 1730/1, we find the Lords Netterville and Kingston in Dublin, matching their running footmen in a race against one another. Thus there was evidently a gathering of important members of the Craft preparatory to the revival of March, 1730/31.

The Revival of 1731.

On the 8th June, 1726, Lord Inchiquin, Grand Master of England, and Dr. Desaguliers, his Deputy, attended at the Lodge held at the Swan and Rummer, Finch Lane, London, at the invitation of the Master of the Lodge, Brother Martin O'Connor. The Minute of what took place reads:—

"The Right Hon. the Lord Kingsale
The Honble. James King Esqr.
Sr Winwood Mowat Barrt.
Michl. O'Bryan Esq.
Were admitted Into the Society of Free Masonry
and made by the Deputy Grand Master." (A.Q.C. x. 134.)

Of this distinguished company of initiates the second name on the list will always deserve to be preserved in the memory of the Irish Craft. The Hon. James King succeeded his father in February, 1727/8, as fourth Lord Kingston. On the 26th November of the same year he was nominated by Lord Coleraine, Grand Master of England, to be his successor; Lord Inchiquin, Past Grand Master, "made a very handsome speech" in his favour; and he was elected unanimously. (Songhurst: *op. cit.* page 90.)

On the 27th December he was installed Grand Master of England and served in that high office during 1729, being succeeded as Grand Master by the first peer of the realm, the Duke of Norfolk. Lord Kingston's activities as an English mason hardly concern this

history, but one episode of his Grand Mastership throws so much light upon the sense of duty he felt as a member of the Craft and is so consonant with what we know of his succeeding career in freemasonry that it rightly claims inclusion here. At a meeting of the Grand Lodge of England held on the 25th November, 1729:

"The Deputy Grand Master (by order of the Grand Master) acquainted the Grand Lodge, that he having sent an Express to his Worship in Ireland, signifying the necessity of his Worships being present at this Quarterly Communication: He no sooner received the said Express, but he embarked for England, rode Post from Holyhead in two days and a half, arrived in Town last Night, and attended in person this Night, which being looked upon as a particular Mark of his Worship's great Love and Regard to the Craft, the Brethren expressed their Gratitude in a publick manner."

(Songhurst: *ut Sup.*)

Truly here was a mason with a heart of the right stuff to resuscitate a drooping Grand Lodge; and a drooping Grand Lodge was awaiting him in his native land.

The years 1725 to 1729 had been black years for Ireland. The letters of Archbishop Boulter and the newspapers of the time give us the most ghastly series of pictures of desolation.* Famine, fever and emigration took a toll of every province except Munster. The distress was so great in the metropolis that the Dublin gilds discontinued their annual processions. In these circumstances there would have been little wonder, had the Grand Lodge of Ireland wholly succumbed.

The Grand Lodge did not succumb, but few signs of vitality reached the outside world. Still we find the following indications of a continued existence.

(1) Henry Nelson, a poetical bricklayer, published a doggrel broadside ballad in 1727, in which he undoubtedly alludes to the procession of the freemasons in Dublin in that year. The date was probably St. Bartholomew's Day, the 24th August. They seem to have marched in procession with other operative gilds and to have been filled with enthusiasm by the accession of George II. and the relief of Gibraltar. This broadsheet is reproduced on the opposite page.

* See the *Dublin Intelligencer* for October and November, 1728, for the efforts made by the authorities to stop emigration.

THE
O R D E R
OF THE
P R O C E S S I O N
OF THE

*Journeyman Builders, Plasterers, Painters and Free-Masons. To which is added, a
POEM suitable to the Occasion.*

By HENRY NELSON Bricklayer, a Member of the SOCIETY.

Seu & Semper.

First, *The Captain leading nine Men, three Bricklayers, with Brick-Axes. Three Plasterers, with Hawks and Trowels. Three Painters, with Palms and Pencils.*

Second, *Apollo.*

Third, *The Temple carried by four Men, and supported by two Master Builders, one bearing a Draft of the Upright of the Building and a pair of Compasses, the other with a Draft of the Plan and a Square.*

Fourth, *King Solomon, and the Master Builder of the Temple.*

Fifth, *The Pages.*

Sixth, *The Masters and Stewards of the Society.*

Seventh, *The Free-Masons in white Gloves and Aprons.*

Eighth, *The Society of Journeyman Bricklayers, with Colours in the Centre, and two of the Council with white Rods, and in the Rear two more of the Council, as before:*

THou mighty *Sol*, who in the East ascend,
Thy Beams display, and all thy Glory lend;
Now mount thy Chariot, drive each Cloud away,
And bright *Aurora* usher in this Day.
Next *Neptune* God, and Ruler of the Main,
Let not the Clouds exhale one Drop of Rain,
Which may this Day return on us again;
But let the ambient Sky be fair and clear,
While this bright Trade, at which you wrought
And great *Apollo* bear an equal Part, (appear.
To crown the Trophies of this glorious Art,
Which both of you did equally enjoy,
And Bricklay's were, who built the Walls of
You Sisters nine of great *Parnassus'* Hill (*Troy*.
Dicate my Tongue, direct my weaker Quill
To speak the Merits of this artful Trade,
Whose shining Glories Time can never fade;
For by their Art they do compile and frame
Perpetual Monuments of lasting Fame.
Cain built a City, there our Art begun,
And call'd the City as he call'd his Son:
Next *Babel's* Tower, which seven Miles was thick,
And three times seven high, was built of Brick.
The Pyramids of *Egypt*, vastly high,
Were also Brick, and seem'd to reach the Sky:
The *Israelites* when under *Pharaoh's* Law (Straw.
Did make those Bricks, and burn the same with
Thus unto us the Scripture doth impart,
The early Practice of this glorious Art,
And many noble Structures more there be,
Which Time records, and bears in Memory,
Of Cities, Towers, and of Temples' fine;
Which from the Hands of artful Builders shine.
That Holy Temple which in ruin lies,
Dictated by King *Solomon*, the Wise,
And by a skillful Artist sent for thither,
This glorious Structure all was put together,
And many noble Buildings more there be
In ancient *Greece*, and famous *Italy*;
What bears more Lustre or is more direct
Than beauteous Forms of noble Architects,

Where due Proportion graces every Part,
And crowns with lasting Praise this noble Art:
Fortresses, Towers, and strong City Walls,
Which doth withstand the Force of Canon Balls,
These artful Builders wisely did compose,
And bids Defiance to infalling Foes.
This to the Art of Building adds Renown,
As for Example *Gibraltar* Town;
Tho' Swarms of *Spaniards* round its Walls do lie,
These Walls do ail the Force of *Spain* defy.
No Art beside can now pretend to show,
What has been done a thousand Years ago;
Sunk in Oblivion other Trades do lye,
While Fame records the Building Art on high,
This I affirm, the Building Art alone,
Whether of lighter Brick or massy Stone,
In every Age most Noble Men admire,
No other Art they seek nor more desire.

Now let me not omit the Plastering Art,
Which of the Building Trade's a Branch and Part
So near akin they Brothers each may call,
Who smoothly finish the unpolish'd Wall.

Next Painting likewise do illustrate,
And in Conjunction makes the whole complete.
To speak the Praises of those Journeyman,
Too great the Task and far too weak my Pen;
Fame on thy Wings their worthy Merits bear,
And found their Praises thro' the liquid Air,
Who now to Church in Grandeur walk along,
And causes Wonder in the crowding Throng:
When that is done, to Banquet they repair,
Where Plenty flows, and Pleasure equal share,
On distant Shores let *Neptune* found their Name,
And Time record it in the Book of Fame;
And let *Apollo* time it on his Lyre;
Likewise the Muses sing it in their Choir.
So to conclude, may GOD preserve, I pray,
Illustrious *George*, and guard him Night and Day;
And may each Subject join their Voice with mine,
Long Live Great *George* and Beauteous *Caroline*

F I N I S

(2) On another broadsheet (reproduced on the opposite page), not dated but printed about the same time as Nelson's ballad, can be seen the Masonic square and compasses inserted on each of the four small cuts depicting marvellous feats of horsemanship with which one Joseph Faulks purposed, for a consideration, to entertain the good people of Dublin.

(3) Our oldest official records show that in this very year 1727 some of the oldest Lodges in Ireland accepted Constitutions from the Grand Lodge, though Warrants were not issued till five years later.

(4) We have the following piece of evidence from the minutes of the Grand Lodge of England under date 21st November, 1732. Among those noted as being present is the name of the Rt. Hon. the Lord Southwell, "Provincial Grand Master in Ireland." The same nobleman was in 1733 installed as proxy for the Earl of Strathmore, Grand Master of England. Now "Provincial Grand Master in Ireland" is simply impossible, and is probably the secretary's error for Past Grand Master; while Southwell filling the place of the absent Strathmore later would seem to imply his right to fill the highest chair in the gift of a Grand Lodge.* The error of the secretary, moreover, does not occur in the official communication issued to the press.

"On Tuesday last in the Apollo in the Devil Tavern, was held a Quarterly Communication of the Honourable and Ancient Society of Free-Masons, where were present amongst others, Thomas Batson Esq., Deputy Grand Master; Lord Southwell, late Grand Master of Ireland; Lord Coleraine, several others of the first Quality, and a great appearance of Gentry." (*Universal Spectator*, 25 Novr., 1732.)

This Lord Southwell was son of the peer who had befriended Griffith. He certainly served as Grand Master in 1743, and was father to the Hon. Thomas Southwell, who was Deputy Grand Master of Ireland in 1751, and Grand Master in 1753. It is improbable that such a leading mason would not have been elected to the Irish Grand Mastership before 1743, and perhaps he filled that office before. Assuming that he was indeed Grand Master in Ireland before 1732, and in our opinion there is no reason to doubt

* Begemann (*Op. cit.* p. 64 note) disagrees with the opinion given above, and considers that Lord Southwell must have been "Provincial G. Master in Ireland," because the minutes of the Grand Lodge of England give him this title. The learned German scholar does not show his wonted critical acuteness in supporting this untenable opinion.



This is to give Notice, that on *Monday, MAY* the 4th, will be
EXHIBITED in the *Riding House*, at the *Horse Barracks*,
Dublin, several Surprising Exploits in

HORSEMANSHIP,

By JOSEPH FAULKS,

Who has had the Honour of Riding before their Majesties.

FIRST, He Mounts a single Horse with his Feet on the top of the Saddle, and
Rides him, Playing on the French-Horn.

SECOND, He Mounts two Horses with one Foot in each Horse's Stirrup, putting
them into full Speed, and Mounts out of them to the Top of the Saddles at the
same Time.

THIRD, He Mounts two Horses standing upon the Saddles, and Rides them in full Speed,
throws himself on his Back, managing them in the same manner as if he had the Advantage
of the Common Seat, and rises again all on the same speed.

FOURTH, He Mounts two Horses standing upon the Saddles, and will in full Speed
throw himself on his Back, fire a Pistol, and rise again all at the same Pace.

FIFTH, He Mounts three Horses upon the Saddles, and Rides them in full Speed,
Vaulting from one to the other.

SIXTH, He Concludes his Performance by Riding a single Horse in full Speed, Dis-
mounting and Mounting many Times, and will at that Stretch, Dismount fairly with
both Feet on the Ground, fire a Pistol, spring clear over the Horse, and Mount again
on the off-side.

The Doors to be opened at one o'Clock, and he'll Mount at two.

The Days of his Performing are *Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays*, till farther Notice
be given.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Ennis, at the *Boat* in *Bolton Street*, of Mr. Kelly, at the
King of Prussia, in *Stoney Ratter*, of Mr. Young, at the *White Hart*, in *Phrappier-
Lane*, of Mr. Robertson, Jeweller, on the *Bachelor's Walk*, of Mr. Bentley, Brazier,
in *Cable Street*, of Mr. Reilly, in *Smock Alley*, and of Mr. Kenney, on the *Gravel Walk*,
at two Shillings *British* each, or Pay at the Door.

it, his term of office must be assigned to some year before 1725 when the Earl of Rosse was installed, or to the hazy period between 1726 and 1729, as Rosse was Grand Master again in 1730. Southwell was a keen mason, as his attendance at the Grand Lodge of England during the year 1733 proves, and we trust that evidence will yet be discovered to put his position beyond doubt as one of the very earliest Grand Masters.

(5) Had the Grand Lodge of Ireland been extinct in 1730 it is hardly likely that Pennell would have published his Constitutions "for the use of the Lodges" in that year, particularly as the book is no mere slavish copy of Anderson, and has alterations to suit the differences in Irish practice which had already become established. It seems impossible that such changes should have been made in Pennell's version of the laws, unless there had been some central authority behind him to give them its sanction.

Pennell had already begun this undertaking in 1728-29:—

To be printed by Subscription.
THE Constitutions of the FREE-MASONS, con-
 taining the History, Charges, Regulations,
 &c. of that most Ancient and Right Worshipsful
 Fraternity: Done from the Constitutions printed
 at London, with new Additions, for the Use of
 the Lodges, and Brethren in the Kingdom of Ire-
 land.

Price fitteth to Subscribers is a British
 Shilling; to be printed and deliver'd when
 200 are subscrib'd for; with a curious Cut, or
 Frontispiece, neatly Engraven. Subscriptions
 are taken in by John Pennell, Bookseller, at the
 three Blue-Bonnets in St. Patrick-Street, Dublin.

N. B. There will be but few printed, only
 those subscrib'd for.

Faulkner's Dublin Chronicle, Sat. 8th—Tues. 11th February, 1728/9.

(6) That Masonic Lodges were by no means somnolent in Ireland during 1729 is apparent from the popularity of "the Free-Mason Tune, Come let us prepare, &c." for the setting to it of other songs: *vide* "A View of the Irish Bar," reproduced on the opposite page. The late Sir William R. Wilde, in his "Closing Years of Dean Swift's Life," attributed these verses to the Dean, Dr. F. Elrington Ball, however, points out to us that it is probable, from internal evidence, that they were *not* written by Swift."



May 1727

1 John Lewis	an O member	Dead
2 James Tiernan		Left Feb 26 1768
3 John O'Neil	an O member	
4 James O'Neil	an O member	
5 William Cochran	14 Sept 1761	9.9 Dec 1761
6 William Gillett	14 Oct 1762	Left
7 John O'Neil	14 July 1763	Left Feb 14 October 1768
8 How Green	an O member	Left
9 John Bell	14 July 1763	Left
10 John Calder	an O member	
11 John O'Neil	14 July 1765	
12 Owen Adams	14 Oct 1765	Dead
13 George Brooks	14 Oct 1765	Dead
14 John Worthington	14 Nov 1765	Dead
15 John O'Neil	14 Nov 1765	Dead
16 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Left
17 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Left
18 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
19 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
20 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
21 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
22 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
23 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
24 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
25 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
26 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
27 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
28 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
29 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
30 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
31 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
32 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
33 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
34 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
35 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
36 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
37 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
38 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
39 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
40 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
41 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
42 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
43 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
44 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
45 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
46 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
47 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
48 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
49 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
50 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
51 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
52 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
53 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
54 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
55 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
56 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
57 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
58 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
59 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
60 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
61 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
62 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
63 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
64 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
65 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
66 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
67 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
68 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
69 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
70 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
71 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
72 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
73 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
74 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
75 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
76 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
77 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
78 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
79 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
80 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
81 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
82 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
83 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
84 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
85 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
86 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
87 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
88 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
89 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
90 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
91 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
92 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
93 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
94 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
95 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
96 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
97 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
98 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
99 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead
100 John O'Neil	14 Dec 1765	Dead

THE FIRST PAGE OF THE OLDEST EXTANT REGISTER OF THE GRAND LODGE OF IRELAND.

The Register, the writing up of which commenced circa 1761, records the date of constitution, in 1727, of "Lodge Two," Dublin. (Vide p. 78).

A

V I E W

OF THE

I R I S H B A R.

To the *Free-Mason* Tune, *Come let us prepare, &c.*

I.
THERE'S *M——y* the neat, *Marley-*
Who in primitive State,
Was never for a Drudge design'd, Sir.
Your *French* Gibberish he
Takes great Nonfence to be,
And is one of your Sages refin'd, Sir.

II.
Theres *J——s* next comes, *Jocelyn*
Who in very loud Hums,
Which makes him not very concise, Sir.
With a Finger and Thumb,
He strikes one Judge Dumb,
Who suspends till he asks his Advice, Sir.

III.
Theres *P——s* Grand, *Singleton*
Who puts all to a stand,
With his jostle and shove to arise, Sir;
He lays down the Law,
With as haughty a Paw,
As if he were Judge of Affize, Sir.

IV.
Theres *B——s* a great Beau, *Bowes*
That here makes a shew,
And thinks all about him are Fools, Sir;
He Winks and he Speaks
His Brief, and Fee takes,
And quotes for it *English* Rules, Sir.

V.
Theres the rest of the Wife
That have no way to rise,
But a short Sleeve and Seat within Table;
They stop up the way,
Tho' they've nothing to say,
And are just like the Dog in the Fable.

VI.
Theres old *D——k M——e*, *Malone*
Tho' in Barrister's Gown,
Talks Reason and Law with a Grace, Sir;
Yet without Bar he stays,
Tho' he's Merit to raise,
But Converts ne're change their first place, Sir.

VII.
Theres *A——y* too, *Antony*
Without Father can't do,
Tho' Knight of the Shire he is chosen,

For Dad takes more Pains,
When his Family gains,
And *Tony* the Pleadings d, open.

VIII.
Theres *Munster's* great Crack,
Who, in faith, has the Knack
To puzzle and perplex the Matter,
He'll insist on't for Law,
Without the least Flaw,
Tho' a good Cause he ne'er made better.

IX.
Theres *D——y*, say *P——r*, *Peter Daly*
Who in very good Meter,
In found Law, and Equity's clear, Sir;
By the Court he's not lov'd,
And he cares not a T——d,
For he knows it's their Duty to hear, Sir.

X.
Theres *C——w* and *B——e*,
Theres *C——n*, the great,
And *B——k*, all from the *Irish* Line, Sir,
Now *Coke* without doubt,
Would have chose these four out,
To Count and to Levy a Fine, Sir.

XI.
Theres many more Lads,
Who, faith, if their Dads,
Did but hear them on *Pepish* A&S Prate, Sir;
Talk of Criminal Papists,
As if they were Atheists,
They wou'd say, they were Turn-Coats of State, Sir.

XII.
Theres the rest of the Pack,
With the Gown on their Back,
From one Court to other they wander;
One's biting his Nails,
Or at the Judge rails,
And swears he commits a great Blunder.

XIII.
Theres many Pretenders,
Who have Bundles of Papers,
A starting just out of their Breasts, Sir;
But all the Year round,
There the same may be found,
And a Brief without Fees a great Jest, Sir.

DUBLIN: Printed in the Year 1725-30.

Broadsheet, No. 4209 in the Bradshaw Collection of Irish books, reproduced by the courtesy of the University Library of Cambridge.

However much or little this evidence which we have offered of the continuous activity of the Grand Lodge of Ireland from 1725 onwards may appeal to the reader, there is no doubt that the Grand Lodge was very much alive to its own interests at the beginning of 1731, as its members proceeded to elect as Grand Master one who possessed every faculty for exercising that high office. When the Grand Lodge, in this year, gave a first official sign of life since 1725, the Earl of Rosse was still the Ruling Grand Master.

"Dublin. On Saturday, the 6th inst. a Lodge of Free-Masons was held at the Yellow Lyon in Warborough's-street. The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Ross Grand Master of Ireland, the Hon. William Ponsonby, Esq.; Master, Wm. Cooper, Esq; Rowly Hill, Esq; Wardens, the Right Hon.-the Lord Kingston, late Grand Master of England, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Drogheda, the Rt. Hon. the Lord Southwell, John White, Esq; Abraham Creyton [Creighton], Esq; Henery Plunket, Esq; Lawrence Toole, Esq; Wm. Mosely, Esq; Mr. Wm. Dobbs, Mr. John Haley, Mr. Tho. Griffith, Secretary to the Grand Lodge, Present. Whereupon proper Application, the Rt. Hon. the Lord Tyrone, the Rt. Hon. the Lord Nettervil, the Hon. Tho. Bligh, Esq; and the Hon. Henery Southwell, Esq; were in due Form, admitted Members of that Ancient and Rt. Worshipful Society." (*The Dublin Weekly Journal*, 13th March, 1730/31.)

This was a private Lodge, not the Grand Lodge; in all probability one "of the Six Lodges of Gentlemen FREEMASONS," who escorted the Earl of Rosse when he was installed Grand Master on St. John's Day in June, 1725. The office of our old acquaintance Thomas Griffith will be noted. Lord Carteret having resigned the Vice-royalty and left Dublin in April, 1730, his successor, Lionel Duke of Dorset, did not arrive in the City until September, 1731, although from the time he was appointed (April, 1730), scarcely a week passed but that the newspapers announced his expected arrival in the City. One of these announcements stated that Mr. Wilks, the celebrated Comedian, would accompany his Grace to Dublin, and so renew acquaintanceship with his old friend Griffith. It was at the height of these rumours that this aristocratic Lodge met in March, 1730-31.

The next two notices we quote usher in a new era in Irish Freemasonry and can be left to speak for themselves:

"On Tuesday, April 6th, the Masters and Wardens of the Lodges of Freemasons of the City of Dublin, assembled at the Bull's Head in Fishamble Street, to consider of some Regulations for the Good of that ancient and right Worshipful Society: when they unanimously Elected the Right Honourable James Lord Kingston, Grand Master for the ensuing year for the kingdom of Ireland." (*Faulkner's Dublin Journal*, 10th April, 1731.)

"On Wednesday the 7th Instant, at a Meeting of several Gentlemen of the Most Ancient and Right Worshipful Society of Free Masons, at the Phoenix Tavern in Fishamble Street, Dublin; the Right Hon. James Lord Kingston was Installed Grand Master for the Kingdom of Ireland."
(*Faulkner's Dublin Journal*, 10th July, 1731.)



Old silver-plated Masonic Jewel set with Crystals.
(Found in Co. Antrim. In collection of Robert Day, F.S.A., Cork.
A.Q.C. vii, 49.)

CHAPTER III.

THE STATUS OF FREEMASONRY IN IRELAND,
1725-68.

Where the Lodges met.

(1) The early meetings of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, like those of the Mother of Grand Lodges, were held in taverns, so it is not surprising to find the subordinate Lodges holding their communications in similar places. In fact for the first century after the establishment of a Grand Lodge it is the exception to find a subordinate Lodge meeting in any house but one where refreshments could be obtained. Such exceptions did exist, as we shall see further on, but, apart from the military Lodges, they were rare. Except in taverns, it was difficult to find a suitably sized room.

The system was probably unavoidable in those days, but it was a bad one and gave rise to abuses. It was not uncommon for a Lodge to get in arrears to the inn-keeper for refreshments supplied, and the latter sometimes seized the Lodge chest as security when "the Warrant was in debt to the house," as the phrase went. Sometimes the publican himself became Master of the Lodge and held the office for years, all of which led to more trouble and necessitated legislation on the subject early in the next century.

The tradition of the undesirability of such an appointment must have been of long-standing in the Craft, because as early as the 6th November, 1754, we find the Grand Lodge of England (Antients) stating in their minutes: "It being a General Custom with the Masons of Old never to make choice of the Landlord of a Tavern or Ale house for a Master of a Lodge Especially if held in his own house Therefore It was propos'd that no person who keeps an Alehouse shall be made (or put in Election for) a Grand Officer."

The choice of an inn as meeting place would of course depend largely upon the social position of the members of a particular Lodge and the neighbourhood from which the majority was drawn. Certainly in the early days there was no such thing as a Lodge being tied to one place of meeting, and when treated badly in one tavern it might move elsewhere. The Dublin Lodges, for example, which are noted in Smith's "Pocket Companion," 1735, one and all had changed their places of meeting by 1744 —a matter of some exasperation to the student who is trying to establish the identity of the early Lodges in the metropolis.

(2) Some Lodges, however, held their meetings in private houses, just as the old non-regular Lodges of St. John had done from time immemorial. This would happen in the cases where a Warrant was granted to some great magnate in the Craft for the purpose of holding a private Lodge in his own household. It is quite likely that the oldest Warrant in the world, No. 1, which was granted 1st February, 1731/2 for Mitchelstown, Co. Cork, and later became the property of the Premier Lodge of Ireland, was intended to be held in the household of Lord Kingston, the reigning Grand Master, whose chief estates were situated in that remote but hospitable district.*

We are on surer ground in the case of another famous Irish mason who held high office in the Craft. The "Hon." Thomas Mathew of Annfield, Co. Tipperary, who was appointed Provincial Grand Master of Munster in 1757, and became Grand Master of England in 1766, was so "fond of the Craft that wherever he resided whether in Ireland, Great Britain, or France, he also held a Regular Lodge amongst his own Domesticks etc." (Minutes of G.L. England (Antients) 27th Dec., 1766).

The word "Regular" in the above sentence, having been written by a stickler for proper masonic forms, can have only one meaning. Unhappily, as yet, we have been unable to trace the Warrant issued by the Grand Lodge of Ireland which went with Mathew on his

* There is not a scrap of evidence to suggest that our Premier Lodge ever had any connexion with the Mitchelstown Lodge. We suggest the former accepted the vacant No. 1 for the sake of harmony.

Lord Kingston initiated in London, 8th June, 1726.

Nominated G. M. of England 26th Nov., 1728, for the year 1729.

Appears for the first time in Irish Masonry in March, 1730/31.

Mitchelstown Lodge probably formed when he went there in Aug., 1731.

peregrinations, unless it were No. 5* which was regranted for Thurles on the 4th August, 1757, the Provincial Grand Master of Munster being the first of the three grantees.

After 1741 this practice of an ambulatory civilian Lodge would not have been strictly legal, but in those early days the rules of the Grand Lodge were more often discoverable in the breach than in the observance.

(3) But one class of Lodges holding Irish Warrants were free to meet wherever the members found themselves at the moment. As is well known, the Grand Lodge of Ireland was the first Masonic body to issue ambulatory Warrants to the regiments of the British Army. The history of these Warrants will be told more fully in a future chapter. It will be enough to say here that this bold experiment had the most far-reaching and happy effects. The most important result was that the real old working as preserved in Ireland was carried all over the inhabited world of English speaking people by the Military Warrants, and thus when the Grand Lodge of the Antients came into being in 1751, with the avowed purpose of upholding the old unwritten traditions which were in danger of being forgotten, the way was already prepared for the support they were to receive later from abroad. To the Irish Mason it should always be a matter of pride to remember that in all the great campaigns which extended throughout the British Empire in the eighteenth century, somewhere among the baggage of the army there was sure to be a Lodge chest containing an Irish Warrant; and we well know that the lessons inculcated under its ægis tended to make the Brethren better soldiers, and better fitted to live up to the charge of the greatest Irish Captain of our own day: "Fear God. Honour the King. Do your duty bravely."

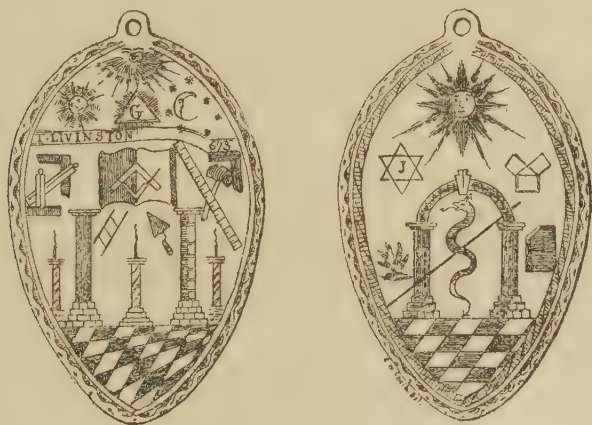
(4) Whatever strange places the military Lodges were forced to choose for their meetings, owing to the exigencies of the service, it would be hard to find a more unlikely spot than was adopted, perforce, as the habitat of one of the home Warrants.

"Four Courts, Marshalsea, Sept 5, 1754. Several gentlemen and others, confined debtors in this place, have assembled themselves into a select body of Free and Accepted Masons; and by the benevolent grant of a Warrant from the Right Worshipful and Honourable the Grand Lodge, were, by virtue thereof, this day properly installed by the Grand Secretary with all

* No. 5 was meeting in Dublin in 1744.

ceremonies customary on that occasion. After which they proceeded in a very regular procession three times round their small precincts, and then retired to the most convenient room in their power, where there was an elegant (but not superfluous) entertainment provided by each Brother, according to his ability. After refreshment, they cheerfully drank "Prosperity to the King and the Craft," with all the family toasts requisite on such occasions, and concluded the evening with the greatest decency and sobriety." (Dublin Correspondent in the *Belfast News-Letter*, 10 Sept., 1754.)

Imprisonment for debt was, of course, so common in those days that a man might find himself in gaol through no fault of his own. No stigma attached to the experience, and a great many of the charity collections taken up at the meetings of Grand Lodge in the eighteenth century were devoted to "the relief of the poor prisoners in the Marshalsea." The Lodge formed on this occasion can be identified with certainty as No. 249, the Warrant being granted on the 24th August, 1754, to Hamilton Buchannon, James Reilly and Thomas McGlew. Only these three names were ever registered; there is no record of the Lodge having paid dues; and it was erased in 1801. Its appearance however reminds us of one or two things: that a mason being hindered by imprisonment from attending his Lodge was then an everyday occurrence; that the Craft had become very wide-spread and popular in Ireland since its consolations were coveted even in a gaol; and that the Grand Lodge of Ireland, then as now, was ready to take all regular masons under her wing, however poor and distressed, and on this occasion granted them their Warrant free of charge.



Craft and Royal Arch Silver Jewel of Brother Thomas Livingston, who was admitted 23rd June, 1799, to Lodge No. 673, Rockcorry, Co. Monaghan. Date, *circa* 1800. (From A.Q.C. viii., 112.)

Who Became Masons?

This Section might be truthfully cut short by writing, "All sorts and conditions of men;" but as we imagine that Irish masons of to-day will gladly hear a few details about their predecessors of two hundred years ago we feel ourselves obliged to go into a little more detail. As very few names of masons prior to 1760 have come down to us in the official records, we are obliged in the main to rely upon outside evidence, which however is satisfactory enough in its way.

(1) Pennell's "Constitutions" 1730, Dr. D'Assigny's "Serious and Impartial Enquiry" 1744, and Spratt's "Constitutions" 1751, all have lists of subscribers attached, most of whom one may assume to have been masons.*

Pennell's list has been carefully analysed by Dr. Crawley, and in it we find country gentlemen from the counties of Dublin, Cork, Galway, Wexford and Antrim; Trinity College provided a Scholar (a MacNamara from Clare) and several clergymen, but none old enough to have known the Lodge that met within its walls in 1688; several attorneys, merchants, tradesmen and operatives with not a few weavers; add to these a non-commissioned officer to show that contact with the British Army had already been established, and one astrologer to remind us that those days were, after all, more picturesque than our own. (*Caem. Hib. Fas. I. p. 6 et sqq.*) Dr. Crawley considers that from the humble position of some of the subscribers they were making the purchase, not on their own behalf, but for their Lodges; a conjecture that has everything in its favour.

D'Assigny's list, *mutatis mutandis*, is very like Pennell's. Eight persons who subscribed for the earlier book subscribed for the later as well, including the non-commissioned officer. The later list is otherwise mainly remarkable for containing the name of Elizabeth Aldworth, the lady freemason, and that of her son Boyle Aldworth. The extraordinary thing is that there were over four hundred subscribers for this book, of which now only three copies

* From the terms in which Pennell dedicated his "Constitutions" to Lord St. George, the latter would appear to have been a prominent mason in 1730. But we know of no evidence to connect him with the Grand Lodge of Ireland either before or after 1730.

are known to exist. It was closely studied by that inspired journeyman painter, Laurence Dermott, whose name, too, with the proper Hibernian patronymic* prefixed will be found in the list, perhaps the very greatest name that Irish masonry can show.

In 1751 thirteen names in D'Assigny's list are also found in Spratt; that is, if we accept the "John Burton" of 1744 as the same as "John Burton of London" of 1751. There is a great increase in the names of brethren with titles, including several former Grand Masters and a couple of baronets. Very many army officers are to be found in it, commissioned and non-commissioned. Among the places whence subscriptions came are Londonderry, Coleraine, Tullow, London, Dundalk, Cork, Enniskillen, Ballymoney, Strabane, Newry, Muff, Timolin, Moylabby, and Crumlin. The most striking feature is the number of names that come from the North of Ireland, particularly from the Londonderry district. All the three grantees of Warrant No. 200, Muff, subscribed, and the two earliest registered names of No. 132, Londonderry are also in the list. Belfast appears to be unrepresented, but the Thomas Gordon of Spratt's list may be that Thomas Knox Gordon, merchant, who was one of the founders of "True Blue Lodge," No. 182, in Belfast, in 1748, as also of Lodge No. 247, in the Middle Temple, London, in 1754, and from 1771 to 1775, was Chief Justice of the Colony of South Carolina in America.

(2) Another source from which we learn something of the early membership of the Craft is the Press. Indeed a very great deal of the Irish masonic historian's knowledge is built upon the newspaper reports of the day. Sometimes they tell us more than mere names.

"On Monday last (6th Decr. 1731) *The Funeral or Grief A-la-Mode*, was acted for the Benefit of Mr Griffith, one of the Managers of our Theatre Royal and of the *Ridotto*, when the following Nobility and Gentry honoured him with their Presence, viz.:

The Right Hon. the Lord Kingston, Grand Master of all Ireland.

The Right Hon. the Lord Netterville, Deputy Grand Master.

The Right Hon. the Lord Southwell } Grand Wardens.
Dillon Polard Hamson, Esq.

The Right Hon. the Lord Athenree, The Right Hon. Lord Blayny, who all sat in the King's Box, several Members of the Honourable House of Commons in the Pit, all in their Gloves and white Leather Aprons, Several Citizens of Worth and Representative wore the same in the Galleries. The

* Such, at least, is the generally accepted opinion, but *his* family from an early date were known as "Dermott" only.

Ladies all wore Yellow and blue Ribbons on their Breasts, being the proper Colours of that Ancient and Right Worshipful Society. In the Songs of Masonry all the Brothers stood up and join'd in the Chorus, which made a fine Harmony. There was a crowded House and splendid Appearance upon the Occasion: So that we may justly say, our City at present vies with any in *Europe*, for Polite Diversions and elegant Entertainments, which in a great Manner is owing to Mr. Griffith, who endeavoured all in his Power, to keep what little Money we have in this poor Country; and our Absentees may be assured of having Pleasure much Cheaper at home than Abroad. There was a Prologue and an Epilogue Spoken suitable to the Occasion."

(*Faulkner's Dublin Journal*, 7-11 Decr., 1731).

Sometimes such an extract gives us invaluable information about the membership of an early Lodge.

"Last Thursday (16th Decr. 1731) at the Yellow Lyon in Warborough's-Street, was held a Lodge of Free-Masons by the Right Hon. the Lord Netterville, Deputy Grand Master of Ireland, and the Right Hon. Lord Blayney, the Hon. Thomas Bligh Esq., the Hon. Henry Barry, Esq., John Walter, Esq., John Leigh, Esq., Robert Hartpole, Esq., Henry Ivers, Esq., Lar. Toole, Esq., Mr. William Dobs, Mr. Richard Roch, Mr. John Hailey, and Mr. Tho: Griffith, Secretary; where upon proper Application, Sir William Burdit, Bart., and Charles Pultney, Esq., were admitted Members of that Ancient and Right Worshipful Society."

(*Faulkner's Dublin Journal*, 18-21 Decr., 1731).

Another interesting notice is found in *Faulkner's Dublin Journal* for 20-24 Novr., 1733, telling of a meeting of the Grand Lodge held in the Hoop Tavern on Cork Hill, at which were present:

"Right Worshipful the Lord Viscount Kingsland, Grand Master, the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Tyrone, Deputy Grand Master, the Right Hon. the Lord Kingston, the Earl of Middlesex, the Lord Viscount Mountjoy, Sir Seymour Pyle, Bart., Robert Nugent, John Pigot, Charles White, William Champnies, Dillon Pollard Hamson, William Taylor, Col. Blighe, the Hon. John Allen, John Leigh, John Baldwin, Col. Ivers, Esqrs., Mr. Thomas Griffith, and Mr. John Pennell, Secretary to the Grand Lodge &c."

Of all the foregoing names by far the most interesting, masonically, is that of the Earl of Middlesex, the eldest son of the Duke of Dorset, then Lord Lieutenant. He is better known, perhaps, as Lord Charles Sackville, and under this name a beautiful masonic medal was struck in his honour, in this very year of 1733, at Florence, to commemorate his mastership of a Lodge founded by him in that city. Middlesex's presence at this meeting of the Grand Lodge indicates he was probably an Irish mason, like his brother Lord George Sackville. When this is considered in connexion with his activities in Italy, for which see page 92, it gives us the right to claim that thus early the Grand Lodge of Ireland had begun to spread the light of freemasonry in other lands.

Just one further extract may be given to show that many noble masons continued their interest in Freemasonry, even after they had ceased to hold office in the Grand Lodge.

"On Thursday last (9th Decr. 1739) there was a Grand Meeting at the Eagle Tavern on Cork Hill, of the antient and Right Worshipful Society of Free and Accepted Masons.—Present the Right Honorable and Right Worshipful Lord Viscount Mountjoy, Grand Master of all Ireland; the Right Worshipful Cornelius Callaghan, Esq., Deputy Grand Master; the Right Honorable Lord Kingston; the Right Honorable Lord Nettervil; the Right Honorable Lord Kingsland; Sir Redmond Morres; FitzGerald, Knight of the Glin; Robert Callaghan, Esq.; William Annesley, Esq.; George Lowther, Esq.; Rowen Southwell, Esq.; Loftus Jones, Esq.; John Baldwin, Esq.; William Hamilton, Esq.; Thomas Callaghan, Esq.; Robert Reilly, Esq.; Mr. Edward Martin, one of the Grand Wardens; — O'Connor, Esq.; Andrew Crufty, Esq.; Edwards Hussey, Esq.; Mr. Hans Bailee; Mr. Thomas Mills; and Mr. Thomas Griffith, Secretary." (*Pue's Occurrences*, 8-11 Decr., 1739.)

The notice goes on to tell how they drank many loyal toasts at dinner, and then went on to the Theatre Royal, where they sat on the stage and joined in the "chorus of Mason songs" sung between the acts, "which greatly delighted the Audience." The extract is also interesting as showing that Brother Thomas Griffith acted as Secretary to this aristocratic Lodge.

(3) Enough evidence has now been offered to show that in these early years freemasonry was attracting some of the best and most stable elements in society. A society that attracts the best will always have charms for the unworthy, and the brethren were soon faced with the necessity of adopting some measures to ensure that only men of good character should be allowed to enter. Dr. Fifield D'Assigny in 1744 threw out the first idea of an Inspection Committee in these words:

"I cannot help expressing my concern to hear of so many idle and trifling disputes as lately have happened amongst some of the fraternity, occasioned, as I must imagine, by the unfortunate and inconsiderate election of their members; the examples of whom ought highly to engage us in a strict examination of the temper, disposition, and conduct of each candidate . . . " ("Serious and Impartial Enquiry into the Cause of the present decay of Free-Masonry in the Kingdom of Ireland," Dublin 1744; p. 28).

Twenty-four years later D'Assigny's idea was adopted by the Grand Lodge of Ireland for the metropolis in the following terms:

"When any Lodge in the City of Dublin has a Man or Men to be made, the Grand Secretary shall have four days' notice thereof, in order to acquaint the Grand Officers, and Inspecting Committee, that they or any of them may enquire of the character and occupation of the Person or Persons so proposed etc." (*Regulations of 1768: Rule XIII*).

Such was the beginning of Inspection Committees, another point of jurisprudence besides Warrants, in which Ireland has given the lead to the whole masonic world. The operations of such Committees have been gradually extended since and are still capable of extension. One of the present writers is an old enough mason to remember the adoption of such a measure by the greatest Irish masonic province and the eloquence of its present Provincial Grand Master, (R.W. Bro. J. H. Stirling), on that occasion, and can vouch for the benefit that accrued to the craft by that measure

May the Grand Lodge of Ireland continue to keep the lead in this endeavour to exclude the undeserving.

The Earl of Middlesex and the Lodge in Florence.

Dr. Wilhelm Begemann in his careful and scholarly work, "Vorgeschichte und Anfaenge der Freimaurerei in Irland," (Berlin, 1911, p. 121 *et sqq.*) has made a very strong, some would say, unanswerable case for regarding the Earl of Middlesex as originally an Irish mason. As this book has not yet been translated into English, we shall now give a synopsis of his argument.

In the year 1738, appeared at Frankfort a.M., a translation of Smith's "Pocket Companion" under the title "Gruendliche Nachricht von den FREY-MAURERN nebst angehaengter historischen SCHUTZ-SCHRIFFT." On the title-page appeared a block of both sides of the famous Sackville medal, and various chapters, not in Smith, were added giving news of the Fraternity throughout Europe.

Chapter 10, dealing with Italy, stated that news had come from Italy relating how Lord Charles Sackville, "Duke of Middlesex," eldest son of the Duke of Dorset, had founded a Lodge of free-masons at Florence, and caused a medal to be struck to commemorate the event.

The medal itself was engraved in Johann David Kochler's "Historischer Muenz-Belustigung," part VIII. (Nuremberg, 1736); the author stating that he had received the medal from Florence two years previously, but could give no information about "Charles Sackville."

Information, however, was forthcoming eventually, and was included in the 26th fasciculus (*Stueck*) of the book quoted. A correspondent, writing in Italian from Florence, 9th June, 1736, first of all informs Koehler of the identity of Sackville, calling him: "the firstborn son of Lionel Cranfield Sackville, Duke and Earl of Dorset, present Viceroy of Ireland." The writer then goes on:

"Mylord Earl of Middlesex, one of the most learned British noblemen, was in Florence and founded a Lodge of Freemasons in Florence, and I was accepted with the usual ceremonies as a member of this respectable Society, which later at its own cost caused the commemorative medal of Mylord to be struck; he did not wish that any other title should be placed on it but *Carolus Sackville Magister* (i.e. of the Lodge of Freemasons) *Florentinus*. The reverse of the medal represents Harpokrates, with the attributes that are found on engraved gems; on one side can be seen the tools of the masons, on the other the mystic basket with the snake and thyrsus-staff of Bacchos, referring to the mysteries of the aforesaid god, etc. Herr Professor Koehler doubtless knows that the present Duke of Lorraine was accepted as a worthy member of the Society of Freemasons at the time he was in London,* and that the aforesaid Duke later founded a similar Lodge in Vienna, therefore dependent upon the Lodge of the Grand Master of England."

From this extraordinarily interesting and valuable letter Dr. Begemann has drawn certain conclusions.

(1) As the Earl of Middlesex was born in 1711, he was not of full age to be made a freemason in England in 1733, but was admissible in Ireland, which demanded twenty-one instead of twenty-five years. His father having been appointed Viceroy in 1730, the possibility for an Irish initiation of his eldest son is increased.

(2) The writer of the letter from Florence, according to Dr. Begemann, expressly mentions the fact of the Vienna Lodge being dependent on the Grand Lodge of England, in order to differentiate it from the Florence Lodge, which being founded by an Irish mason was not dependent on England.

(3) The authenticity of the letter is beyond all cavil, though the identity of the writer cannot be established, and it proves that Sackville was a freemason in 1733, before visiting Florence, and that while there he founded the new Lodge. Thus Dr. Crawley's contention in A.Q.C. (xiii. 142-149) cannot be sustained, that Sackville found a Lodge already existent in Florence.

* This is an error. The Duke was initiated by Dr. Desaguliers, at the Hague, immediately prior to his English visit. (Editors.)

The present editors accept it as proven that the Earl of Middlesex was a Freemason when he visited Florence in 1733, and that he did found a new Lodge in that city; in regard to his supposed initiation, they think that Dr. Begemann's conclusions rest upon strong probability rather than definite proof. It is doubtful, to say the least of it, if the rule requiring the initiate to be twenty-five years old was strictly enforced during the early years of the Grand Lodge of England. It was certainly broken in the case of Springett Penn, who appears as a member of the Lodge meeting at "The Ship behind the Royal Exchange" in 1723, when he was only in his twenty-first year. Nice customs always curtsy to desirable recruits.

Whether or not he was originally an Irish mason, the Earl of Middlesex certainly joined in our Craft ceremonies in 1733, so we have an undoubted right to inscribe on our roll of honour the illustrious name of *Carolus Sackville Magister*.

How the Authority of the Grand Lodge Extended.

Faulkner's Dublin Journal of the 18th December, 1731, in noting the success of a new play, states that a vast audience went to see it, though the same night was a "Ridotto, a Latin Play acted by Dr. Sheridan's Scholars, and two or three Lodges of Free-Masons." So that Lodges were so plentiful in Dublin that two or three had the same nights of meeting.

There is not the least doubt that they were also plentiful throughout the country. The great problem of the Grand Lodge was to get these remote Lodges to acknowledge her authority. Hence arose the Irish Warrant, an invention that will be more fully treated in a chapter to itself. It will be enough to say in this place, that in 1731, at latest, the Grand Lodge decided to issue a written charter to such Lodges as would acknowledge its supremacy, and the earliest of these were delivered to applicants 1st February, 1731/2. In the previous December Lodges were ordered by advertisement to "take out true and perfect Warrants and be enroll'd in the Grand Lodge Book, or they will not be deem'd true and perfect Lodges."

Many Lodges which had been working under no authority but that of "time immemorial" usage did so apply for Warrants, and some still with us have, in consequence, lost all idea of their real antiquity, for the existence of our oldest Lodges goes back far beyond 1732; but others did not so apply for recognition. In 1740 many were still out of the fold.

"Such Lodges as have not already taken out Warrants, are ordered to apply for them to John Baldwin, Esq., Secretary to the Grand Lodge, or they will be proceeded against as Rebel Masons." (*Faulkner's Dublin Journal*, 1st July, 1740.)

For another ten years to come the recalcitrants kept trickling in. The Ulster Lodges were the most reluctant to submit, and right up to the end of the century that province supplied instances of Lodges of "Clandestine" or "Hedge Masons," that had never taken out a Warrant from the Grand Lodge. It was not till 1748 that the first regular Lodge was formed in Belfast. To think that freemasons were not holding meetings there previously would be absurd. As early as 1724 a Lodge was being held in Omagh,* and, if the Craft had reached such outlying places, Belfast would not have missed its ministrations.

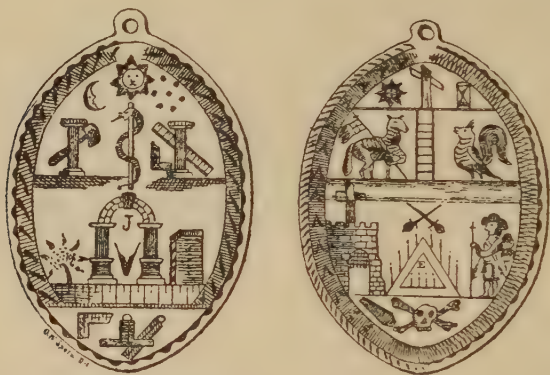
Many Munster Lodges took out Warrants at the earliest possible moment, a fact that would be inexplicable had there been any jealousies about the merging of the Grand Lodge of Munster in that of Ireland. The "time immemorial" Premier Lodge of Ireland, however, continued to work without one till 1761. There is ample evidence to show that its regularity was generally conceded right up to the time that, for the sake of harmony, it accepted a Warrant from Dublin. This example of the Premier Lodge has created a precedent in Ireland, where now we have no Lodges working by "time immemorial" right without a Warrant, as happens in three instances in England. The peculiar reverence paid to the Warrant in Ireland militated against such a practice being legalized or acknowledged here; but there is not the least doubt that some of our oldest Lodges might with justice claim it, were they so disposed. A contingency that is never likely to arise, as the possession of an early Irish Warrant by a Lodge is so rare as to be a patent of nobility in the world of the Craft.

The institution of certificates from the Governing Body and subordinate Lodges, the germs of which we discovered in the Munster Regulations of 1728, appears to have become established

* Vide Swift's "Letter from the Grand Mistress," 1724.

in Ireland before 1750. This must have been a weighty factor in persuading outlying Lodges to take out Warrants from Dublin. For the time being the Grand Lodge was content with such an acknowledgment of its authority and did not press the country Lodges to perform many other duties.

As the years passed, however, it was forced to become more exacting, as we shall see.



Craft, Royal Arch and H.K.T. Silver Jewel of Brother Thomas Livingston, of Lodge No. 673, Rockcorry, Co. Monaghan.
Date, approximately 1804. (From A.Q.C. viii., 112.)

Ritual and Customs in Subordinate Lodges.

It is self-evident that our references to matters of ritual must be of the slightest. No history of this kind, however, would be complete, without presenting certain facts which ought to be known by every Irish mason.

Our original ritual as practised in Ireland, may, indeed must have been, much shorter and simpler than we know it now: but by the year 1760, at the very latest, it had assumed the form still performed in our Lodges. There is no other Constitution in the world possessing such a venerable rite or one so uniformly accepted by the subordinate Lodges. Let Irish masons bear this fact in mind if ever the voice of the innovator should be heard in the land.

FAMOUS MASONIC MEDALS.



THE SACKVILLE MEDAL.

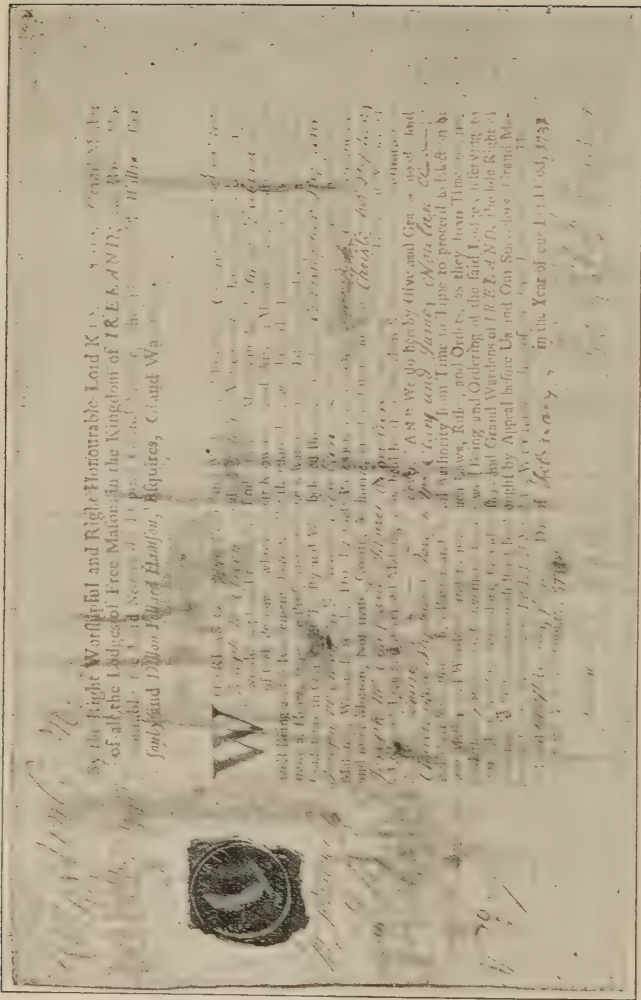
By L. Natter (*Vide* p. 92). (A.Q.C. xiii., 152).



MEDAL BY BRO. JAMES BRUSH, OF DUBLIN, *circa* 1800.
(A.Q.C. xxvi., 4).



MEDAL STRUCK FOR THE PRINCE MASONS OF IRELAND, 1792.
Designed by Edward Smyth, executed by William Mossop.
(A.Q.C. xvii., 154).



THE ORIGINAL WARRANT OF No. 7, DUBLIN.

One of the first batch issued by the Grand Lodge of Ireland on the 1st February, 1731-2, *vide* p. 94. This is one of the two oldest extant Warrants in the world, both issued on same day, the other being in the possession of "The First Lodge of Ireland," Cork. Reproduced by the courtesy of the Members of Acacia Lodge, No. VII., Belfast.

Another thing worth remembering is that the Chair Degree with its esoteric ceremony has existed in Ireland from time immemorial. It was kept alive in this island after having been officially discarded by the Mother of Grand Lodges in England. When the Grand Lodge of the Antients was formed in England in 1751, in respect of this landmark as of so many others, it re-introduced the Irish practice.

From the beginning right down to 1875 the Irish Lodges installed twice a year, on the two days of St. John. Since that date we elect a master only once a year, but the fixed period for installations is a contrast with English practice, where each Lodge may fix the months of its election and installation of officers according to taste. Another difference is that in Ireland all the officers are elected by the votes of the Master Masons;* in England all, except the Treasurer, are appointed by the Master. Among the officers, too, Deacons have reckoned in Ireland ever since 1726, at least. They were unknown in England (Bristol always excepted) till many years later.

Finally, the charge to the candidate after the ceremony of initiation, which in one form or another is now delivered in nearly every masonic Constitution in the world, is of Irish birth. Its original draft appears for the first time in Smith's "Pocket Companion," Dublin, 1735, with the approbation of the Grand Master and his officers specially appended to it. Since then it has gone all round the world, not the least memorable part of a beautiful ceremony.

Surely enough has now been told to make us take a proper pride in our old unrivalled Irish rite.

(2) If an Irish mason of to-day were able to visit his Mother Lodge at labour in the first half of the eighteenth century, while he would find no difficulty in proving his right to be there to the contemporaries of Griffith and Pennell, he would yet notice certain customs that might seem to him strange. He would probably find the brethren seated at a long table, with the Master at the top, wrapped in a scarlet cloak and wearing his hat; bottles and glasses might seem to be too prominently displayed; the Junior Warden might appear a person who did not know his place;

*We know of but one exception to this rule occurring in Ireland in 1764. See page 115.

and the aprons would seem as if too much material and too little art had gone to their making. The visitor would gradually discover that dues were collected from each brother every night of meeting; that these meetings often took place twice a month; and that every three months a "Quarterly Meeting" took place at which ceremonies went on to which he would not be eligible for admission until after he had served as Master of the Lodge. He would also learn that members not attending were fined, and if they proved contumacious and stayed away when summoned were suspended or expelled.* Then as now, perhaps more so, but certainly not less, to be a mason entailed duties as well as rights.

(3) Of all the accounts we can gather of the proceedings of our ancient brethren those which deal with their activities on the two St. John's Days make the most interesting reading, for one never can anticipate exactly what form the festivities might take.

A procession to church was always the chief feature on these days; but our ancestors were so fond of processions that sometimes they would take part in one that was not really masonic. Thus when the twenty-five gilds of the City of Dublin perambulated the bounds in 1761, "Many Freemasons walked in procession, with the proper Ensigns, Dresses, and Decorations of that Antient and Most Honourable Society, preceded by a proper Person in a Regal Dress, representing King Solomon, arrayed in Crimson Velvet and embroidery, with a crown upon his head." (*Faulkner's Dublin Journal*, 22nd August, 1761.)

One of the earliest accounts we have of a procession on St. John's Day is also one of the most valuable as it contains the first certain reference to the degree of Royal Arch, showing it was well established in Ireland by the year 1743.

"St. John's Day, celebrated by the Lodge in Youghall, No. 21.†

*"At the motion of Bro. T. Shaw, agreed Nem. Con. That for the future if any of our Officers be absent on the Lodge Night, or on an Extraordinary Lodge when properly Summoned, and do not attend within half an hour of the time of meeting, they shall pay, in the following manner, the Sums annexed into our Treasurers hands, as a fine or Mulct, viz.—Our R.W. Master, W. Wardens, our Treasurer and Secretary, our Deacons, one Shilling Ster. each. Provided they are within five miles of the Lodge, and cannot show sufficient reasons for not attending at such times." (Minutes of Lodge 394, Lurgan. 27th Sept., 1763.)

† This is Smith's numbering. The Official number was 19.

Imprimis, The first Salutation on the Quay of Youghall, upon their coming out of their Lodge Chamber, was, the Ships firing their guns with their colours flying.

Secondly. The first appearance was, a Concert of Musick with two proper Centinels with their Swords drawn.

Thirdly. Two Apprentices, bare-headed, one with twenty four Inch Gage, the other a Common Gavel.

Fourthly. The Royal Arch carried by two excellent Masons.

Fifthly. The Master with all his proper Instruments, his Rod gilt with Gold, his Deputy on his left with the Square and Compass.

Sixthly. The two Wardens with their Truncheons gilt in like manner.

Seventhly. The two Deacons with their Rods gilt after the same manner.

Eighthly. Two Excellent Masons, one bearing a Level, and the other a Plum Rule.

Ninthly. Then appeared all the rest most gallantly dressed, following by Couples, each of them having a Square hanging about his Neck to a blue Ribbon. From the Quay, they took the whole length of the Town, the Streets being well lined, the Gentlemen and Ladies out of their Windows constantly saluting them, until they went to Church. The two Centinels stood at the Pies, holding the Doors open, until the Whole went in. And after Divine Service, came in the same Order, to their House of Entertainment, where, at the Approach of Evening, the Windows were illuminated with Candles, and the Street with Bonfires. They were greatly applauded, and allowed to be the finest and most magnificent Sight that ever was seen in this Country." (*Faulkner's Dublin Journal*, 10-14 Jany., 1743/4.)

We have further evidence to show that the Royal Arch degree was established in Ireland at an early date. Brother William Tait, of Belfast, has discovered an entry, dated 16th April, 1752, in the minute book of the Vernon Masonic Lodge, No. 123, Coleraine, Co. Derry (Warranted 8th May, 1741), which reads:—

"At this Lodge Bro. Thos. Blair proposed Sampson Moore, A Master & Royal Arch Mason to be admitted a member of our Lodge."

This is the very earliest reference to the degree yet discovered in a Lodge minute book. There is another reference, dated 2nd September, 1752, in the minutes of the Grand Lodge of England (Antients); while the earliest minute dealing with the actual conferring of the degree is that of the Lodge at Fredericksburg, Virginia, America, dated 22nd December, 1753.

Brother Tait has also discovered, in the records of the same old Lodge, a list of members dated 8th June, 1767, giving the dates on which the Royal Arch degree was conferred on eighteen of the members, the earliest recorded being the 11th of March, 1745. As he points out, this date is within a year of D'Assigny's famous

reference to the degree in the year 1744, within two years of the printed reference to the Royal Arch in Youghal in the year 1743, and shows that the practice of conferring this degree was fairly widespread in Ireland at this period. Our erudite Brother is to be congratulated upon these happy discoveries and we gratefully acknowledge his kindness in communicating the information.

Travelling farther west we find much the same thing going on elsewhere.

"June 24th, 1756, Being St. John's Day, the Freemasons of the Roscommon Lodge (No. 242) met in said Town, and walked in Procession to Church, where they heard an excellent Sermon, and afterwards dined together at the Sun, where they spent the Evening in Drinking many Loyal Toasts. (*Pue's Occurrences*, 3rd July, 1756).

But there was even better diversion forthcoming farther west still. Our ancient brethren were evidently the men for Galway.

"Loughrea, June 25th 1755. Yesterday, being St. John's Day, the Patron Saint of the Most Ancient and Honourable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, the Free Masons of this town, of Lodge No. 248, met at some distance from the town from whence they marched in procession preceded by a band of musick to the Fountain Tavern where they dined, and after dinner drank all the toasts peculiar to masonry, the Royal Family, the Glorious Pious and Immortal Memory of King William, and other loyal toasts. At Six in the Evening they marched to the Assembly Room where they gave an elegant Ball to the Ladies and Gentlemen. The Ball was opened by the Master; the first set consisted of twenty couple, the Men all Masons, and the Ladies (to do honour to the Fraternity), wore blue Ribbons, and particularly a blue Rose on each of their left breasts." (*Dublin Gazette*, 28th June, 1755).

"Loughrea, June 24th, 1757. This day the Freemason Lodge of Loughrea, No. 248, attended by the Master and Officers of No. 210, met at the Fountain Tavern to celebrate the Festival of St. John. They adjourned to a Hill near the Town, whence they walked in grand Procession preceded by a Band of Musick, amidst a numerous Crowd of Spectators to the said Tavern, where an elegant Entertainment was prepared, and with many other useful Resolutions they agreed unanimously to Subscribe to a Prize of fifty Guineas to be run for on the Course of Loughrea by four years old Horses, &c. the Property of Free Masons of any regular Lodge whatsoever; in the Evening they gave a Ball to the Ladies, according to the Half yearly Custom and Concluded the Night with the greatest Harmony and Joy." (*Dublin Gazette*, 2nd July, 1757.)

"Galway, Dec. 27th, 1759, Last Thursday being St John's Day, the worshipful, the wardens and deacons of number 331 with the rest of the brethren, met at the Mason's Arms at Brother Laughlin Keeley's in Headford, whence they walk'd in order through the town, and then returned to the said place, where they had an elegant dinner provided: all the healths proper to the day, together with several loyal toasts were cheerfully drank, and in the evening a splendid ball was given to the ladies of the town, &c. and concluded the night on the square, in love, harmony and friendship.—God bless the King and Craft." (*Sleater's Publick Gazeteer*, 5th Jany., 1760.)

Intervisiting was a great institution on St. John's Days. The minutes of Lodge 394, Lurgan, for the 27th December, 1763, read:

"According to ancient usage, we deputed Bros. Greer, Bowen, and Brown to visit Lodges 134 and 266, which was done. Afterwards a Deputation from No. 134, consisting of their W. Jr. Wn. Bro. Carmichael, Wilson, and McClatchy; and from No. 266, consisting of their W. Senr. Wn. Bros. McGloghlan, Brown, and McGrady, who expressed the satisfaction they recd. from our visit, which we kindly accepted of.

"After spending this Day in Harmony & Good Humour, we parted in due Season, each Brother to his own Home, strongly recommending them to practise those virtues which are to be found in a just and lawfull Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons."

(4) Something having been heard of masonic toasts, let us now offer an authentic list as they were given in Dublin about 1741, in a Lodge in existence at least as early as 1730 which later was granted Warrant No. 3. This list is written in a copy of Anderson's "Constitutions" 1723, preserved in our Grand Lodge library, and the book has a further inscription fixing the date and identity of the metropolitan Lodge to which it belonged.

"The Family Toasts, viz—

1. The King and the Craft.
2. The Grand Masr. Depty. Grand Masr. Grand Wardens, Master & Wardens of all the Regular Lodges in Great Britain Ireland & Elsewhere.

N.B. When a new Bror. is admitted, his health is to be Drank after the 2nd Toast, Viz. our new Accepted Bror.

And all Visitors to be drank before this

3. All Free and Accepted Masons with the Apprentice Song, viz. Come let us prepare before the Toast.
4. Prosperity to Masonry in Ireland with. Mighty Eastern Kings to be sung before the Toast.
5. Unanimity among Masons, On, On, my brave boys before the Toast.
6. Masons and Masons' Bearn's & those that lye in Masons Arms wch. some Folks Have with. Curious Impert: strove to be sung before the Toast.
7. Success to the British Arms with. a Song on the Occasion at pleasure.
8. Admiral Vernon, & a proper Song.
9. Prosperity to No. 3 & a proper Song.

Finis Omnium."

Such were the "family toasts." The resemblance between the second and the one now given in its place is remarkable, and shows that the Grand Lodge inculcated then, as it inculcates now, that a mason's allegiance is not due to his Mother Constitution alone but to an universal fraternity whereon the sun always shines at high noon.

(5) While enjoying themselves in these ways the fraternity were far from being unmindful of their duty towards the poor and distressed. A book could be filled with records of the deeds of Charity performed by our ancestors during the first forty years after the formation of the Grand Lodge, but it will be sufficient to present one of two instances that found their way into the Press.

"Dublin, Thursday, 20 Nov. The Society, for the relief of Protestant Strangers, most gratefully acknowledge the receipt of £20 being a benefaction from the Vernon Lodge of Free Masons of Coleraine, by the hands of Richard Jackson, Esq., Member of Parliament for that Town." (*Faulkner's Dublin Journal*, 20th Novr., 1753.)

N.B.—The Jackson family were nearly related to Hamilton Gorges, our S.G.W. in 1744; whose aunt, Elizabeth Gorges, was wife to William Jackson, of Coleraine.

In the same year True Blue Lodge No. 182, Belfast, sent £11 7s. 6d. to the same charity. While in May of yet the same year "a new Oratorio called Solomon's Temple" was performed in the Philharmonic Rooms, Fishamble Street "for the benefit of Sick and Distressed Masons." On the 6th September, 1756, we find that "the Right Honourable and antient Fraternity of Free Masons went to St. Michan's Church, where an excellent Sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Chaworth, and a very handsome Collection made for distressed Brethren." (*Faulkner's Dublin Journal*, 7th Sept., 1756.)

But the organization of charity was not left solely to individual Lodges. By 1738 it became generally known that the Grand Lodge was contemplating an official scheme, and provincial newspapers hastened to spread the tidings.

"Dublin, April 1739.—We are credibly informed that a certain set of Free and Accepted Masons belonging to regular lodges in this city are proposing to raise a fund for the better support of their sick and distressed brethren, and that they intend to bury their dead with great funeral solemnity. There is near 100 already entered, and 'tis hoped that every public-spirited brother will favour so laudable and charitable an intention." (*Belfast News-Letter*, 17th April, 1739).

This we think undoubtedly refers to the formation of the Charity Committee of the Grand Lodge under G.M. Mountjoy in 1738, the facts as reported being somewhat warped by lack of proper information sent by the Dublin correspondent of the *News-Letter*.

At all events, in the said year our Charity Committee came into being, and, as the record of its good deeds began to filter through the country, more and more of the old non-regular Lodges hastened to take out Warrants from the Grand Lodge.

There is less doubt about the next excerpt, which is signed by Edward Spratt, Grand Secretary, and dated from the Grand Lodge, Dublin, 5th December, 1750.

"Whereas the Grand Lodge of Free Masons in Ireland have now under their consideration proposals for a scheme to raise a fund for erecting a Grand Lodge hall in Dublin by subscriptions or otherwise, and for establishing a foundation for charity to be given to the indigent, it is therefore hoped that all true Brethren will, according to their several abilities, send their contributions thereto directed to the treasurer, Edward Martin, Esq., at the General Post Office." (*Belfast News-Letter*, 15th December, 1750).

Alas! The freemasons of Ireland had to wait almost a century before they got their hall.

These samples will be enough to show that the obligation to do good was not forgotten in those days.

(6) Another way in which the freemasons of the eighteenth century came much into the public eye was by their attendance at the funerals of deceased brethren. The custom prevailed in some districts down to within the memory of man, though the Grand Lodge first discouraged and finally forbade the practice. The matter is not unimportant from an historian's point of view, because there was a proper ritual organization of the procession on such occasions, together with some sort of an esoteric ceremony by the grave-side. In this, as in so many other things, the Antients differed from the Moderns, and *vice versa*; so that even in death a brother might not be freed of the forms which had labelled him when alive.

The example we have chosen of a masonic funeral is not only one of the earliest but also that of one of the greatest notabilities of the Irish Craft, Dr. Fifield D'Assigny, whom we heard of in connexion with Inspection Committees.

"Dublin, Tuesday, January 15th 1744/45. Last Thursday died Dr. Fifield Designy, who was interred the Sunday following: The Funeral was as follows:—

1. The Beadle of the Parish, with Conductors, and the Tylers of Lodges, two and two.
2. The Corps supported by Six Master Masons, properly cloathed.
3. Twelve Mourners, two and two.
4. Six Serjeants of the Foot in their Regimentals, and proper Cloathing.
5. Two Deacons.
6. A Master Mason with his entered Apprentice, two Wardens, and a Number of the Craft, all properly cloathed, two and two.

He was a loving Friend, true to his Trust, and a Gentleman always ready to do his Duty in attending the Poor, and ordering such Medicines as he thought requisite to preserve Life, which makes his Death greatly Lamented." (*Faulkner's Dublin Journal* 15th Jany., 1744-5.)

Truly, this attendance was a kindly old custom, though open to objection in other ways.

(7) For many years after it was first formed the main income of the Grand Lodge was derived from theatrical performances given at stated intervals, the sale of the tickets providing funds for necessary purposes, which could not be supplied by the Lodge dues, or, as Hitchcock tells us:—

"Masons are, in general, warm friends of the drama, which they deem essential to the cause of virtue, and, as charity is one of their leading principles, they constantly devote the profits arising from one night's performance at the theatre every season towards the relief of their distressed and indigent brethren. At this time, however, in 1731, their laudable zeal carried them so far as to make them bespeak the tragedy of Cato, then remarkably popular, the male characters were all performed by gentlemen masons, the prices were advanced, and so crowded, or brilliant an audience had never, at any time, been seen in the Kingdom." ("Historical View of the Irish Stage," Dublin, 1788; vol. i., 56.)

That this custom was a well recognised and very popular one, and that the audience, consisting largely, we may be sure, of Freemasons, their wives and daughters, joined heartily in the entertainment is evident from a tract, consisting of eight pages, printed specially for the evening, reproduced in facsimile in Appendix III. and entitled:—

"The Prologue and Epilogue and Songs Spoke and Sung on Wednesday the 17th of March, 1735-6, at the Theatre-Royal in Smock-Alley, for the Benefit of Sick and Decay'd Free and Accepted Masons. Dublin: Printed in the Year M.DCC.XXXVI." (Royal Irish Academy, Haliday Pamphlets, vol. 127, no. 5.)

And, that Grand Lodge derived material assistance from these occasional performances for the maintaining of the Charity Fund, due to a fellow-feeling of their friends of the histrionic art for the principles of the Craft, we find from the following:—

"Dublin, March 6, 1764—At the Theatre Royal in Crow Street last Thursday, for the benefit of Free-Masons, the receipt of the House amounted to £247 5s. 7d.; and his Excellency, the Earl of Northumberland, who could not honour their play with his presence, was pleased, in his great bounty, to send £100 to them." (*Belfast News-Letter*, 6th March, 1764.)

These performances were far from being confined to the capital. Thus in March, 1763, at the Vaults Theatre in Belfast, we hear of a play with: "A Prologue (in the character of a Master Mason)



11/

1792 April 2^d The Lodge formed ^{Pres by Hoggan} & the M^r in the Chair —

propos^t

Br. Hoggan M ^r	Br. Rob ^t Hoggan
Br. Bramble	Br. W ^m Alister
Br. Brindley	Br. Gregg
Br. A. J. J. J.	Br. Hoggan
Br. W. Jackson	Br. Hoggan
Br. Holmes	Br. Hoggan
Br. Glen	Br. Hoggan

At this Lodge Br. Hoggan was balloted for & was accepted —
 Ogilvie a shogun was recommended to the Lodge by Br.
 Thompson as a Brother in distress & the Lodge sent him a grain
 which was paid him according by. This prop being over 20 Jan
 till 18th April

April 16th The Lodge formed & the M^r in the Chair —

propos^t

Br. Hoggan M ^r	Br. Gregg	
Br. Hoggan	Br. A. J. J. J.	Br. Glen
Br. Bramble	Br. W ^m Alister	
Br. J. Blair	Br. Hoggan	
Br. Don Hoggan	Br. Hoggan	
Br. Tho. Blair	Br. Hoggan	
Br. Hoggan	Br. Hoggan	
Br. Rob. Hoggan	Br. Hoggan	

At this Lodge Br. Tho. Blair proposed for M^r M^r
 a Master & Royal Arch Master to be admitted a member of
 our Lodge. The Master ordered Notice to be given to Br.
 Rob^t Will Church, Br. Cary, Br. Phillips & Br. J. J. J. J.
 to attend the Lodge this night month, & adjourned till 30th

April 30th adjourned till 1st May

May 1st The Lodge formed & the M^r in the Chair & Br. Hoggan M^r was
 balloted for & admitted a member of this Lodge. The M^r ordered
 app^t Br. J. J. J. J. to make great 27th & he has promised that he
 will attend the Lodge this night month, & adjourned till 30th

propos ^t Br. Hoggan M ^r	Br. W ^m Alister	Br. Hoggan	Br. Hoggan
Br. J. J. J. J.	Br. Hoggan	Br. Hoggan	Br. Hoggan
Br. Bramble	Br. Hoggan	Br. Hoggan	Br. Hoggan
Br. Hoggan	Br. Hoggan	Br. Hoggan	Br. Hoggan
Br. J. J. J. J.	Br. Hoggan	Br. Hoggan	Br. Hoggan

by Mr. Parks, and an Epilogue (in the character of a Mason's Wife) by Mrs. Parks; and the original Mason's Songs and choruses between the acts."

In the minutes of Lodge 394, Lurgan, for 3rd February, 1767, we find: "There was in Lurgan a Play acted for the Benefit of ye Poor, therefore His Worship ordered the Brethren to meet next Tuesday the 10th inst." Thus the Master apparently adjourned the Lodge meeting so that the brethren might attend this charitable function, though it was not for masonic objects.

Another interesting example from the provinces is as follows:

"Belfast, April 11, 1769—On Wednesday last at the Theatre in Newry, by the desire of the ancient and honourable society of Free and Accepted Masons, for the benefit of several distressed Freemasons, was performed a Comedy called the "Constant Couple," with the "Ghost." An amphitheatre was erected to contain the brethren of the respective lodges, who appeared in full dress. The receipts of the house amounted to near fifty pounds, and a more brilliant audience was never seen on the like occasion in the North of Ireland. An occasional Prologue was spoken by Mr. Parker, and an Epilogue by Mrs. Mozeen; and notwithstanding there was a great number of persons on the stage, the whole night's entertainment was conducted with the utmost regularity." (*Belfast News-Letter*).

But the most interesting and memorable thing about the whole of this connexion of the Grand Lodge with the theatres is this, that from the very first, as might only be expected, the governing body set its face against the immorality which distinguished too many of the comedies of the day. On the 4th March, 1734/5, Mr. Griffith, the Player, had his benefit, which was attended by his brethren of the Grand Lodge. Unhappily he had chosen the wittiest and most immoral of Wycherley's plays for that occasion, and the Grand Lodge was not slow to resent it, as the following advertisements show.

"The Most Ancient and Rt. Worshipful Society of Free Masons, being Assembled at the Grand Lodge, on Tuesday last, and taking into Consideration the great and public Affront given them by Mr. Griffith, in chusing so vile and obscene a play for their Entertainment, as that called The Country Wife; and likewise by omitting several Entertainments mentioned in his printed Bills . . . And they highly resenting so flagrant and palpable an Indignity done them, did (among other things) resolve, That the said Griffith ought never to have any Recommendation from the GRAND LODGE; and hope the future Grand Officers will never encourage him." (*Dublin Evening Post*, 8th March, 1734/5).

Evidently the Grand Lodge did not intend this rebuke to become public, for on the 8th April in the same journal we read:

"The Resolution of the Grand Lodge of the Right Worshipful Society of Free Masons, mentioned in this Paper of the eight of last month, was not printed by Order of the Grand Lodge."

Brother Griffith undoubtedly made his peace with the Grand Lodge by whom he was well patronized in after years, but the whole incident is worthy of remembrance as showing, that at a period when great licence of speech and conduct was condoned by all classes of society, the freemasons of Ireland were not slow to show that, in their every-day lives, they practised the principles inculcated in their Lodges and they would not tacitly consent to anything they considered subversive of morality. We have no doubt that this exhibition of their principles drew far more attention and admiration than did the parading of regalia in their half-yearly processions on St. John's Days.

That no ill effects remained of this rebuke is testified from the following advertisement:—

By Command of the Right Honourable and Right Worshipful the Lord Viscount Tyrone, Grand-Master of all Ireland.

For the Entertainment of the Antient and Right Worshipful Society of Free and Accepted Masons.

For the Benefit of Mr. GRIFFITH.

AT the Theatre-Royal in Aungier-street, on Monday
next being the 22d of this Inst. November, will be presented, a Comedy call'd

Love makes a Man; or,

The Fop's Fortune.

With a Prologue to be spoke by a Free Mason. An Epilogue by a Mason's Wife. And Songs of Masonry between the Acts.

To which will be added a Ballad Opera Call'd

Damon and Philida.

With Dancing by Monsr. Moreau, and Mr. Wm. Delamain.

(Hamilton's Dublin Daily Advertiser, 17th Nov., 1736.)

This official patronage of the Theatre by Grand Lodge, it seems, was popular, and that our friends of the green-room expected the return compliment of a full house can be judged from subsequent advertisements, one of which shows that, after all, the burlesque "Are you a Mason?" is nothing new:—



186	The Vernon Lodge Coleraine & York	
1	John Heyland	8 May 1741 A.A.M. 7 45
2	Alex ^r M. Nathan	Tell. A.A.M. Apr 1746
3	Andrew Edd	Tell. A.A.M. Mar 45
4	Rob ^t J. J. J. J.	D. A.A.T. May 46
5	Rob ^t Gage	21 July 1743 A.A.M. Apr 46
6	Will ^m H. H. H.	27 Oct 1743 A.A.M. May 46
7	Will ^m D. D. D.	7 Jan 1743 A.A.
8	William D. D. D.	12 July 1744 A.A. Apr 46
9	John M. M. M.	12 July 1744 A.A. Apr 46
10	John M. M. M.	12 July 1745 A.A. Apr 46
11	Rich ^d H. H. H.	27 Sept 1745 A.A. Apr 46
12	Rich ^d H. H. H.	17 Oct 1745 A.A. Apr 46
13	Will ^m J. J. J.	16 Oct 1745 A.A. Apr 46
14	John A. A. A.	27 May 1746 A.A. Apr 46
15	Rich ^d H. H. H.	15 Oct 1747
16	Rob ^t H. H. H.	15 Sept 1748
17	Will ^m J. J. J.	3 Nov 1757 A.A. Dec 1759
18	Alex ^r D. D. D.	4 May 1758
19	Will ^m J. J. J.	5 Oct 1758 to 27 Dec 1768
20	E. J. J. J.	27 Dec 1759 A.A. 25 Jan 1765

PAGES FROM THE MINUTE BOOK OF VERNON LODGE,
No. 123, COLERAINE.

Showing lists of Members, with the dates attached, on which the degree of Royal Arch was conferred on each. (Vide p. 99).

Reproduced by the courtesy of Bro. William Tait, the discoverer of these entries.

- 21 Will^t Richardson 23 June 60
 22 Sam^t Thompson 14 Sept 1860 left 15
 23 Sam^t Dick 6 May 1862 left 8th Nov 63
 24 Hen^t Durbin 8 Oct 1862
 25 John Rich^dson 25 June 1864 A 25, June 65
 26 Rob^t Wood 2^d Aug 1864 A 25 June 65
 27 J^{es} J. Dingle 2^d May 1865 and 18 Aug 67
 28 John Church 27 Dec 1865 due 12 Dec 1871
 29 Rob^t Green, Jun^r 23 June 1866 England 1972 67
 30 Sam^t Todd 7 Aug 1866, 2,
 31 Rob^t Gage, Jun^r 27 Dec 1866, 3
 32 Will^t Richardson 27 Dec 1866, 10th 24 Feb 67
 33 Thom^s Main, returned 28 Dec 1867 being Monday
 34 Rob^t Hill, married 8 Dec 1868
 35 Rob^t Galt, M^r M^r 13 July 1869
 36 David Lindsey married 12 Oct 1869
 37 Gardener Young, A. L. M. 8th Mar 1870
 38 Sam^t Bryan, left the ship 11th Apr 1871
 See Back to Page 185

For the Benefit of Mr. and Mrs. *Ward*.
 By his Majesty's Company of Comedians.
 AT the Theatre-Royal in *Aungier's-street*, on *Thursday*
 the 10th of February will be Acted the True and Ancient History
 of

King RICHARD the III^d.

The Part of KING RICHARD to be perform'd by Mr. Ward.

KING HENRY by Mr. J. Elrington.

RICHMOND by Mr. F. Elrington

LORD-MAYOR by Mr. Vanderbank.

To which will be added, a new Comic-Dramatick Performance, called The

Free-Mason's Opera :

With ENTERTAINMENTS.

(*Hamilton's Dublin Daily Advertiser*, 4th Feb., 1736-37.)

For the Benefit of Mr. and Mrs. W A R D.
 AT the Theatre-Royal in *Aungier-street*, on *Thursday*
 the 10th of February will be Acted the True and Ancient History of

King RICHARD the III^d.

The Part of KING RICHARD to be perform'd by Mr. Ward.

To which will be added, a new Comic-Dramatick Performance, (as it was acted 76 Times in London) call'd, the

Free-Mason's Opera :

Inscrib'd to that Antient and Honourable SOCIETY.

In which will be Perform'd, the whole Ceremony of making a F R E E-
 M A S O N

With a new PROLOGUE on the Occasion, and a Dance by Mr. William Delamain and Miss Woffington, in the Character of a FREE-MASON and his Wife.

With ENTERTAINMENTS.

(*Ibid*, 5th Feb., 1736-37.)

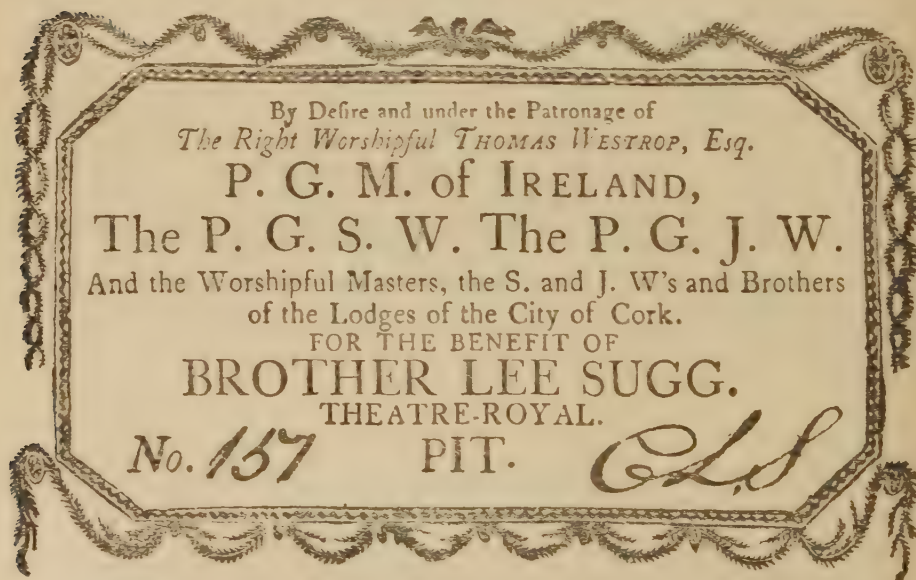
That at times our friends of the green-room catered for the entertainment of a particular Lodge is evident from the following:—

"Colerain. By Permission of the Worshipful Mayor, and by Command of the Worshipful Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Colerain, at the Town Hall, On Thursday December 27th, 1759, will be presented a Comedy, call'd 'Love for Love,' with the Humours of Ben the Sailor, Valentine, Mr. Kniveton; Sir Sampson, Mr. Trevillian; Angelica, Mrs. Gemea; Ben, (the Sailor,) Mr. Dawson. With a Prologue, Epilogue, and

songs suitable to the Occasion. And (by Desire) a Farce called The 'Wapping Landlady;' or, the Humours of the Navy. Jack Ratling, Mr. Dawson; Will: Bowling, (with Songs in Character) Mr. Kniveton. Tickets at 2s. 2d. each to be had of Mr. Dawson, at the Widow Allen's." (*Belfast News Letter*, 21st December, 1759.)

This play was arranged to suit the fancy of the famous Vernon Masonic Lodge, No. 123 (*vide* page 99) named after Admiral Vernon, and concerning which, although it is a digression, the following announcement is of interest:—

"Colerain, June 2. Never was Joy more general than on our receiving the agreeable News of Admiral Vernon's Success at Carthagea on Friday last. Hercules Heyland, Esq; Mayor of the Town, the Officers of the Army and the Revenue, Col. Jackson, and a great Number of other Gentlemen, met on the Occasion and at a Table in the Street, drank the King, the Royal Family, Admiral Vernon, Success to his Majesty's Forces by Sea and Land, with several other Loyal Toasts; at each Toast there was a Volley from the Army, who were drawn up at the grand Bonfire, which was answered with a round of great Guns purposely planted on the Quay. Sir John Abercrombie, Bart. Master of the worshipful Vernon Lodge of Free Masons establish'd here, attended by the Brethren, appeared all in proper Cloathing, and marched out in Order to the Table, where they joyn'd the rest of the Company to celebrate the Day." (*Reilly's Dublin News Letter*, 6th June, 1741.)



Play ticket for the theatre in Cork, date *circa* 1800, reproduced by the courtesy of Mr. M. S. Dudley Westropp. The MS. letters "C.L.S." are Bro. Sugg's initials. (Cf. A.Q.C. xxi., 60.)

(8) In order to afford a glimpse of the life of a first-class Irish Lodge in the eighteenth century, we shall proceed to give a few extracts from the minute books of the old Shamrock Lodge, No. 27, Cork, for which we are indebted to Bro. John W. Richards, the courteous Secretary of the present Abercorn Lodge, No. 27, Dublin. The first volume comprises the period 1748-1789.*

Some of the most interesting entries deal with Visitors. It will be remembered that the early Constitutions enjoined visiting as a masonic duty.

15th May, 1751.

"Brors. Jos: Daltera and James Bonbonous of Bristol came to Visit the Lodge, who being Examin'd by the Secretary & Bror. Sarsfield, and they making a good report of them, they were allow'd to be admitted." (cf. Powell & Lyttleton: "Freemasonry in Bristol" pp. 32-34.)

4th December, 1751.

"Brors. Edwd. Scott and Walter Hussey the former of the Lodge of Bristol and the later of Mt. Surat [? Montserrat] requested to be admitted as Visiting Brethren & were allow'd to be received being fully Examin'd by the Secretary."

16th November, 1752.

"Bror. Geo: Norris (being Recd. an Enter'd apprintice in Bristole and being Balloted for & admitted to be Recd. last Lodge Night) was pass'd to the Degree of a fellow craft. . . . After Dinnr. the Master being in the Chair order'd a lecture to pass round."

5th August, 1783.

"Visited by Bror. Jams. Whitechurch of No. 445 Sea Captain's Lodge, Bristol." [Now Royal Sussex Lodge of Hospitality, No. 187.]†

Visitors were welcomed to other functions of the Lodge besides labour.

17th June, 1752.

"Resolved yt. Lieut. Hay: Mr Daltra of Bristol & Mr Norris shou'd be invited to Dinner the 24th inst."

24th June, 1751.

"This Being a Day dedicated to mirth and Jollity no more business was transacted. When Dinr. was served up, a Band of Musick, consisting of Trumpets, Hautboies, Violins &c. continued their performance for the remaindr. of the Evening. Every Toast was proclaim'd to the other Lodges

* The first entry regarding No. 27 in Grand Lodge books is dated 1750, but we know the Warrant was first granted to Cork, *circa* January 1733-34.

† The foregoing extracts seem to us to prove beyond any shadow of a doubt that the Bristol masonic forms were on all fours with the Irish at least as early as 1751. We also know that in 1793 there was little difference, except in phraseology, *teste* R. Millikin in "Historico-Masonic Tracts."

of the City, by a discharge of Cannon procur'd for that purpose. Nothing could give a clearer Idea of the happyness of our Society and the Comforts accruin from so noble an institution than the Harmony and affection which was so mutually defused thro' the whole Fraternity, on this occasion,"

Another excellent custom of this Lodge was that of holding "Lectures" at regular intervals. These lectures were probably of the nature of a catechism, question and answer being passed round.

21st March, 1753.

"Our Brors. Norris & Roberts were Rais'd to the Degree of Master Masons, after wch. a Lecture pass'd round."

Floor Cloths formed an important part of the Lodge furniture.

16th February, 1748/9 "Bror. Byrne directed to draw a plan for a Lodge-Cloth."

26th April, 1749. "Bror. Byrne haveing produced the Lodge Cloaths wch. he design'd, and got Finish'd; the same were approved off, and a Vote of thanks to him was order'd to be inserted in this Book."

24th May, 1749. "Bror. Rogers paid £5 : 2 : 4½ for painting the Lodge Cloaths."

One of these old Floor Cloths, painted in the year 1764 to the order of Lodge No. 394, Lurgan, was, for many years, preserved in the Masonic Hall, Newry, but is now unfortunately missing. (See illustration facing page 112).

Sometimes there were untoward happenings in the Lodge.

5th February 1752.

"Bror. Robt. Ellis propos'd Bror. Edward Scott to be admitted a member of this Lodge, who Being Balloted for, and six negatives appearing in the Box, he cou'd not be received."

7th February, 1753.

"The Lodge being open, Bror. Bennett propos'd that Mr Gillman & Lieut. Wm. Hawkins should be admitted as Visiting Brors. but they being unduely made in a Soldier's Lodge without any application to the Established Lodges of this City, & contrary to the by Laws agreed on by them, for the afforesd. reasons, they could not be admitted."

This last entry shows that No. 27 was careful to establish the regularity of Visitors, before admitting them. It also looks as if the Regulation forbidding a military Lodge to make civilian masons, which was promulgated in 1768, must have had a traditional force previously.

Another military item is even more interesting.

24th August, 1751.

"The Sec. was directed to write a Ltre of Thanks to the Worsfull Master of No. 92 Lodge,* for his comendable behaviour in refusing to install some scandalous and Excluded Masons, who (at the instance of Mr. Gifford Craven) met at the Globe for that purpose, but were very justly rejected wth. scorn and Contempt by sd. Master, tho' but a poor common Soldier."

Here we have the attempt to form a clandestine Lodge check-mated by a military mason who we might suppose was ignorant of local conditions. It illustrates the eighteenth-century practice of having a new Lodge constituted by one already existing and not by the Grand Officers in person, as is our custom now.

Another peculiar eighteenth-century custom, that of holding "Masters' Lodges," is very fully elucidated in this Minute Book.

We find the same thing happening in England at the same period, but none of the English entries, so far as our knowledge goes, explains the custom so fully as do these in the book of No. 27.

23rd April, 1751.

"This being a Master's Lodge a Fellow Crafts Lodge first opened then the Fellow Crafts Lodge was Clos'd, and a Master's being opened," several brethren, "were raised Masters."

25th May, 1751.

"It was unanimously resolved that no Fellow Crafts shou'd henceforth be rais'd to the Degree of Masters in this Lodge but by Ballot."

30th May, 1751.

"A Master's Lodge being opened . . . and the Qustion being put 'twas carried in the affirmative" to raise several brethren. "The Rt. Worsfull propos'd that no Fellow Craft shou'd be rais'd a Master without being Balloted for in the manner recommended in the By Laws (Article). This question being argued by several of the Members and sufficient reasons given for the nessesity of such a practice, 'Twas resolved that henceforth no Fellow Craft be rais'd without being balloted for and that this rule be intered in the By-Laws."

The age of this Minute Book justifies us in offering so many extracts from it, and we will add just one more, to show that the Craft was not very different in those days from now.

5th April, 1749.

"N.B. The Right Worshipfull the Master and all the pt. [private] Members agreed to send a guinea to a poor indigent Bror. in the City Goal."

* Lodge 92, held in the 25th Regiment of Foot, 1749-1815.

As a supplement to the foregoing entries, the following extracts from the Minute Book of the old Lodge, No. 394, Lurgan, are of interest. This Lodge was warranted in 1763, and became extinct after nearly a century of existence.

13th June, 1763. "Bro. (John) Greer, going to Dublin, is desired to buy Jewels for this Lodge, of solid silver, ster., also a Bible, two dozen of best flint glasses, 2 doz. of white gloves, and Ribbons to hang our Jewels on."

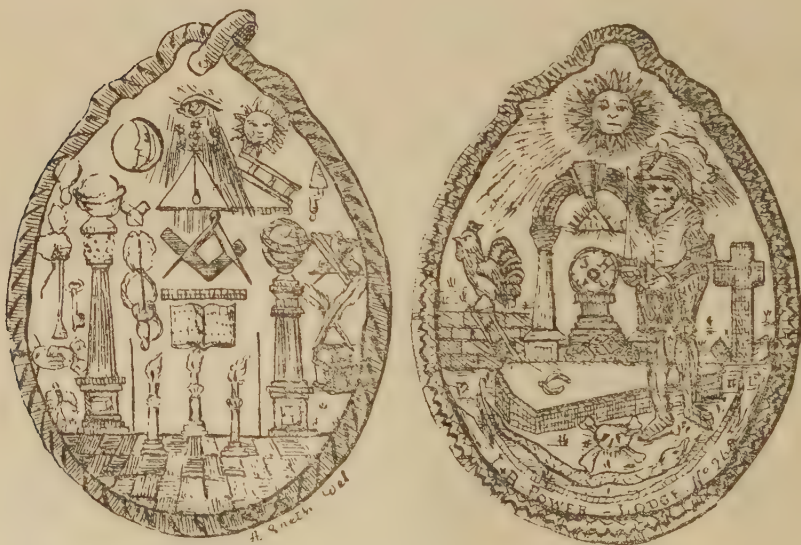
16th August, 1763. "ordered our Treasurer to pay John Kennedy 6s. 9d. being his charge for cleaning our Tyler's sword, and making a dagger for us."

27th September, 1763. "Our R.W. Master brought a Proposal from a Painter for furnishing us a Floor Cloath, which was agreed to, being one Guinea, and ordered our Treasurer to pay sd. sum to his Worship for sd. use."

31st January, 1764. "Order Geo. Torrington £1 : 14 : 1½ for painting a Floor Cloth &c."

11th October, 1763. "Our Secry. reports that he has bt. a Set of Jewels, price Four Pounds and Eleven Shillings, from Brother Tudor of Dublin wh. he hopes will be ready next Lodge night."

27th June, 1768. "Ordered our Senior Warden as soon as he went to Dublin to buy a pair of silver Compasses of one guinea value, and also three dozen of glasses for the use of the Lodge, with Lodge No. 394 cut on the side of the glasses."

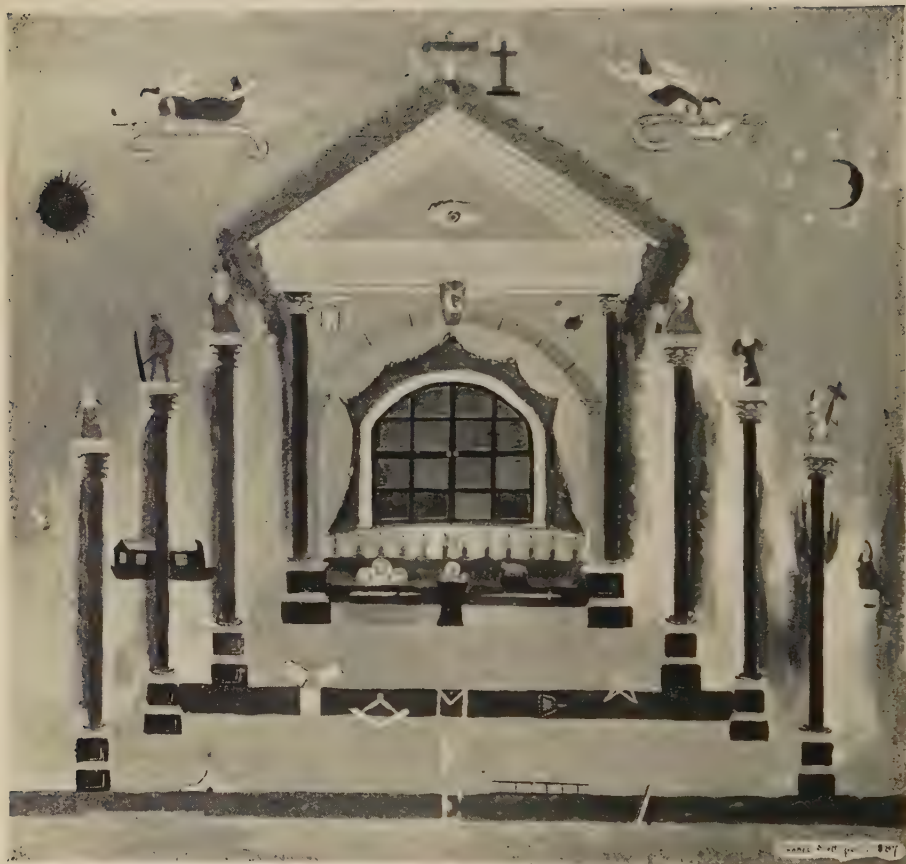


Quaint Irish Masonic Engraved Jewel (Silver), in the possession of Bro. J. T. Thorp, Leicester. (From A.Q.C. viii., 15.)



FLOOR CLOTH

of Masonic Lodge, No. 394, warranted 7th April, 1763, for Lurgan, Co. Armagh. Painted in 1764, by George Torrington, on canvas about 4 feet long; emblems in colours of blue, yellow, white and sepia, on a blue ground. (From a coloured facsimile in the "Crossle" collection, Lodge of Research.)



FLOOR CLOTH

also of 394 when the Lodge met, from 1800 to 1828, at Poyntzpass, Co. Armagh. Painted on canvas, 4 or 5 feet square; emblems in colours of red, black, yellow, white and sepia, on a blue ground. *Vide* plate facing p. 273 for the Templar apron worn in this Lodge during the time this Floor-cloth was used. (From a coloured facsimile in the "Crossle" collection, Lodge of Research.)

Grand Lodge and the Subordinate Lodges.

What strikes the student as the greatest difference, masonically, between the practice of those days and that of the present time, is the peculiar relationship that existed between the Grand Lodge and the Lodges which had accepted her Warrants.

Such duties as communicating with the Grand Lodge, paying their dues and registering their members, were in the early days systematically neglected by Lodges situated at a distance from the capital. A Lodge might take out a Warrant and never have the least communication with Dublin thereafter, continuing to work quite regularly without giving a sign of life to the governing body. An attempt to impose discipline was in many cases resisted, and the century was nearly out before the great majority of the Lodges had been brought to a sense of their obligations in this respect.*

What made things harder for the Grand Lodge when going in search of the missing sheep was that the records of the order had either been very badly kept, or else lost. The earliest roll we possess of the Irish Lodges cannot be earlier than the year 1761, and in it many gaps are patent of Lodges whose original habitats had been forgotten, or which had dropped out of existence.

We know that an earlier roll of Lodges must have been extant, because on the 17th May, 1748, the D. Grand Secretary, Edward Spratt, was ordered by the Committee of the Grand Lodge to give Bro. John Calder (later Grand Secretary) a list of all the Lodges that should happen in his way as he travelled through Munster and a power to receive what returns he could get, he to account for the same to the Grand Treasurer on his return. Calder's report was made in July, 1749, and was a most important document,† establishing the identity of certain old Lodges, which however do not concern us in a work like the present. Some of the Lodges had gone out of existence, others were moribund, a few paid him their dues, but others, two in number, in Limerick and Thurles, "say they'll never pay any dues, except a shilling from each Master and sixpence

* As a consequence, in numerous instances our knowledge of the vitality of 18th century Lodges is based on outside sources and not on G. L. records.

† The original document is missing; but, some years ago, it was carefully transcribed by the late Bro. Dr. F. C. Crossle.

from each Warden, on the commencement of their officers and Secretary's fees for registry." The passage is important as giving us the dues that were originally payable to Grand Lodge by the subordinate Lodges, for the amounts of which one may search in vain through Pennell, Smith and Spratt.

Evidently the Grand Lodge was determined to get in the dues, for in December, 1750, Edward Spratt had a notice in the provincial newspapers as follows:

" . . . to advertise all and every of the regular Lodges in and throughout the Kingdom of Ireland that they and each of them do on or before the 25th day of March next, send, and account with the secretary for their arrears of returns or yearly contributions, and discharge the same, and take such further directions as shall be given them; that there will at that time be a new Registry opened, and all Lodges herein failing, or neglecting such directions, will be obliterated or struck off such Registry, and be no further taken notice of." (*Belfast News-Letter*, 15th Dec., 1750).

Calder, too, on becoming Grand Secretary, found the same trouble.

"By Order of the Right Worshipful the Grand Lodge, all the Masters of the different Lodges in this kingdom are hereby required to send (immediately) an exact List of all the Members of their respective Lodges, their Place and Time of Meeting, to the Secretary of the Grand Lodge, at his house in Fisher's Lane. Dublin, August 25th, 1759." (*Belfast News-Letter*).

Similar notices appear in the same journal in 1764 and 1769 signed by Holt Waring, Grand Treasurer, and Thomas Corker, Deputy Grand Secretary, respectively.

We are afraid there can not be the least doubt that the Grand Lodge, at this period, had a very loose grip on the subordinate Lodges. If it be any consolation to know it, exactly the same state of things existed in the relations of the Mother of Grand Lodges and the Modern Lodges under her aegis. The Grand Lodge of the Antients, when it came to be formed, suffered in the same way. In short, it was a vice of the times.*

But one cannot avoid the conclusion to be drawn from the advertisements that have been quoted: that the records of the Grand Lodge had been kept in a very haphazard manner, when successive Grand Secretaries had to apply by advertisement for tidings of the whereabouts of some of the Warrants.†

* See Sadler's "Life of Thomas Dunckerley," pp. 8-59-61.

† Our attention was first drawn to the collective import of these advertisements by W. Bro. John Robinson of Comber.

Grand Officers Visit Ulster.

But Grand Lodge, not content with advertising, proceeded to try more potent persuasion by sending a Grand Officer to do some propaganda in person. We learn of this embassy from the minute book of Lodge No. 394, Lurgan, dated 20th August, 1764.

"A Lodge summoned to attend Brother J. Calder, Grand Secretary, by virtue of his power from the Grand Lodge to visit the Lodges in Ireland.

"Our sd. Brother Calder first installed Brother Bowen Master of this Lodge, Brother T. Shaw Senr. Warden; and, according to our first Bye-Law as it now stands, we chose Brother T. Cuppage Junr. Warden, who was immediately installed. His worship appointed Bro. Partinton, Senr. Deacon; and W. Senr. Warden appointed Bro. Price Junr. Deacon. Bro. A. Cuppage was continued Tr. & Secy. according to his former election. Bro. Garnett was raised to the third Degree of Masonry & pd. 5/- to our Treasurer, who paid Brother Calder £1 : 14 : 1½ in full of all fees due the Grand Lodge untill ye 24th June last. After a most excellent Lecture from the G. Secy., which gave the greatest pleasure to all the members present, for which the thanks of the Lodge was most deservedly given by our R.W. Master in the Chair, the Brethren all standing, the Lodge was closed."

The peculiar by-law of this Lodge in regard to officers is noticeable. The appointment of the Deacons by the Master and Senior Warden respectively is known to have occurred in other Constitutions.

No doubt Calder's trip to the north was beneficial to the funds of the Grand Lodge, and it also served to knit the bonds closer between Dublin and the outlying Lodges. A couple of years later we read in the same minute book:

"Ordered that our Secretary do return a list of the Officers &c. this Lodge consists of to the Grand Secretary by the first post according to the printed orders of the Grand Lodge." (6th July, 1769.)

Thomas Corker also soon after his appointment as D.G.S. visited the north, travelling round the Lodges, attending meetings and collecting dues. This is shown by the following extracts from contemporary minute books:

"Recd. from Bro. James Smith Mr. of No. 367 [*Downpatrick*] Fourteen Shillings and Seven Pence Half Penny in full Grand Lodge Dues to the 27th December last, also recd. Five Shillings and Five Pence for the Registry of Bro. John Quaile, Hugh Gordon, George Bassett, John Graham and St. John Harvey.

Downpatrick the 6th day of June 1769 nine

Thos. Corker, D. G. Secy."

"8 June 1769

Recd. from Bro. David Alexander, Mr. of No. 447, Two Pounds, two shills., and three Pence, in full for Grand Lodge Dues to the 27th Decr. last, also Recd. fifteen shills. and two Pence, for the Registry of 14 Members of sd. No. Newtownards, the 8th day of June 1769 nine.

Thos. Corker, D. G. Sec. in the Haymarket,
Dublin."

The foregoing entries are in the Deputy Grand Secretary's own hand. These personal visits of Grand Officers to the north find a parallel in the masonic visitations undertaken by Calder, in 1749, during his tour in the south.

We shall finish this Chapter with an article specially written, at our request, for this history by the *doyen* of Irish Masonic students, Brother John Robinson, of Comber, on:—

The Premier Masonic Lodge of Ulster.

Looked upon, as St. Patrick's Masonic Lodge, No. 77, Newry, Co. Down, is, with some degree of pride, as their Premier Lodge, by the Craft in Ulster, the following investigation into:—

- (1) The Warrant of the Lodge, dated 1737:
- (2) The carved stone of 1738; and
- (3) The certificate issued in 1767;

prefixed with an introductory note as follows; will, I feel sure, be read with the same deep interest which I, in common with many other Brethren, take in the history of this fine old Lodge.

From very remote times Lodges or Gilds of Masons were brought over to Ulster from England and Scotland and were engaged upon specific work. They did not remain permanently, but returned to their own country upon completion of their labours.

From 1610 onwards took place that great immigration into Northern Ireland of new Settlers, principally from Scotland, known later as "The Plantation of Ulster." The new-comers brought with them all the characteristics of their race—their dialect, religion, habits and customs. These "Planters" had of necessity to provide for themselves, their cattle, etc., houses for the security of their persons and protection from the climate—and for these purposes

Carpenters, Wrights and Masons came over also. Following the methods to which these Craftsmen were accustomed in Scotland, Masons' Lodges were formed, but little documentary evidence of their existence, or of their proceedings, has been preserved. The ruthless hand of time, the devastations of war, have aided to bring about a regrettable paucity of written records. No early evidence of their existence has come down to us, such as the minutes of "Mary's Chapel" Lodge, Edinburgh, from 1599, or the St. Clair Charters, No. 1 of 1600, or No. 2 of 1628—all most interesting and valuable records. These Charters recite the St. Clair family of Rosslyn, as having been Patrons and Protectors of the Masons of Scotland "from aige to aige." Charter No. 2, of 1628, is of special interest to us. In it reference is made to William St. Clair having *gone over to Ireland* and *remaining there*—and goes on to say that certain abuses in the Craft had arisen in his absence. In fact, the reason for the second Charter was William St. Clair's continued absence, and names as his successor, as Protector of the Craft, his son, Sir William St. Clair. The Charter was signed by twenty persons representing seven Head Lodges. One of these signatories, *Hugh Doak*, Deacon of the wrights of Ayr, is of particular interest to us. Doak's name has been spelt in at least five different ways. He signed this Charter with his own hand, but some of the other persons signed by the Notary holding the pen for them "because they cannot write." Some years later, probably about 1635, this Hugh Doak went over to Belfast and settling there became a Burgess, was elected, in 1647, to the office of Sovereign (Chief Magistrate) of that then small but chartered town, and died there in 1669, leaving a considerable estate. One of his daughters married into the Pottinger family whose name is perpetuated in the district now known as Mountpottinger. Doak has been described as a Bricklayer, and in his later years signed documents with what has been called his mark: **HD**. The office of "Deacon" which he held in Ayr, in 1628, was equivalent to Master, or one having charge of work, and was not the subordinate position we attach to the office at the present day. Hugh Doak was the first member of the Masonic Fraternity, of whom we have any documentary evidence, to settle in Ulster.

In 1724 there was published in Dublin: "A Letter from the Grand Mistress of the Free-Masons," the authorship of which the late Brother Dr. Chetwode Crawley attributed to Dean Swift. The letter is poking fun at the reader—as we say "pulling his leg"—if


he expects to learn anything, or get any information of the truth, or otherwise, from the spurious rituals and so-called exposures which thus early had been foisted upon the public. The writer, in course of his remarks, mentions incidentally the existence of a Freemasons' Lodge at O[mag]h in U[lste]r. Brother Crawley says that the location of the peccant Lodge at, presumably, Omagh, Co. Tyrone, affords no real clue that a Masonic Lodge existed in Ulster in Swift's time, as we know they did in Munster. The Grand Lodge of Ireland, erected in 1725, after a few years of existence introduced a custom now universal—the issuing of documentary evidence that the Lodges recognised by her were genuine regular Masonic Lodges. These documents or warrants were, and still are granted to the Master and his Wardens giving them and their successors authority to work and to continue to work in perpetuity, were first issued on 1st February, 1731 (old style).

The warrant, numbered 332 on the roll of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and dated 6th Sept., 1759, erecting the earliest warranted Lodge in Co. Tyrone, in the town of Omagh, empowered Pat. Hamilton, Esq., James MtGomery, John Hall, and nine others, to form themselves into a regular Lodge.

In the list of warranted Irish Lodges published in William Smith's "Pocket Companion," Dublin, 1735; No. 19, later numbered 17, is given as meeting at the "White Hart in Enniskilling, 1st Friday in every Month." This, it seems, was the earliest warranted Lodge in Ulster, but the Lodge, as well as others warranted later, having died out brings us to consider:—

(1) The Newry Warrant, No. 77, dated 27th December, 1737, of which the following is a transcript:—

<p><i>Tyrone.</i></p> <p><i>James Brenan,</i> D.G.M.</p> <p><i>Cor. Callaghan, Junr.</i></p> <p><i>John Putland.</i></p>	<p>BY the Right Worshipful, and Right Honourable Lord Vict. Tyrone, Grand Master of all the Lodges of Free Masons in the Kingdom of Ireland; the Rt. Worshipful <i>James Brenan, M.D.</i>, Deputy Grand Master; the Worshipful <i>Cornelius Callaghan, Junr., Esqr.</i>, and <i>John Putland, Esqr.</i>—Grand Wardens.</p> <p>WHEREAS our Trusty and Well-beloved Brothers <i>Wm. Ponder</i>, Master, <i>James Hollyman & John Ard</i>, Wardens, have besought Us, that We would be pleased to erect a Lodge of Free-Masons in the Town of <i>Newry, and County of Down</i>, of such persons who, by their Knowledge and Skill in Masonry, may contribute to the Well-being and Advancement thereof. We, therefore, duly weighing the premisses, and having nothing more at Heart than the</p>
--	--



Seal of
the
Grand
Lodge.

No. 77.

Prosperity and true Advancement of Masonry, and reposing special Trust and Confidence in our Trusty and Well-beloved Brothers, the said *Wm. Ponder*, Master, *James Hollyman & John Ard*, Wardens, of whose Abilities and Knowledge of Masonry we are satisfied, Do, by these PRESENTS of Our certain Knowledge and meer Motion, Nominate, Create, Authorize, and Constitute the said *Wm. Ponder*, *James Hollyman & John Ard* to be Master and Wardens of a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, to be held by them and their Successors lawfully admitted in the said Lodge for ever. AND We hereby Give and Grant unto the said *Wm. Ponder*, *James Hollyman & John Ard* and their Successors full Power and lawful Authority from Time to Time to proceed to Election of a new Master and Wardens, to make such Laws, Rules, and Orders as they from Time to Time shall think Proper and Convenient for the well-being and Ordering of said Lodge; reserving to Ourselves and Our Successors, Grand Masters or Grand Wardens of IRELAND, the sole Right of deciding all Differences which shall be brought by Appeal before Us and Our Successors, Grand Masters or Grand Wardens of IRELAND.

In WITNESS whereof We have hereunto set our Hands and Seal of Office, this 27th day of December, in the year of our Lord God, 1737, and in the year of Masonry, 5737.

John Pennell, Sec.

This document is the actual warrant under which St. Patrick's Masonic Lodge, No. 77, the oldest surviving Lodge in the Province of Ulster, first met and continues to meet to this day. This Lodge, however, warranted in 1737, was not a new body then, but was a pre-existing one,* and the warrant was issued to the Master and Wardens of that existing Lodge in order to regularize it and to bring it under Grand Lodge supervision and protection. In the preamble of the warrant we read: "Whereas our trusty and well-beloved Brothers *Wm. Ponder*, Master, *James Hollyman & John Ard*, Wardens, have besought Us, that We would be pleased to erect a Lodge of Free-Masons in the Town of *Newry*, and *County of Down*." This request was besought some time anterior to the issuing of the warrant, which was granted to the same three Brothers, they being duly qualified to exercise the duties incumbent upon them, they

*This was probably the case with most of the first Ulster Lodges which took warrants from the Grand Lodge of Ireland. *Editors.*

already holding the respective offices of Master and Wardens of a legitimate but non-warranted Masonic Lodge. That the Lodge was in actual existence seven years previously is evident from the fact that the Master, "Mr. William Ponder," in 1730, subscribed for a copy of Pennell's Book of Constitutions. Many other Lodges were in the same position when warrants were issued to their Master and Wardens to make them just, perfect and regular. For example, the claim that Lodge Two, Dublin, has worked from 1727 is not disputed, even though the warrant under which the Lodge continues to meet, was only issued 24th October, 1732, to the petitioning Brethren: therein described as "*Mr. John Rafter, Mr., John King, Gent. and Mr. George Hasland, Wardens.*" The Newry document is on similar lines, proving that it also was issued to a pre-existing lawful Lodge, which is now what the late Dr. Crossle claimed for it: "The Premier Lodge of Ulster."

(2) The Carved Stone of 1738.

Having obtained a warrant at the close of 1737, Lodge 77 immediately set about marking its existence in a public manner. It is believed that the original place of meeting was a small and extremely modest house which was still standing in 1895—No. 8 Lower North Street—formerly known as "Dirty Lane," Newry—over the entrance door to which was inserted a stone, carved in relief, and intended to depict a coat of arms, the shield being divided diagonally into two parts, the upper section having a chisel, mallet and gavel, and the lower section a hand holding a trowel, with the usual armorial mantling on both sides. Over the shield were four large plain letters thus H ^G_A M and below the shield the date 1738 (*Vide* illustration on the opposite page).

In 1895, our late revered and erudite Brother Francis C. Crossle, M.B., of Newry, then Provincial Grand Secretary of Down, and later Prov. D.G.M., wrote a short "History of St. Patrick's Lodge, No. 77," illustrated with the stone above referred to; but was unable to offer any explanation of the letters H, G, M, (the A was omitted, it likely having weathered away). These letters are the initials of four words, being the names given to three grades of workmen engaged at the building of Solomon's Temple at Jerusalem. These were the Harodim, Menatzchim and Ghiblim—and of Adoniram who had charge of the levy of 30,000 men working by turns, 10,000 per month, in the mountains of Lebanon. It is



evident that these four initials were suggested by a description of the building of the Temple given in Anderson's "Constitutions of the Freemasons," first edition, A.D. 1723, or A.L. 5723, where at pages 11 and 12, the number of workmen is given as 183,600; and there is a footnote referring to the workmen which reads as follows:—

"In *I Kings* v. 16, they are call'd [four Hebrew letters] *Harodim*, Rulers or Provosts assisting King *Solomon*, who were set over the Work, and their Number there is only 3,300: But, *2 Chron.* ii. 18, they are called [five Hebrew letters] *Menatzchim*, Overseers and Comforters of the People in Working, and in Number 3,600; because either 300 might be more curious Artists, and the *Overseers* of the said 3,300; or rather, not so excellent, and only *Deputy-Masters*, to supply their Places in case of Death or Absence, that so there might be always 3,300 *acting Masters* compleat; or else they might be the *Overseers* of the 70,000 [five Hebrew letters] *Ish Sabbal*, Men of Burden, or Labourers, who were not Masons, but served the 80,000 [five Hebrew letters] *Ish Chotzeb*, Men of Hewing, called also [four Hebrew letters] *Ghiblim*, Stone Cutters and Sculpturers; and also *Bonai*, [two Hebrew letters] Builders in Stone, part of which belong'd to *Solomon*, and part to *Hiram*, King of Tyre. *I Kings* v. 18."

From the foregoing we see that the *Harodim* were Rulers, *Menatzchim* were Overseers, *Ghiblim* were Stone Cutters and Sculpturers, and *Adoniram*, who is referred to in the text, had charge of the 30,000 men at Lebanon. Bearing in mind their conjunction in the footnote of 1723, I am convinced that this was the source from whence the letters were taken, and led to their adoption, in 1738, by the Newry Brethren, and thus these mysterious letters are reasonably explained. We also find "Anderson's New Book of the Constitutions," London, printed and sold by J. Robinson at the Golden Lion, in Ludgate Street, in the vulgar year of Masonry, 5746, at Chapter iii., giving the same names to the "Operators" engaged at the Temple, although the matter is related in a slightly varied form.

In further support of the correctness of the foregoing explanation, another book: "The Pocket Companion and History of Freemasons," London, third edition, 1764, at pages 22 and 23, gives a somewhat similar account of the building of the Temple, mentioning the four words referred to. This work has a frontispiece, showing an apartment with a canopied throne on which is seated a person with a crown and sceptre—to his right another person crowned, and to his left a third person not crowned. The last mentioned person is seen pointing to two workmen wearing aprons, the elder of whom is holding up a tablet bearing the words:



FRONTISPIECE OF "THE POCKET COMPANION
AND HISTORY OF FREEMASONS,"

London, 1764. (*Vide* p. 122).

"The Constitutions of Masonry Universal," and the younger man bearing a similar tablet on which there appears in five lines the following:—3 / Haro. 300 / Men. 3,300 / Ghi. 80,000 / Ado. 30,000. The wording upon this tablet in the original illustration is difficult to read owing to the deep shading placed over it. In the accompanying reproduction of the frontispiece these words have been made more distinct—otherwise the picture is unaltered. On the one side of the throne can be seen an emblematical picture consisting of two Corinthian Pillars—one surmounted by a sun and the other by a moon—tesselated pavement, three burning tapers, and over all a sunburst or Glory, in centre of which is the Hebrew letter Ayin, which in our English Bible at the 119th Psalm, v. 121, is called "Ain."

Before passing from this subject I might add that the stone was, some years ago, carefully removed from the old building where it had remained so long, and is now placed under the seat of the Master's chair in the Freemasons' Hall, Downshire Road, Newry. This reminds us of another historic stone, the *Lia Fail*, now under the Coronation chair in Westminster Abbey. Let us hope that neither of these—each a "Stone of Destiny"—the one of our great Empire, and the other of an Irish Freemasons' Lodge, will at any time hereafter be removed out of their places.

I will now refer to:

(3) The Certificate issued in 1767.

The Certificate, dated 21st December, 1767, of which a reproduction is given on next page, and a facsimile has been made for the collection of the "Lodge of Research," is a very early example of the Certificates granted by Lodges to their members before Grand Lodge began to issue Master Mason Certificates from an engraved plate. They were generally given when a Brother was leaving the town or district, or emigrating to one of the Colonies. This example was issued by Lodge 77 to Brother Jeremiah Atkinson, and its contents are fourfold: First, it certifies that Brother Atkinson was made a Mason; second, that his name was registered in the Grand Lodge books; third, that his behaviour has been correct; and lastly, it recommends him to all "Loving and Worthy Brethren." It is signed by those who knew him personally, not by officials who never saw him, namely, by the Master, Wardens and Secretary of his Mother Lodge. The late Bro. Dr. Crossle, in his history of the Lodge,

We the Master & Wardens of Lodge No 77 held in Severy
 by virtue of a Warrant from the Right Worshippful & Right Honble
 Lord Viscount Tyrone Grand Master of all Ireland bearing date the
 27th of December A.D. 1737 A. 5737 Doherty Certifie that the
 Dearest-brother of Brother Jeremiah Atkinson was regularly made
 a Lawfull member of the most Antient & Noble Fraternity
 of Free & Accepted Masons at our Lodge room. We further
 Certifie that he is a registered Master Mason in the Grand
 Lodge of Ireland and in every respect has behaved himself as
 a Worthy & Affectionate Brother amongst us and as such
 we recommend him to all Loving & Worthy Brethren —
 Given under our hands & Seal of our Lodge at our Lodge
 Rooms this 21st day of December A.D. 1767 A. 5767

Wm. Heath M

William Genny Sen Ward

William Francis Jun Ward

—————

J^{no} Lynnot, Secretary.



before alluded to, gives a list of the Members of Lodge 77 "who have gone this way before," and in it we find all the five Brethren who are mentioned in the Certificate, and all in agreement with the entries in the Grand Lodge register:—

William Beath, registered in	1765.	(Master in 1767.)
William Glenny,	„	1765. (Senior Warden in 1767.)
William Kean,	„	1766. (Junior Warden in 1767.)
John Lyner,	„	1767. (Secretary in 1767.) and
Jeremiah Atkinson,	„	1765. (The recipient.)

This venerable document has been carefully handed down in the Atkinson family for over 150 years and is now owned by Brother Arthur S. Atkinson of Masonic Lodge No. 34, Belfast. It is mounted and framed along with an Officer's blue and red collar—pendant to which there is a beautifully made silver square and compasses. The latter, unfortunately, is not hall-marked. These three articles were entrusted to Brother John A. Johnston, P.M. 154, who, for safe keeping and preservation has placed same in "The Prince of Wales' Own" Masonic Club premises, No. 9 College Square, North, Belfast. The seal on the Certificate is of special significance, being of red wax placed over small pieces of yellow and blue ribbon, following exactly the manner adopted by the Grand Lodge in sealing the early warrants. The device upon the seal is a hand and trowel—not an embowed arm—with "No. 77" above and "Newry" below. Grand Lodge Laws, from 1769 to the present day, lay it down that "The device" for Lodge seals "shall consist of a Hand and Trowel;" yet, as a matter of fact, nearly every Lodge uses a seal bearing an embowed arm. Grand Lodge, from an early date, used both devices. Five years after this Certificate was issued, Grand Lodge commenced granting Master Mason certificates—Class A—ornamented with pillars and emblems, the wording in English and Latin, and printed from an engraved plate, and has continued the practice ever since; the pictorial part, however, having been several times changed by new and improved designs. While dealing with this old document it will be noticed that the abbreviation marks—the three dots—now so universally in use on Masonic documents, are absent. Mackey, in his "Lexicon," quotes Ragon as saying "that the three points were first used on 12th August, 1774, by the Grand Orient of France in an address to its subordinates." The practice must have been quickly adopted by other countries. In a Certificate, now before me, issued 1st May, 1787, by the Irish Lodge, No. 85, held in the 30th Foot, then

stationed at Dominica in the West Indies, to Brother Erasmus Browne, certifying that in addition to being a Master Mason he had attained to the Royal Arch and other degrees, and on this document the three points are used no less than sixteen times after initial letters.



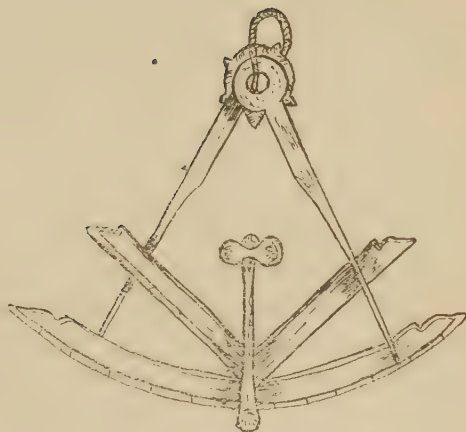
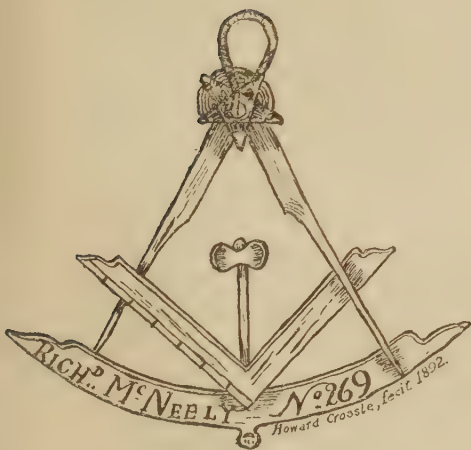
Jewel inscribed "Henry Menelly, Lodge No. 77, Newry, 1767." The present ownership now unknown. Sketched, in 1892, by the late Bro. Major Howard Crossle, I.M.S., then a lad 14 years of age.

Having wandered so far afield, let me return to Newry and tell how it takes its name from an Irish word, meaning the Yew-tree. John O'Donovan, beloved by all Irishmen who have read his letters, writing from Newry in April, 1834, tells how he interviewed the oldest Irish speaking native, "the last of the aborigines" of Newry. O'Donovan, who already knew it quite well, asked him what was the meaning of *Iubar* "cin traitea (traige)?" The old man replied it was too silly a question to ask, its meaning being so well known to be the Yew-tree at the "head of the Strand," because "the tide comes up to Newry and no further." To be brief the word *Iubar*, Irish for "Yew-tree," with the N in front, being the definite article *na* (the) made it into *N'Iubar*, called by the country people "The Newry." As a place-name it goes as far back as A.D. 558. Cormac's Glossary, quoted by O'Donovan, derives the Irish word *Iubar*, quasi *Eobar* for *Eo* "ever," and *barr* "top," because it (the Yew-tree) never loses

its top, that is it is evergreen. In the Latinized form of "Viride Lignum," it is repeatedly mentioned in ancient Monastic records; the Yew being Evergreen, hence the propriety of its Monastic name.

Let us cherish the hope that this venerable Lodge, No. 77, Newry, and her Daughter Lodges now at work there may long continue vigorous and perpetually Evergreen as the Yew which first gave the place its name. So Mote it be!

John Robinson,
The Flow,
Comber, Co. Down.



The ownership of this jewel is not known. It, and the jewel reproduced on the preceding page, probably belonged to the same family. Allowing for local phonology "McNeely" is the same name as "Menelly." Lodge No. 269 was warranted, in 1762, for the town of Newry; removed, *circa* 1800, to Donoughmore, known as the "four-mile-house" near Newry—the Warrant was surrendered in 1854.

CHAPTER IV.

THE GRAND LODGE OFFICERS, 1725-1788.

Anyone who endeavours to relate the history of any country, of any movement, finds he must follow or relate the history of the people as well, for is it not the people who make the history; and so, it is now our purpose to say who those men were, and what they did, upon whom the choice of the Craft fell to fill the Offices in Grand Lodge. Our memoirs will not be by any means perfect—they must be brief, but they are necessary. Over and over again has Lord Macaulay insisted that to reclaim history we must be familiar with the lives of the people who made the history. "It is," said he, "the function of History to call up our ancestors before us with all their peculiarities of language, manner and garb, to show us over their houses, to seat us at their tables, to rummage their old-fashioned wardrobes." A maxim to which, much as we wish to follow, we cannot give the care it deserves, because the time allocated to the compiling of this book has been too brief.

We have already observed that Freemasonry in Ireland was hereditary in some families, a fact particularly noticeable when we come to examine the antecedents and connexions of the Brethren upon whom Grand Lodge honours have been bestowed. In Munster there is no more honoured name than that of Richard Boyle, the Great Earl of Cork, and of his still greater son, Robert the Philosopher—the Expounder of "Boyle's Law," so familiar to us from school-boy days—who was "nursed by an Irish nurse, after the Irish manner." We do not know if the Great Earl of Cork, who died in 1643 when his son Robert was a boy of 17 years of age, was "one of Us." Can we not picture the young Robert, in the study at Lismore Castle, poring over his lessons, when there would fall

upon his ear the tinkle of the trowel, the knock of the maul, of those workmen employed about the house, as related in his father's diary; or can we not imagine him, disturbed in his meditations, wandering out to look upon those Craftsmen at work, and observing something that needed an explanation, or hearing them speak to each other in the language of his "Irish nurse," and being of an enquiring mind, going to his father to ask what it was all about? There is some justification for assuming that the mystic tie was known to the Great Earl, his sons, and their sons, for has not Brother Charles de la Faye (*vide* Anderson's Book of Constitutions, 1723), left it on record in the Fellow Craft Song:—

Then in our Songs be Justice done
To those who have enrich'd the *Art*,
From JABAL down to BURLINGTON,
And let each Brother bear a Part.

CHORUS.

Let noble *Masons'* Healths go round;
Their Praise in lofty *Lodge* resound.

The third line clearly conveys who de la Faye considered were the first and last greatest Freemasons in his day. *Jabal* was the first traditional Craftsman to found Geometry and to wrought houses of stone. *Burlington* was the latest great Freemason.* That a speculative Freemason is meant, is indicated by Anderson in his Book of Constitutions, published in 1738 during the Grand Mastership of the Marquess of Caernarvon, when he changed the line to read:—

"From ADAM to CAERNARVON down,"

Be this as it may we do know that some of our earliest Craftsmen of note in Ireland were descended from, or connected with the Boyle family. Moreover, Munster has venerable traditions of the Craft—so venerable that they raise more than a mere curiosity whence they originated. Richard, 1st Earl of Rosse, the first Grand Master of Ireland, and the Hon. James O'Brien, the first Grand Master of Munster, were direct descendants of the Great Earl. The Earl of Rosse, too, as well as James, 4th Lord Kingston, who

*Earl of Burlington (or Bridlington), Co. York, a title conferred, in 1664, upon Richard, 2nd Earl of Cork, whose great-grandson, Richard, 3rd Earl of Burlington and 4th Earl of Cork, K.G., is apparently the person referred to by de la Faye. He will be always remembered as the friend of Pope: "Who plants like Bathurst or who builds like Boyle?" He was renowned as the "Amateur Architect," and was responsible for the building, amongst many others, of the Duke of Devonshire's Palladian Villa at Chiswick and Burlington House in Piccadilly.

in his person merged the Grand Lodges of Ireland and Munster, were descended from the Fentons of Mitchelstown, Co. Cork, whence came Catherine Fenton, the Great Earl's second bride and the mother of his children. The air of the *Old Munster March*, to which the Entered Apprentice song is set, and possibly a version of the words were perhaps known in Munster Masonic Lodges long before the song appeared, in 1716, in London. These facts go to show that Freemasons were made in Munster long before a Grand Lodge was thought of for Ireland. Who knows but that when a Boyle, a St. Leger, a Fenton, a Parsons, and many another adventured into Ireland, they maybe found a native Freemasonry in which they participated and so helped to reconcile the native Irish with their presence in this kingdom. Leaving this little flight into conjecture we turn to facts.

The late Brother Dr. Chetwode Crawley tabulated the succession of the Officers of the Grand Lodge of Ireland in fas. iii., "*Cæmentaria Hibernica*," (reproduced in Appendix II., with some corrections) which we shall now take in chronological order and attempt to annotate:—

Right Hon. **RICHARD (PARSONS), 1st EARL OF ROSSE, G.M.** in 1725 and 1730; of Bellamont, Co. Dublin, was only surviving son of Richard, 1st Viscount Rosse, whom, in January, 1702-3, when yet a minor, he succeeded as second Viscount. He was grandson of Sir William Parsons, 2nd Baronet, by Katherine, eldest daughter of Arthur, 2nd Viscount Ranelagh, by Katherine, the attached sister of Robert Boyle the Philosopher, and one of the eight daughters of the Great Earl of Cork. He was great-great-grandson of Sir William Parsons, 1st Baronet, the eldest son of James Parsons of Leicestershire, by Catherine, sister to Sir Geoffrey Fenton, Queen Elizabeth's trusted Secretary of State for Ireland, whose only daughter, Catherine Fenton, was second wife to the Great Earl of Cork—and thus we see the ties between the families of Parsons and Boyle drawn still closer. Sir William Parsons, who came into Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth to assist his uncle, Sir Geoffrey Fenton, was created a Baronet in 1620, became one of the Lords Justices of Ireland, was for a time Lord President of Munster, and, it is said, his connexion with Richard, Earl of Cork, added greatly to his influence. The Great Earl by his will, after



Photo, Donald Macbeth, London.

RIGHT HON. RICHARD (PARSONS), 1st EARL OF ROSSE,
Grand Master, Ireland, 1725 and 1730.

Reproduced by courtesy of the Earl of Rosse from the painting in his possession. We are also indebted to Bro. James D. Mitchell, of Birr, King's County, for his aid in obtaining this picture.

leaving legacies to his honoured cousin the Lord Justice Parsons, desired him that, as he had been his credible and constant friend, he would extend his love and care to his children to defend them from oppression and labour to keep them in love and unity: and so it was Sir William Parsons became guardian to the young Robert Boyle, afterwards to become one of our greatest Philosophers. We give these details as evidence of the close ties that existed between the families, and, while we cannot produce evidence for it, it is quite possible that our first G.M. was not by any means the first of his kindred to be made a Freemason in Ireland. On the maternal side Lord Rosse was related to a brilliant coterie. His mother, Elizabeth, and her two sisters, Frances (who inherited all her mother's beauty), wife to Henry, 8th Viscount Dillon, and Mary, wife to Nicholas, 3rd Viscount Barnewall of Kingsland, well known in Ireland as "The Three Viscountesses," were daughters of Sir George, Comte de Hamilton, a Maréchal-du-Camp of France, and nieces of Anthony Hamilton, a Lieut.-General in the service of France, and well known as the author of "*Mémoires du Comte de Grammont*," the latter being the husband of Anthony's sister, Elizabeth "la belle Hamilton," one of the most brilliant ornaments of the court of Charles II. Much might be written about Lord Rosse's grandmother, "la belle Jennings, Duchess of Tyrconnel," elder sister to Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough,* the favourite of Queen Anne. "There is a charm and romance—a story of vicissitude," says Sir Bernard Burke (in his "*Reminiscences*") "clinging to the biography of Fanny Jennings," for, adds he, "Fairest among the fair was Frances Jennings. . . . Even in her extreme youth tongues ran riot in her praise, and, long ere she had reached womanhood, she was the pride of all circles and the idol of her own." The story of her queer adventure as an orange-girl, as told in the "*Mémoires du Comte de Grammont*," and in Pepys's Diary, is well known. She was wooed by Richard Talbot, Duke of Tyrconnel, King James's famous general and Lord Deputy of Ireland 1686 to

*Sarah's youngest daughter, Lady Mary Churchill, a cousin-german to Lord Rosse's mother, was wife to the Duke of Montagu, G.M. of England in 1721. Sarah's grandson, too, Charles, 5th Earl of Sunderland and subsequently 3rd Duke of Marlborough and a second cousin to Lord Rosse, was made a Mason in the Lodge which met at the Horn Tavern, London, on 2nd January, 1729-30, on which occasion there were present: James Lord Kingston (then G.M. of England), and the Duke of Montagu and the Earl of Inchiquin, former Grand Masters of England. (*Dickson's Dublin Intelligence*, 13th January, 1729-30.) Sir Thomas Prendergast, Bart., first S.G.W. of Ireland, was initiated in the same Lodge in March, 1723-24.

1692, but she preferred to become wife to Sir George, Comte de Hamilton—the Comte, however, having died in 1676 she married her old love in 1679. “It was during the Duchess’s reign in Ireland (for such it might be called) that she married her three daughters, by Hamilton, to three of the leading men in that Country” (Burke’s “Reminiscences”); and it was one day at the close of her reign she greeted King James when that monarch, having fled from the field of the Boyne, before the fate of the day was decided, and who, arriving at Dublin Castle, met her Grace as he was ascending the stairs: “Your countrymen, the Irish, Madam,” said he, “can run well.” “Not quite so well as your Majesty,” retorted Lady Tyrconnel, “for I see you have won the race.” Another story relates how, when the war was over, she was for a time in such straits she eked out a living in London as a flower girl. Her sad eventful life came to a close at her house, near the Phoenix Park, Dublin, on 6th March, 1730-31, aged 82, when “’Tis said her Grace left near a Million of Money, which mostly now is possess’d by the Right Hon. the Lord Rosse, her Grace’s Grandson, to the general joy of the Citizens, that Nobleman having been formerly one of their greatest benefactors.” (*Dublin Weekly Journal*, 13th March, 1730-31.) Lord Rosse, who entered Oxford 15th May, 1713, aged 17, and was on 16th June, 1718, created Earl of Rosse, *d.* 26th June, 1741. He *m.* firstly, in 1714, Mary (*d.* in 1718) eldest dau. of Lord William Paulet; and secondly, in 1719, Frances, dau. of Thomas Claxton of Dublin, and niece of Captain Edward Lovet Pearce the architect of the Irish House of Commons. She *m.* secondly, in 1754, Lord Chancellor Robert, Lord Newport, afterwards Viscount Jocelyn. By his first wife he left an only surviving son, Richard, 2nd and last Earl of Rosse of this creation, and an only dau., Elizabeth, who *d. unm.*

Hon. HUMPHREY BUTLER, D.G.M., 1725; of Lanesborough, Co. Longford, and St. Stephen’s Green, Dublin; sometime a Captain in the Battle-Axe Guards; M.P. for Belturbet, 1723-35; High Sheriff, Co. Cavan, 1727, and of Co. Westmeath, 1728; known by the courtesy title of Lord Newtown-Butler when, in 1728, his father Brinsley, the 2nd Lord (well known to Swift as “Prince Butler.”*) was created Viscount Lanesborough, and whom he

*Dr. F. Elrington Ball’s “Correspondence,” Vols ii. and iii.; and Temple Scott’s “Prose Works,” Vol. v., of Jonathan Swift, D.D.



Photo, R. Sparkes, Dublin.

HON. HUMPHREY BUTLER

(afterwards 1st Earl of Lanesborough), Deputy Grand Master, Ireland, 1725.

Reproduced by courtesy of the Governors of the National Gallery of Ireland,
from the mezzotint by John Brooks, after C. Brown.

succeeded as 2nd Viscount in March, 1734-35. He was given the degree of LL.D., T.C.D. (*honoris causa*) in 1730; a Bencher of King's Inn in 1756; and on 20th July of the same year was created Earl Lanesborough. He was one of the Vice-Presidents of the Royal Dublin Society from 1750 to 1768, in the work of which he was a zealous supporter,* and was Speaker of the Irish House of Commons in 1760, during the Lord Chancellor's illness. He was *b.* circa 1700; *m.* in 1726, Mary (*d.* in 1761) dau. and heiress of Richard Berry of Wardenstown, Co. Westmeath, and *d.* 11th April, 1768, leaving an only son, Brinsley, the 2nd Earl, our J.G.W. in 1751, and G.M. in 1757. The Butler family, with the significant exception of Charles de la Faye, represented the Borough of Belturbet in the Irish House of Commons from 1713 to 1753, thus:—

Rt. Hon. Theophilus Butler, 1713-14. (1st Lord Newtown-Butler; Swift's "Ophy").

Brinsley Butler, 1713-23. (2nd Lord Newtown-Butler, and 1st Viscount Lanesborough).

Charles de la Faye, 1715-27. (Writer of the Fellow Craft Song).

Hon. Humphrey Butler, 1723-35. (Our first D.G.M.)

Hon. Thomas Butler, 1727-53. (Brother of Humphrey).

Hon. Robert Butler, 1727-60. (Brother of Humphrey).

Sir THOMAS PRENDERGAST, 2nd Bart., S.G.W., 1725; of Newcastle, Co. Tipperary, and of Gort, Co. Galway, only son of Sir Thomas Prendergast (who was created a Baronet 3rd June, 1699, and given the Gort Estate as a reward for the discovery of a plot to assassinate William III.) by his wife, Penelope, only dau. of Henry Cadogan, of Lismullen, and sister of William, 1st Earl of Cadogan, K.T., whose elder dau., Sarah (Prendergast's cousin-german), was wife to Charles, 2nd Duke of Richmond, G.M. of England in 1725. Our first S.G.W., who came of an old Catholic family of the Pale, but himself conformed to the Protestant religion, was M.P. for Chichester in England, 1733, for Clonmel in Ireland, 1730-60, a Privy Councillor in July, 1733, and, in January, 1734-35, obtained a reversion of the Office of Postmaster-General of Ireland upon the death of Sir Marmaduke Wyvill (our G.M. in 1747). His anti-clerical propensities made him an object of special detestation to Dean Swift, who attacked him in 1735, and again in the "Legion Club" (1736). There can be no doubt it was due to

*Dr. Henry Berry's "History of the Royal Dublin Society."

Prendergast's zeal for the Craft that we find so many early warrants issued to make Masonic Lodges regular in Co. Galway, where he possessed extensive property. At one time he offered to let this estate at easy rates to Ulster folk as an inducement to foster the linen trade in Co. Galway, a step which, as he told them, was better than emigrating to America. He *m.* Anne, dau. and heiress of Sir Griffith Williams, Bart., of Marl, Carnarvonshire, but *d.s.p.* in Sept., 1760, when his estates devolved upon his nephew, John Smyth, who assumed the name of Prendergast, and was created Baron Kiltarton in 1810, and Viscount Gort in 1816. Robert S. Rait, in his "Story of an Irish Property," devotes chapter iv. to the Prendergasts and their descendants the Viscounts Gort.

MARCUS ANTHONY MORGAN, J.G.W., 1725; of Cottles-town, Co. Sligo, Corke Abbey, Co. Dublin, and Ballyvalley, Co. Meath—had also a residence in St. Stephen's Green, Dublin. He entered T.C.D. 6th Aug., 1717, aged 14, B.A., 1721; was High Sheriff of Co. Meath, 1726; and M.P. for the Borough of Athy, 1727-52. He does not appear to have resided constantly in Ireland. Notwithstanding that his wife was a cousin of Dean Swift's friend, Charles Coote, no less than thirty lines of satire are devoted to him in the "Legion Club" (1736).^{*} He was only surviving son of Hugh Morgan, of Cottlestown, M.P. for Co. Sligo, 1692-1712. He *d.* in Oct., 1752, having *m.* Catherine (*d.* in 1738), dau. of Hon. Chidley Coote, of Coote Hall, Co. Roscommon, by Mary King, aunt to Robert Lord Kingsborough, our G.M. in 1749, and to Sir Edward King, Bart., subsequently 1st Earl of Kingston, our G.M. in 1761, and left issue two sons and three daus. He was also cousin to these two Grand Masters through the Blayney family.

THOMAS GRIFFITH, G. Secretary, 1725, 1730 and 1731, is referred to in Chapter II. He was, for many years, one of the leading Actors in the City of Dublin, and that he was Secretary to the Grand Lodge in 1725 is certain from what Hitchcock, the historian of the Irish Stage, informs us about him. At the

^{*} Poetical Works, p. 270; and Dr. F. Elrington Ball's "Correspondence," vol. v., of Jonathan Swift, D.D.

conclusion of the war of the Revolution Smock Alley Theatre was revived in Dublin by Ashbury and Wilks. Three months afterwards, on 23rd March, 1691-92, the theatre was opened with a regular company which included Griffith (Gilbert's "History of the City of Dublin," ii. 69), and from that date we find him figuring frequently on the Irish Stage as a man of mark in his profession. Early in the year 1713, a lease was confirmed to him, in company with John Evans, Francis Elrington, and Joseph Ashbury, of a large room 105 feet long and 21 broad,* built over a yard just off the Great Street in the City of Cork, which they appear to have used as a Theatre for some years previously. It is probable, too, that about the same time Griffith had an interest in the Theatre situate near the Black Friar's Abbey in Waterford; so his activities in the histrionic art were not confined to the metropolis. He was part proprietor, with the Ashburys, of the Theatre Royal, Aungier Street, Dublin, and, besides enjoying the patronage of the Viceregal Court, he was, on 16th Sept., 1721, appointed Deputy Master of the Revels in Ireland, retaining the post till 1729, when he was succeeded by Thomas Elrington. He discharged his duties of Tide Waiter to the Port of Dublin in person, with an intrepid courage for one of so small a stature, being often exposed to armed men attempting to embark for the continent, or in the act of smuggling contraband. We know little about his family. He was married twice, first to a young actress while he himself was still in his teens. His second wife, whose christian name we assume was Ursula,† was a dau. of Rev. Richard Foxcroft of Portarlington, Queen's Co. With advancing years he fell into low circumstances, as we find from bespeak nights held in the Theatre for his Benefit, and, on 8th Feb., 1735-36, he wrote to his friend Dean Swift asking for aid to save him and a helpless family from ruin. (Dr. F. Elrington Ball's "Correspondence of Jonathan Swift," vol. v.) He d. 23rd January, 1743-44, aged 63. James Griffith, who subscribed to D'Assigny's "Serious and Impartial Enquiry," 1744, was, perhaps, his near relative. As a writer of verse his earliest effort, that we know of, is in Tony Aston's play "The Coy Shepherdess," produced in Dublin in 1709, "with commendatory verses by Thomas Griffith."

* These figures compare favourably with the dimensions of other Theatres of the time. When Crow Street Theatre, Dublin, was opened in 1758, it was 131 feet long in the clear, and 50 feet odd broad.

† Mrs. Ursula Griffith subscribed to a comedy, "All Vows kept," published in Dublin, 1733, in which Griffith was one of the actors.

That he allowed others to pirate his work is proved from his own statement, to the effect that many of the songs which had appeared in Allan Ramsay's Collection were written by him (*Faulkner's Dublin Journal*, 2nd Oct., 1736). The Chevalier W. H. Grattan Flood, Mus. Doc., K.S.G., who has kindly given us much information, sends us the following statement:—

"The Enter'd 'Prentices Song."

A few years ago I received a letter of thanks from the Grand Lodge of England, for my research assistance in regard to the words and music of the song called "The Free Mason's Health," which was originally printed on a folio sheet, the date thought to be *circa* 1715-16, and inserted in *Bottle Companions*, a collection of engraved sheets of music in the British Museum. The headings in Dr. Anderson's Book of Constitutions, 1723, one at page 84:—"The Enter'd 'Prentices Song. By our late Brother Mr. Matthew Birkhead, deceas'd. To be sung when all grave Business is over, and with the Master's Leave;" the other at page 90:—"The Tune of the Enter'd 'Prentices Song, Compos'd by its Author, Mr. Birkhead, Deceas'd;" must be received cautiously. Birkhead *may* have written the words of this song, which are the same as those of "The Free Mason's Health," as two or three other effusions are attributed to him, but he certainly did not compose the tune which is old Irish of a most characteristic kind. Birkhead's name, merely as a writer of verse, under the title of: "A Song the words by Mr. Burkhead," and which commences: "Clasp'd in my dear Melinda's arms," appeared on a single sheet broadside, tentatively dated "?1710." now in the British Museum. The words of this song were subsequently included in Tom D'Urfey's "Wit and Mirth, or Pills to purge Melancholy," London, 1720, vi. 318; where it is entitled "A new song written by Mr. Burkhead." This Birkhead, or Burkhead, nowhere appears as a composer of music save in Anderson's Book of Constitutions. His song "One evening having lost my way," appears as No. xlvii. in the *Beggar's Opera* (1728) adapted to the words: "I'm like a skiff on the ocean tossed"—the music of which is known as "The Happy Clown." My friend Ralph Dunstan, Mus. Doc., Camb., author of *Cyclopædia of Music*, etc., is positive that the tune of "The Enter'd 'Prentices Song" is "*undoubtedly Irish*." Such was also the opinion of the late Sir Charles V. Stanford, and such is my own opinion after a forty years' study of Irish music and song. Dr. Dunstan scouts the idea that Birkhead composed the music, and adds: "In regard to Dr. Anderson, no statement he makes can be relied upon in absence of other evidence." Moreover, from the *provenance of the words* and from the popularity of the air in Ireland for the setting to it of other songs, "The Free Mason's Health," known later as "The Enter'd 'Prentices Song," might have been written in Ireland, or by an Irishman. Inasmuch as he was a writer of verse an original version of the words might well be attributed to Thomas Griffith, Grand Secretary of Ireland in 1725, who, on St. John's Day in June of that year, sang the song to the Brethren in the theatre at Dublin—and, in imitation of this Irish example, Lord Kingston, a Nobleman from Munster, when Grand Master of England, ordered the song to be specially introduced when he entertained his Brethren to a play in the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, on St. John's Day in Dec., 1728, the first time it seems to have been sung on the English Stage.

The song of "Jack Frenchman's Lamentation," (formerly ascribed to Swift)* was written, in July, 1708, by Congreve, the IRISH dramatist, and was then sung to an IRISH air known as "Ye commons and peers," a sort of generic title for ballad tunes just as we would say: "Come all ye faithful Christians—or *tout court*, "Come all ye;" and this air is the same as that to which "The Enter'd 'Prentices Song," is set. Subsequently the Lamentation was adapted to "I'll tell thee Dick," a tune of the middle eighteenth century, but it could never have been really sung to that tune, a copy of which is now before me. For instance the lines:—

"I'll tell thee Dick where I have been,
Where I the rarest things have seen,
O things beyond compare
Such sights again cannot be found
In any place on English ground
Be it at dark or fair."

could never have been really sung to the tune for:

"Ye commons and peers,
Pray lend me your ears,
I'll sing you a song if I can,
How Lewis le Grand
Was put to a stand
By the arms of our gracious Queen Anne."

or to that for:

"Come let us prepare,
We Brothers that are
Assembled on merry Occasion;
Let's drink, laugh and sing;
Our Wine has a Spring;
Here's a Health to an Accepted Mason."

The Irish air to which "The Enter'd 'Prentices Song" was set appears as far back as 1699, under the title of "The lusty young smith," (Playford's *Wit and Mirth*, 1699, vol. ii.) and in a very old traditional form in No. 982 of the Stanford-Petrie Collection, as: "Ancient Munster March." In fact the best musical setting of the tune is that which Charles Coffey, of Dublin, adapted, in 1728, and introduced into his *Beggar's Wedding*, the first Irish ballad-opera produced, 24th March, 1728-29, at Smock Alley Theatre, Dublin. May not Congreve have heard the tune during the time, 1680-1688, he was living in the town of Youghal. Not that it has any bearing upon this subject, may I add that I had it from my grandfather, Professor Andrew Fitzsimon, of Lismore, Co. Waterford (born in 1766, died in 1866), who, in turn, got the information from old Major Eeles (for 56 years agent in Ireland for the Burlington Estates in Lismore and Youghal, subsequently acquired by the Duke of Devonshire), a pioneer, in 1765, in aeroplanes, died in October, 1781, and was buried on top of Knockmealdown mountain, Co. Waterford; that Major Congreve, who preceded Major Eeles as the Earl of Burlington's agent, and was father to the Poet Congreve, is said to have founded a Masonic Lodge, about the year 1695, in the town of Youghal, Co. Cork.

**Vide* letter from Dr. F. Elrington Ball to *Notes and Queries*, (1921) 12th S., viii., 301. Cf. page 1 of the same vol.

Lampe prints the Irish tune as "Freemason's Health," in his *British Melody* (1739), with figured bass. Moreover, Lampe does not name either author or composer for the song, though he is meticulously careful to give such descriptions in *all other cases*.

W. H. Grattan Flood, Hon. Mus. Doc. (R.U.I.), K.S.G., author of *History of Irish Music; Early Tudor Composers*; contributor to Grove's *Dictionary of Music and Musicians*; the *D.N.B.*, etc.

So popular was "The Enter'd 'Prentices Song" in Ireland that it was printed on a broadsheet, reproduced in facsimile on the opposite page, by the courtesy of the authorities of the British Museum. No date is given, but it is bound with a number of other Dublin printed broadsheets dated 1725. A few words relating to the family of Charles de la Faye, writer of the Fellow Craft Song which appears on the verso side of the broadsheet, will not be out of place. This Song appears in Anderson's Book of Constitutions, 1723, and it also might have been written in Ireland.

Charles de la Faye, senior, son of Lewis de la Faye and Mary his wife, all three refugees from Paris in 1684, started life as a clerk in Whitehall. He was, from 1715 to 1723, Secretary of State to the Lords Justices of Ireland, and in recognition of his services the Irish Government granted him a patent, dated 29th Aug., 1715, of the post of Taster of Wines in Ireland, and, on 5th May, 1716, the patent as Housekeepers of Dublin Castle was granted to his wife, Elizabeth, and their daughter Anne. Later he appears as one of the chief clerks in the Signet Office, Westminster, and he died at his residence, Wichbury, Wilts, in 1762, at the advanced age of 86. It was apparently his wife, Madame de la Faye, who was godmother, in 1727, to Elizabeth the third daughter of Doctor John Theophilus Desaguliers, G.M. of England in 1719. (*The Genealogist*, v., 118). His younger brother, Lewis (whose wife, Martha, a Kilkenny lady, *d.* in Dublin *circa* 1747), obtained, in 1706, a commission in the army, and eventually made Waterford his home. Two of the sons of Charles de la Faye, senior, lived in Ireland:—(1) Thomas, who obtained, on 4th May, 1719, a reversion of the patent of Taster of Wines in Ireland, *d.* in Dublin in Jan., 1719-20. (2) Charles de la Faye, junior, M.P. for Belturbet, 1715-27, in company with Hon. Humphrey Butler, our first D.G.M., was granted, in Aug., 1734, a further reversion of the patent of Taster of Wines in Ireland where he had made his home, and he, we assume, was the writer of the Fellow Craft Song.

Hon. JAMES O'BRIEN, G.M. of Munster, 1726 to 1728; entered T.C.D., 14th June, 1712, aged 17, B.A., 1716; M.P. for the Borough of Charleville, 1715-27, and for Youghal, 1727-60; Captain in Colonel Henry Hawley's Regiment (33rd Foot), 29th Sept., 1719, but out of the Regiment by Oct., 1722; appointed Collector of the Port of Drogheda, 28th June, 1736, and of Cork city in May, 1754.

THE
Enter'd · PRENTICES SONG.

By our late BROTHER

Mr. Mathew Birkhead, deceas'd.

To be sung when all grave Business is over, and with the Master's Leave.

I.

COME let us prepare,
We *Brothers* that are
Assembled on merry Occasion ;
Let's drink, laugh, and sing ;
Our *Wine* has a Spring :
Here's a Health to an *Accepted Mason*.

II.

The *World* is in pain.
Our *Secrets* to gain,
And still let them wonder and gaze on ;
They ne'er can divine
The *Word* or the *Sign*
Of a *Free* and an *Accepted Mason*.

III.

'Tis *This*, and 'tis *That*,
They cannot tell *What*,
Why so many *Great Men* of the Nation
Should *Aprons* put on,
To make themselves one
With a *free* and *Accepted MASON*.

IV.

Great *KINGS*; *DUKES*, and *LORDS*
Have laid by their *Swords*,
Our *Mystery* to put a good *Grace* on,
And ne'er been ashamed
To hear themselves nam'd
With a *Free* and *Accepted MASON*,

V.

Antiquity's Pride
We have on our side,
And it maketh *Men* just in their *Station* :
There's nought but what's good
To be understood
By a *Free* and *Accepted MASON*.

VI.

Then join *Hand in Hand*,
Teach other firm stand,
Let's be merry and put a bright *Face* on :
What *Mortal* can boast
So *NOBLE A TOAST*,
As a *Free* and an *Accepted MASON* ?



THE FELLOW CRAFTS SONG.

By our Brother Charles Delafaye Esq,

To be Sung and Play'd at the *Grand-Feast*:

I.

HAIL *Masonry*! thou Craft divne!
 Glory of Earth, from Heav'n reveal'd;
 Which doth with precious Jewels Shine,
 From all but *Masons* Eyes conceal'd.

CHORUS

*Thy Praises due who can rehearse
 In nervous Prose, or flowing Verse?*

II.

As Men from Brutes distinguisht are,
 A *Mason* other Men excels
 For what's in Knowledge choice and rare
 But in his Breast securely dwells?

CHORUS

*His silent Breast and faithful Heart
 Preserve the Secrets of the Art.*

III.

From scorching Heat and piercing Cold;
 From Beasts whose Roar the Forest rends;
 From the Assaults of Warriours bold
 The *Masons Art* Mankind defends.

CHORUS

*Be to their Art due Honour paid
 From which Mankind receives such Aid.*

IV.

Ensigns of State, that feed our pride,
 Distinctions troublesome and vain!
 By *Masons* true are laid aside:
Art's free-born Sons such Joys disdain.

CHORUS

*Enobled by the Name bear;
 Distinguish'd by the Badge they wear.*

V.

Sweet Fellowship, from Envy free?
 Friendly Converse of Brotherhood;
 The Lodge's lasting Cement be!
 Which has for Ages firmly stood.

CHORUS

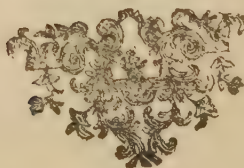
*A Lodge thus built, for Ages past
 Has lasted, and will ever last.*

VI.

Then in our Songs be Justice done
 To those who have enrich'd the *Art*,
 From *Jabal* down to *Burlington*,
 And let each Brother bear a part.

CHORUS

*Let noble *Masons* Healths go round;
 Their Praise in lofty Lodge resound.*



He was brother to William, 4th Earl of Inchiquin, G.M. of England in 1727, and third son of William the 3rd Earl; and grandson of William the 2nd Earl, by Margaret Boyle, third dau. of Roger, 1st Earl of Orrery, and grand-daughter of the Great Earl of Cork; and great-grandson of Murrough the 1st Earl of Inchiquin, by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir William St. Leger, Knt., the great-grandfather of our "only sister." Through his great-grand-aunt, Mary O'Brien, wife to Dr. Michael Boyle, Primate of all Ireland, he was a cousin to William 3rd Viscount Mountjoy and 1st Earl of Blesinton, our G.M. in 1738, and first noble G.M. of the Grand Lodge of England (Antients) from 1756 to 1760. His sister, Mary O'Brien, wife to Robert, 19th Earl of Kildare, was grandmother to William Robert Marquess of Kildare and 1st Duke of Leinster, our G.M. in 1770; and through this relationship he and his children were devotedly attached to the Leinster family. He *d.* 17th Dec., 1771, and by Mary, his wife, dau. of Rev. William Jephson, Dean of Lismore, he was father of Murrough, 5th Earl of Inchiquin, created Marquess of Thomond in 1800.

SPRINGETT PENN, D.G.M. of Munster, 1726 and 1727; of Shanagarry, Co. Cork, and proprietor of an extensive territory in Pennsylvania, North America, was elder son of William Penn (who *d.* at Liege, 29th June, 1720), and grandson of William Penn the eminent Quaker,* founder of the Colony of Pennsylvania, by Gulielma Maria, dau. of Sir William Springett of Jordans, Buckinghamshire. Springett Penn, who was *b.* 10th Feb., 1701, *d. unm.* on the 9th of the 12th month of 1730 (old style, according to the Quaker register of the Dublin Monthly Meetings). He lived mostly on the Shanagarry estate, large portions of which he sublet to persons whom we recognise as Munster Freemasons, namely:—Ballymaloe set to Peter Wallis in 1667, eventually vested in Colonel Edward Corker, grand-uncle to Thomas Corker, our G. Sec. in 1768; Thomas Wallis, a G.W. of Munster, was a lessee of eight townlands; Samuel Boles, J.G.W. of Munster in 1728, was a lessee of three townlands; Edward Webber of Cork held nine townlands, he was a grand-uncle to Dr. Joseph Rogers, a subsequent Prov. D.G.M. of Munster; John Longfield of Castlemary, father of Robert Longfield who succeeded

*A friend of Swift's who had high regard for him *vide* Temple Scott's "Prose Works of Jonathan Swift, D.D.," vols. ii., iii., vii. and x.

Penn as D.G.M. of Munster in 1728, was a lessee of one townland; and John Gamble of Maryborough, Co. Cork, J.G.W. of Munster in 1730, had considerable dealings with Springett Penn about the Shanagarry estate, which passed subsequently to his younger brother, William Penn, and then to the latter's daughter, Mrs. Gaskell. It is quite possible that Springett Penn induced many Brethren to colonise on his Pennsylvania estate.

WALTER GOOLD, S.G.W. of Munster, 1726; was an attorney in Cork city and agent in Co. Cork for the Earl of Orrery. He *m.* in 1719, Mary, eldest of the four daus. and coheiresses of Michael Goold, of Jamesbrook, Co. Cork, which he held under the Earl of Inchiquin. Michael dying in 1722, Walter inherited Jamesbrook, *jure uxoris*, where he then lived. It is possible he was the father of Michael Goold, J.P., of Jamesbrook, who *d. circa*, 1782. and whose dau. Frances, having *m.* Wallis Adams in 1775, brought Jamesbrook into the Goold-Adams family. Elizabeth Goold, the youngest sister of Mrs. Walter Goold, was wife to Cornelius O'Callaghan, junior, of Banteer, Co. Cork, who we take was of the same stock as Counsellor Cornelius Callaghan, our S.G.W. in 1737. It is probable that Walter was related to Nathaniel Goold, the well-known London Banker who, along with Springett Penn, was a member of "The Lodge meeting at the ship behind the Royall Exchange," London, in 1723, as we find Nathaniel had a predilection for taking up extensive landed securities in Co. Cork, in which Walter was associated with him.

THOMAS RIGGS, J.G.W., 1726, S.G.W., 1727, and D.G.M. of Munster, 1730; was of Ballyhedy, Co. Cork, youngest son of Edward Riggs, of Riggsdale, Co. Cork, M.P. for Bandon Bridge, 1692-99, and for Baltimore, 1703-13. Thomas died before 1737, leaving, by Grace, his widow, one son, John Riggs, Lieut. in Hon. Sir John Bruce's Regt. of Foot, who having married Miss Alice Nevill, left her a widow, when she married secondly Thomas Corker of Cork City, merchant, an uncle to Thomas Corker, our D.G. Sec. in 1768.

THOMAS WALLIS, J.G.W. 1727, and S.G.W. of Munster, 1728; was younger brother of George Wallis of Curryglass, Co. Cork, sons of Thomas Wallis of the same place, by his second wife, Persis Holmes, and grand-nephews of that Peter Wallis, of Shanagarry, mentioned in the foregoing memoir of Springett Penn.

JAMES CROOKE, G. Secretary of Munster, 1727; of the City of Cork, merchant, came of an old family in Co. Cork. Sir Thomas Crooke, Knt., Sovereign of Baltimore, Co. Cork, was M.P. for that Borough in 1613. James Crooke, senior, of Gethins Lane, Cork, merchant, who was also a householder in the town of Clonakilty, *d.* soon after 1727, leaving one son: James Crooke, junior, also a merchant in Cork; and two daus.: Elizabeth and Jane. (Jane *m.* in 1725, Francis Healy, an Alderman of Cork, who, in 1728, as Master of the ancient Cork Lodge, signed the General Regulations for Munster. He was possibly related to Francis Hely, of Gertrough, ancestor of our present Grand Master, and, possibly, also related to that John Haley, or Hailey, who in 1730 and 1731, was a member of the aristocratic Lodge in Dublin). The Council Book of the Corporation of Cork City has an entry under date of 2nd Nov., 1725:—"That £10 : 19 : 3 be paid to Mr. James Crook for the cloathing of the two Blue Coats and the Porter of the Exchange with a cockade to Peter Dean." It was probably James Crooke, junior, who was the G. Secretary in 1727.

ROBERT LONGFIELD, D.G.M. of Munster, 1728; of Castlemary, near Cloyne, Co. Cork, eldest son of John Longfield, of the same place—a family well known in Co. Cork. He was *b.* in 1688, *d.* 11th March, 1765, having *m.*, in March, 1731-32, Margaret, dau. of Richard Geering of Dublin, M.P. Their second son, Richard Longfield, of Longueville, Co. Cork, was created Baron Longueville in 1795, and Viscount Longueville in 1800. Robert was on intimate terms with Springett Penn and Walter Gould, having had many dealings with both concerning landed interests in Co. Cork.

SAMUEL BOLES, J.G.W. of Munster, 1728; of Dunsfort, near Midleton, Co. Cork, was sixth son of Thomas Boles of Ballinacurra, by Elizabeth, dau. of John Downing of Broomfield. He was agent for Lord Midleton, was *b. circa* 1690, *m.*, in 1720, Judith (*d.* in 1728) widow of John Raphson, and dau. of Mr. Smith, an Englishman. He *d.* 30th May, 1735, after a fall from his horse, leaving three daughters.

Colonel WILLIAM MAYNARD, G.M. of Munster, 1730; of Curryglass, Co. Cork, succeeded his father as M.P. for Tallow, Co. Waterford, 1713-34; J.P. in 1712, and High Sheriff in 1718 of Co. Cork; Collector of the Port of Cork before 1722; and Colonel of the Co. Cork Militia Dragoons, 10th Feb., 1727-28. He entered T.C.D. 28th January, 1705-06, aged 16, born at Bristol, L.L.D. (*speciali gratia*) 1718. He was eldest son of Samuel Maynard of Curryglass, a student at Oxford in 1672, and at the Middle Temple in 1674, M.P. for Tallow from 1692 till he *d.* in 1712, by Jane (whom he *m.* in 1687) dau. of Colonel William Taylor; and grandson of Sir Boyle Maynard, Knt. He *m.* firstly, in 1711, Martha, dau. of the Right Hon. Nehemiah Donnellan, and secondly, in 1714, Hon. Henrietta Wandesford (*d.* in 1736) dau. of the 1st Viscount Castlecomer. He *d.* in April or May, 1734—his only son *d.* before him in April, 1730, but he seems to have left a dau. His next brother, Robert Maynard, Captain in Primrose's, afterwards Howard's Regiment (24th Foot), when he was in headquarters at Limerick, in 1737, laid a claim (not upheld) to be heir to Curryglass, and, after retiring from the army, resided at Hammersmith, London. He was the Captain Robert Maynard mentioned by Dr. James Anderson, as one of those Brethren who gave encouragement when the 1738 edition of the Book of Constitutions was being prepared for the Grand Lodge of England.

WILLIAM GALWEY, S.G.W. of Munster, 1730; of Lota, Co. Cork, came of a family long resident in the City of Cork. He was the only son of John Galwey, M.P. for Cork City in 1689, by Elizabeth, dau. of William Meade, of Ballintobber, and sister of Sir John Meade, 1st Bart, and was therefore cousin-german to Lady Kingston, wife of James 4th Lord Kingston, G.M. of Ireland and of Munster in 1731. He *d.* in 1733, having *m.* Mary, dau. and heiress of John Butler of Westcourt, Co. Kilkenny, nephew of the first Duke of Ormonde, and left two sons and two daus.

JOHN GAMBLE, J.G.W. of Munster, 1730; probably the youngest son of George Gamble, merchant in Cork, who in early life, in 1662 and 1667, as a Quaker suffered for his faith, but eventually left the Society of Friends. Through his mother, Mary Phaire (third wife of George), this John Gamble was cousin-german to Herbert Phaire, at whose house the Grand Lodge of Munster used

to meet in the City of Cork; and also cousin-german to Richard Farmer,* one of the Signatories to the Munster General Regulations of 1728. Mary, sister to John Gamble, was wife to William Busteed, another of those Signatories. Springett Penn borrowed heavily from John Gamble giving in security a mortgage on the Shanagarry estate.

SAMUEL ATKINS, G. Secretary of Munster, 1730; no doubt the same "Samuel Atkins, Gent," who subscribed to Pennell's Book of Constitutions, 1730, and the Samuel Atkins who, in 1700, *m.* Margaret Pigott. Was probably a son of Alexander Atkins, a Quaker merchant in Cork who, in 1660 and 1683, was persecuted for his faith. Alderman William Atkins, Mayor of Cork in 1727, left a widow, Sarah (dau. of Ebenezer Pike), who died a Quakeress in 1764.

ADAM NEWMAN, D.G.M. of Munster, 1731. Probably Adam Newman, junior, at this time an Alderman of Cork City, who was a City Sheriff in 1733, and Mayor in 1738. He succeeded to the Newbury estate in Co. Cork on the death, in 1733, of his elder brother, Richard, they being sons of Dillon Newman of Newbury, by Martha, dau. of Colonel Thomas Becher, of Sherkin, Co. Cork, and sister of Captain Lionel Becher who, along with Springett Penn, was a member of "The Lodge meeting at the Ship behind the Royall Exchange," London, in 1723. Adam Newman, junior, also succeeded to the Dromore estate in Co. Cork, on the death of his uncle, Adam Newman, senior, who lived chiefly in London. He was presented with the Freedom of the City of Dublin in a silver snuff-box, for his spirited conduct as a magistrate in protecting the trade and manufactures of Ireland. He died in 1789, at a good old age, and by his wife, Mary, dau. of John Carleton of Darling Hill, Co. Tipperary, was ancestor of the Newman family of Dromore, now known as Newberry Manor, Co. Cork.

JAMES MORRIS, S.G.W. of Munster, 1731. We have not been able to identify him.

* William Farmer of Youghal subscribed to D'Assigny's "Serious and Impartial Enquiry," 1744.

WILLIAM NEWENHAM, J.G.W. of Munster, 1731; of Coolmore, near Carrigaline, Co. Cork, *b. circa* 1698; J.P., Co. Cork, January, 1727-28. He entered Oxford, 14th July, 1722, was eldest son of Thomas Newenham of Coolmore, by Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Blackhall of Dublin. He *d.* in 1738, having *m.*, 22nd Sept., 1726, Dorothy (who *d.* June, 1734) eldest dau. of Edward Worth of Rathfarnham, Co. Dublin, M.P., and Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, and sister of William Worth of Rathfarnham, who was a member of "The Lodge meeting at the Ship behind the Royall Exchange," London, in 1723, and also sister of Alice Worth, wife to Robert Callaghan, our S.G.W. in 1738. His eldest son, Thomas Newenham carried on the family at Coolmore. His second son, Sir Edward Newenham, Knt., M.P. for Dublin, and the latter's son: Robert O'Callaghan Newenham, editor of "Sketches in Ireland," are both given a place in the *D.N.B.*

Right Hon. **JAMES (KING) 4th LORD KINGSTON, G.M.** of Ireland in 1731, 1735, 1745 and 1746, and of Munster 1731; of Mitchelstown, Co. Cork, only surviving son of John, 3rd Lord Kingston, by Margaret, dau. of Florence O'Cahan; and grandson of John, 1st Lord Kingston, of Abbey Boyle, Co. Roscommon, a distinguished Irish soldier and administrator (*vide* memoir in *D.N.B.*), by Catherine, dau. of Sir William Fenton of Mitchelstown, Co. Cork; and great-grandson of Sir Robert King, Knt., Irish soldier and statesman (*d.* in 1657, who, together with his brother, Edward King, the young friend and rival of Milton, *d.* in 1637, and their father, Sir John King, Knt., Irish administrator, formerly of Feathercock Hall, near Northallerton, Yorks, *d.* in 1637, are all given a place in the *D.N.B.*). Their original home in Ireland was at the Abbey of Boyle, Co. Roscommon, but owing to a family quarrel Robert, 2nd Lord Kingston, disinherited his brother John, so that the estates should revert to the descendants of their uncle, Robert King, of Rockingham, in this wise:—When he was but a boy of 18 years of age, John King married Margaret (Pegg) Cahan, then a servant-maid at Abbey Boyle, the house of his brother Robert, 2nd Lord Kingston (their father, John, the 1st Lord having died in 1676), and did then "openly renounce the Protestant Religion, and declar'd himself a Papist."* He then offered his

* "A Vindication of Sir Robert King's Designs and Actions in relation to the late and present Lords Kingston." 1699.

services to K. James II., who made him one of his Privy Council, and whom he followed as an exile into France, and was thereupon outlawed. His brother Robert, the 2nd Lord, a distinguished Irish soldier on K. William's side (*vide D.N.B.*) executed deeds in 1693 disinheriting John, and died in December of that year. John, on becoming 3rd Lord, returned to his allegiance and received a pardon from Q. Mary, dated 3rd Sept., 1694, against the granting of which the Lord Deputy and Justices of Ireland protested so much that it was not till May, 1697, he was able to take his seat in the Irish House of Peers; nor till 1708 that he succeeded in reversing the deeds of 1693 and recovered the Mitchelstown estate. He died in London, 15th February, 1727-28, leaving James, 4th Lord Kingston, his only surviving son. The father and son did not relinquish their Jacobite tendencies all at once—it was easy enough for the father, but harder for the son in whose veins ran so strong a strain of Celtic blood.* The son was Grand Master of England in 1729, and "The attentive student will note that Lord Kingston confined his zeal to Irish Freemasonry after 1730, the year in which the Grand Lodge of England adopted certain 'alterations.'" (*A.Q.C.* xiii., 146.) The descent of our Grand Master through his grandmother, Catherine Fenton, is of much interest: Henry Fenton, of Fenton, in the parish of Sturton, Nottinghamshire, left a sturdy family of six sons and one dau. The dau., Catherine Fenton, wedded James Parsons, of Dishworth Grange, Leicestershire, by whom she was ancestress of our first Grand Master. The eldest son, Edward Fenton, sea-captain and navigator, is given an interesting memoir in the *D.N.B.*, where we are told that in May, 1578, he was second in command in Frobisher's third voyage to Meta Incognita in search of ore, and on 30th August we read: "on this daye the Masons finished a house whiche Captaine Fenton caused to be made of lime and stone upon the Countess of Warwick's [Kod-lu-arū] Island, to the ende we mighte prove against the next yere whether the snowe could overwhelm it, the frosts brake uppe, or the people dism'eber it." Edward died in 1603 and a monument was erected to his memory in the church of St. Nicholas, Deptford, by Richard

* "According to letters from Dublin, *John*, Lord Kingston, is in custody of the High Sheriff of Cork, upon pretence that *his Lordship's son*, who left that kingdom some time since, was concern'd in enlisting men for the service of the Pretender." (*London Weekly Journal or Saturday Post*, 2nd June, 1722; quoted by Gould, iii., 30.)

the Great Earl of Cork, who had married his niece. The second son, Sir Geoffrey Fenton, of whom a most interesting memoir is also given in the *D.N.B.*, was in his early days a prolific litterateur; but turned politician and adventured into Ireland in 1580, where he became principal Secretary of State for Ireland and was "an honest, straightforward servant" to Q. Elizabeth. He died in 1608, leaving a son, William, and a dau., Catherine, who wedded the Great Earl of Cork. The son, Sir William Fenton, acquired the Mitchelstown estate, which, upon the failure of his own heirs male, passed to the heirs of his dau., Catherine, wife to John, 1st Lord Kingston, the grandparents of our Grand Master. Thus very briefly is related the manner whereby Mitchelstown, a name so dear to the hearts of Irish Freemasons, came into this family, and became the home of one of the very first Warrants ever issued to make a Masonic Lodge just, perfect and regular. James, 4th Lord Kingston, who was *b.* 6th May, 1693, succeeded to the title in Feb., 1727-28; sworn a Privy Councillor, 24th April, 1727, *m* firstly Elizabeth, widow of Sir Ralph Freke, Bart., and dau. of Sir John Meade, Bart., of Ballintobber, and by her (who *d.* 6th October, 1750), left an only surviving dau. He *m.* secondly in Dec., 1751, Isabella, widow of Admiral Sir Chaloner Ogle, but had no issue by her. He *d.* 28th Dec., 1761, without leaving a surviving son, when the title became extinct. Mitchelstown passed to his dau., Margaret, wife to Richard Fitzgerald, of Mount Ophaley, Co. Kildare (a cadet of the Leinster family), and thence to their dau., Caroline Fitzgerald on her marriage with her cousin, the Hon. Robert (King) Viscount Kingsborough (son of our G.M. in 1761) when the family estates in Counties Cork and Roscommon were once more united.

Right Hon. NICHOLAS (NETTERVILLE), 5th VISCOUNT NETTERVILLE, D.G.M., 1731 and G.M. 1732; of Dowth, Co. Meath, came of an Anglo-Norman Catholic family long settled in Ireland, was only son of John, 4th Viscount Netterville (who *d.* at Liege, in Flanders, 12th Dec., 1727), by Frances, eldest dau. of Richard, 1st Viscount Rosse, and was therefore nephew of our first Grand Master. He was *b.* in Feb., 1708-09, and, after studying for two years in the University of Utrecht, returned to Ireland in Aug., 1728, and took his seat in the Irish House of Peers in Feb.,

1728-29. He *m.*, 29th Feb., 1731-32, Catherine, only dau. of Samuel Burton, of Burton Hall, Co. Carlow, and by her (who *d.* in 1784), he left at his decease 19th March, 1750-51, one son and two daus.

Hon. WILLIAM PONSONBY, S.G.W., 1731; of Bessborough, Co. Kilkenny, known as Lord Duncannon from 1739, in which year his father, Brabazon, 2nd Viscount Duncannon, was created Earl of Bessborough, and whom he succeeded, in 1758, as 2nd Earl. As "a highly cultivated man, an enthusiastic collector, and a patron of the fine arts, he was long prominent both in society and politics. He had travelled extensively, and had not only made the usual European tour then essential to a man of fashion, but had even penetrated to Greece which he visited in 1738, taking with him J. E. Liotard, the eminent French painter," and returned to England in 1739. "As one of the first collectors in this country of gems, marbles, and works of art, he was well qualified to become an original member of the Dilettanti; he was also a member of the Accademia di Disegno at Florence, and in 1768 was elected a Trustee of the British Museum."* We assume he was one of those Irish Brethren associated with the Earl of Middlesex in connexion with the Masonic Lodge at Florence, in whose company he certainly was, as is proved by the following announcements:—

"Dublin. Private letters from Florence advise that a Quarrell happen'd lately there, among some English Noblemen and a Gentleman, and that Captain Ponsonby, son to the Earl of Duncannon, and Mr. Wright an English Gentleman, were killed on the Spot. The Earl of Middlesex, eldest Son of the Duke of Dorset, and Lord Sherrard Manners, Son to the Duke of Rutland quited the Company before the Quarrell began." (*Faulkner's Dublin Journal*, 30th Aug., 1737.)

"Dublin. There are Letters in Town which inform us, that Mr. Ponsonby, Son to the Rt. Hon. the Lord Viscount Duncannon, is not dead at Florence, but dangerously ill, and that Mr. Wright died on the Spot." (*Ibid*, 20th Sept., 1737.)

He was M.P. for Newtownards, 1725-27; for Co. Kilkenny, 1727-58; for the town of Derby, 1742-54; for Saltash, 1754-56; for Harwich, 1756-58; and a Privy Councillor in Ireland in Nov., 1741. In

* "Georgian Mansions in Ireland," by T. U. Sadleir and P. L. Dickinson. Memoirs of him will also be found in Cust's "History of the Dilettanti"; Burtchaell's "Members of Parliament for Kilkenny"; and the *D.N.B.*

politics he was a Whig, and held office more than once:—Secretary to his father-in-law, William, 3rd Duke of Devonshire, when Lord Lieut. of Ireland, 1737-45; a Lord of the Admiralty, 1746; of the Treasury, 1756; Vice-Admiral of Munster, etc.; joint Postmaster-General, 1759-62, and 1765-66. He was *b.* in 1704; *m.* in 1739, Lady Caroline Cavendish (*d.* in 1760), and *d.* 11th March, 1793, leaving one son and two daus. to survive.

DILLON POLLARD HAMPSON, J.G.W., 1731; of Castle Hampson, Co. Longford, and subsequently of Kinturk, Castle Pollard, Co. Westmeath. He entered T.C.D., 28th Sept., 1723, aged 18; and was High Sheriff, Co. Longford, 1735. He was eldest son of Major Charles Hampson, of Aghacreevy, Co. Cavan (who on the death of his brother-in-law assumed the additional name of Pollard), by Lettice, sister and heiress of Dillon Pollard, M.P. for Co. Westmeath, and dau. of William Pollard, of Castle Pollard, by Elizabeth, dau. of Arthur Dillon, of Lismullen, Co. Meath. On 17th October, 1738, a duel was fought at Mullingar between Hon. Arthur Rochfort and Dillon Pollard Hampson, when the latter was wounded. He *m.* 29th Aug., 1734, Anna Maria, dau. of James Naper, of Loughcrew, Co. Meath, and by her (who *d.* in Jan., 1763), left a son, William, who *m.* Isabella, dau. of John Morris, J.G.W. in 1740.

Right Hon. **HENRY BENEDICT (BARNEWALL), 4th VISCOUNT BARNEWALL OF KINGSLAND, D.G.M., 1732;** G.M. in 1733 and 1734; of Turvey House, Co. Dublin (*vide* "Georgian Mansions in Ireland," by T. U. Sadleir and P. L. Dickinson), came of an Anglo-Norman Catholic family long settled in Ireland; succeeded to the title in 1725, but presenting himself in the House of Lords on 31st March, 1740, and taking the oath of allegiance, he refused to subscribe to the declaration according to the English Act, declaring it was not agreeable to his conscience he being a Roman Catholic, and in consequence never took his seat as an Irish Peer. The frontispiece to William Smith's "Pocket-Companion for Free-Masons," Dublin, 1735, bears this inscription:—"This Plate is Humbly Dedicated to the Right Honble. Henry Barnwal Lord Visct. Kingsland Grand Master of ye Most Ancient



Photo, R. Sparkes, Dublin.

HON. WILLIAM PONSONBY

(afterwards 2nd Earl of Bessborough), Senior Grand Warden, Ireland, 1731.

Reproduced by courtesy of the Governors of the National Gallery of Ireland,
from the mezzotint by R. Dunkarton, after J. S. Copley.



& Right Worshipfull Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons.”* He was the eldest son of Nicholas, 3rd Viscount Barnewall of Kingsland (a Captain in the Army of James II.), by Mary, sister to Frances, Countess of Rosse, and youngest dau. of George, Comte de Hamilton, and was therefore cousin-german to our first Grand Master and to the mother of our third Grand Master. He was *b.* 1st Feb., 1708; *m.* 22nd May, 1735, Honora (*d.* in 1784), dau. of Counsellor Peter Daly, of Quansbury, Co. Galway, “the most eminent Connacht Lawyer of his day,” but *d.s.p.*, 11th March, 1774, and was succeeded in the title by his nephew, George Barnewall, who, it is said, conformed a Protestant. The story of the Kingsland Peerage is one of the most romantic in the annals of the British nobility. The last representative of this ancient stock was a Dublin waiter, whose family were compelled by poverty to emigrate. (*Vide* Burke’s “Vicissitudes of Families.”)

JAMES BRENNAN, M.D., S.G.W. 1732 and 1733; D.G.M. 1734 to 1737; of Arran Quay, Dublin. As “Mr. James Brennan,” he and his younger brother, “Mr. John Brennan,” subscribed to Pennell’s Book of Constitutions, 1730. Charles Brennan, and Luke Brennan, no doubt of the same family, subscribed to D’Assigny’s “Serious and Impartial Enquiry,” 1744. James Brennan was a well-known physician and the pioneer anatomical lecturer in the City of Dublin. Here is one of his many advertisements:—

“A Course of Anatomy in all its Branches (*viz.*) Osteology, Myology, Neurology, Adenology, and Enterology, will be begun by James Brennan, M.D. At his house on Arran Key, the 18th of November, 1728, at Twelve of the Clock, and will be continued every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, untill the whole is concluded, the operative part by Peter Brennan, Surgeon. N.B. The Charge of his Course is two Pistoles. And if any Students in Physick or Chirurgery, be desirous to read Anatomy, and Dissect, they may be Instructed and Accommodated at the same place, on reasonable Terms.” (*Dublin Weekly Journal*, 12th October 1728.)

*The Compiler of this book, the frontispiece and title page of which are reproduced on pp. 152 and 153, was most probably William Smith, bookseller on the Blind Key, Dublin (*vide* p. 42). Three years later, 1738, a German edition of the “Pocket Companion” was printed at Frankfort (*vide* p. 92), which, taken in conjunction with the fact that William Smith’s nephew, John Smith, the Dublin bookseller, about the same time advertised the sale of Continental printed books, lends itself as further inference for the identification of the Compiler of the “Pocket Companion.”



*This Plate is Humbly Dedicated to the
 Right Hon^{ble} Henry Barnwal Lord Vif.^t
 Kingland Grand Master of y^e Most Ancient & Right
 Worshippfull Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons*

A
POCKET COMPANION
FOR
FREE-MASONS.
CONTAINING

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>I. <i>The History of Masonry.</i>
 II. <i>The Charges of a Free-Mason, &c.</i>
 III. <i>General Regulations for the Use of the LODGES in and about the City of Dublin.</i>
 IV. <i>The Manner of constituting a New Lodge, according to the antient Usage of Masons.</i>
 V. <i>A Short Charge to be given to a new admitted Brother.</i></p> | <p>VI. <i>A Collection of the Songs of Masons, both Old and New.</i>
 VII. <i>Prologues and Epilogues, spoken at the Theatres in Dublin and London for the Entertainment of FREE-MASONS.</i>
 VIII. <i>A List of the warranted Lodges in Ireland, Great-Britain, France, Spain, Germany, East and West Indies, &c.</i></p> |
|--|--|

Approved of, and Recommended by the Grand-Lodge.

Deus nobis Sol & Scutum.

C. W. Smith



D U B L I N :

Printed by E. RIDER, and sold at the Printing-Office in George's-Lane; T. JONES in Clarendon-street; and J. PENNEL at the Hercules in St. Patrick-street. M.DCC.XXXV

He was the eldest son of Daniel Brenan (of an ancient Co. Kerry family) by Mary Anne O'Sullivan, was *b.* in 1685, and is said to have *m.* a dau. of Hon. Richard Barnewall, of Turvey, presumably nearly related to our fourth Grand Master, by whom he left an only child, a dau., Anne Brenan, who died young. Dr. Brenan *d.* 2nd November, 1737, while still holding the office of D.G.M., and was buried in the Catholic Church-yard, St. Michan's, Dublin—he was much respected by the Craft—Spratt calls him “our truly worthy Brother.” His brother, Peter Brenan, surgeon (*b.* 1705, *d.* 1767), was one of the six surgeons who, in 1728, founded the Charitable Infirmary, Cook Street, now known as Jervis Street Hospital; and was also one of the founders, in 1738, of St. Catherine's Hospital, Meath Street, which in 1765, was united with St. Nicholas's Hospital, Francis Street, Dublin.

ROBERT NUGENT, J.G.W., 1732; of Carlanstown, Co. Westmeath, known, at this date, as “Robert Nugent, Esq.,” was only surviving son of Michael Nugent, of the same place. “Nugent was a social celebrity and man about town; Glover described him as ‘a jovial voluptuary, an Irishman who had left Popery for the Protestant religion;’ he had a strong Irish brogue to the last, but he could write a good English quatrain, if, as is said, this be his:

‘I loved the beautiful and kind,
And plighted an eternal vow;
So altered are thy face and mind,
‘Twere *perjury* to love thee now.’

He became a popular and witty debater in the English House of Commons, and was made a member of his Ministry by the Great Lord Chatham in his second administration.”* He was M.P. for St. Maws, in Cornwall, 1741 and 1747; Comptroller of the Prince of Wales's Household, 1747; a Lord of the Treasury, 1754-59; a Privy Councillor, 1759; one of the Vice-Treasurers of Ireland, 1759-65 and again 1770-82; President of the Board of Trade, 1766-68. He was created, 19th Jan., 1769, Baron Nugent and Viscount Clare, and, on 21st July, 1776, Earl Nugent. He was *b. circa* 1702, and, in 1739, succeeded to a property which produced £1,500 a year, but

* Temple Scott's “Prose Works” of Dean Swift, vol. xii. dilating on Nugent's letter, of 1740, about the picture Bindon was painting of the Dean. *Fide*, also Dr. F. Elrington Ball's “History of Co. Dublin,” vol. i., and his “Correspondence” of Dean Swift, vol. vi.; also the *D.N.B.*

at the time of his death he was considered one of the millionaires of his day, which accession to wealth was caused by his skill in marrying rich widows, a talent so marked that Horace Walpole invented the word "Nugentize" to describe the adventurers who endeavoured to imitate his good fortune. He married thrice, and assumed the name of Craggs in 1736, upon his second marriage with Anna, widow of James Craggs, Postmaster-General. He *d.* in Dublin, 13th Oct., 1788, leaving an only child, Mary Elizabeth who, by George, 2nd Earl Temple, was ancestress of the Duke of Buckingham.

GEORGE BOYDE, G. Treasurer, 1732 to 1735; appears as "Geo. Boyde, sen., Esq.; D.A.G." together with "Geo. Boyde, jun., Esq.," as subscribers to Spratt's book of Constitutions, 1751. The letters "D.A.G." evidently refer to his Masonic rank in that year. He was a native of Bordeaux; possibly a son of John Boyde, also of Bordeaux, whose children (by Jeanne Berchant), and George Boyde, stood Sponsors to the children of Captain John Corneille, our J.G.W. in 1735. (*Vide* LaTouche's Register of the French Conformed Churches in Dublin.) He was, at this date (1732), an officer in the Custom House, Dublin, and, in May, 1741, was promoted Deputy Auditor-General—he also held the post, in 1750-53 at least, of Paymaster to the Ordnance in Ireland. He *d.* 2nd Oct., 1760, at his residence, Well Farm, near Dublin. George Boyde, junior, probably his son, a wine merchant in Abbey Street, Dublin, and, from 1760 to 1768, Director and Supervisor of the State Music in Ireland, had a dau., Jane who, in 1776, married Henry Lawes, 2nd Earl of Carhampton.

JOHN PENNELL, G. Secretary, 1732 to 1739; was a book-seller in a humble way at the "Three Blue Bonnets in St. Patrick-street," Dublin. This house fell down in August, 1733, but he and his family miraculously escaped being buried beneath the ruins. (*Faulkner's Dublin Journal*, 14th and 18th Aug., 1733.) He moved to another house in the same street, called "The Hercules," from where he advertised that he sold Dr. John Whalley's famous Golden Pills and Elixir Cardiaca, from which he probably realised more

solid cash than in the selling of books. He is best known to us as Editor of the first Book of Constitutions for the Grand Lodge of Ireland, the title page of which we reproduce on the opposite page. We know very little about him, beyond that in the year 1731 he acted as executor to the will of John McCoombe, then late of Dublin, taylor; and that he died shortly before 30th January, 1739-40, when at a special meeting of Grand Lodge, John Baldwin, Esq., formerly a Grand Warden, was elected to "succeed our late worthy Brother John Pennell, as Grand Secretary, . . . and the Books and Seal committed to his Care." The late Brother Dr. Chetwode Crawley said the Pennell "family has been traced to the South-eastern Counties," but gave no details. In the index to the Diocese of Cork and Ross marriage licence bonds there is an entry:—"Job Pennell and Elizabeth Child, 1669." This Job Pennell was afterwards concerned in the iron works at the Forge, near Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford, owned by Colonel Robert Phaire, the father of Herbert Phaire in whose house, in the City of Cork, the Grand Lodge of Munster used to meet (1726-30). One William Pennell, victualler, was living in the year 1731 in Brabazon Street, in the Liberties of Donore, Co. Dublin; but by 1734 had become a grazer of cattle at Branockstown, Co. Kildare. Edward Pennell was a thriving apothecary in Capel Street, Dublin, from 1761 (at least) to 1788; he was also apothecary to St. Patrick's Hospital. Rose Pennell, snuff manufacturer, turns up at 9 Mark's Alley, Dublin, in the year 1801.

Right Hon. MARCUS (BERESFORD), 1st VISCOUNT TYRONE, D.G.M., 1733; and G.M. in 1736 and 1737; of Coleraine, Co. Derry, Tyrone House, Marlborough Street, Dublin, and Curraghmore, Co. Waterford;* appears as "Right Hon. Earl of Tyrone," in the list of Subscribers to Spratt, 1751. He was the only son of Sir Tristram Beresford, of Coleraine, 3rd Bart. (whom he succeeded, in 1701, as 4th Bart.), by Nichola Sophia, youngest dau. and co-heiress of Hugh Hamilton, Baron of Glenawly. Sir Marcus, who was *b.* in 1694, and was M.P. for Coleraine, 1715-20; *m.* in 1717,

* For descriptions of Tyrone House (one of our finest city mansions, built about the year 1740, for Marcus, then Viscount Tyrone, from the design of Richard Cassels at a cost of £25,000, and the scene of many a gay festival), and Curraghmore, *vide* The Georgian Society publications, vol. iii., and "Georgian Mansions in Ireland," respectively.

THE
CONSTITUTIONS
OF THE
FREE MASONS.

CONTAINING

The History, Charges, Regulations,
&c. of that Most Ancient and Right
Worshipful FRATERNITY.

For the Use of the LODGES.

Fraternitatem Diligite.



DUBLIN:

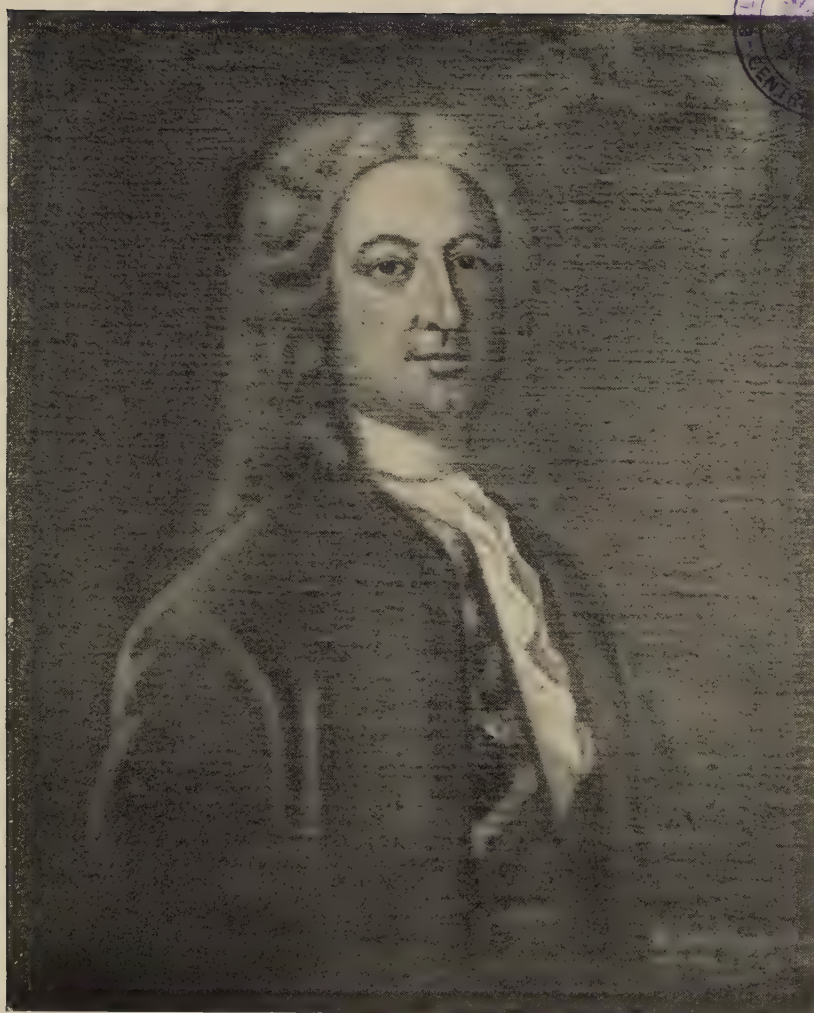
Printed by J. Watts, at the Lord Carteret's
Head in Dames-Street, for J. Pennell, at the
three Blue Bonnets in St. Patrick's-Street.

*In the Year of Masonry 5730.
Anno Domini 1730.*

Lady Catherine de la Poer (*d.* in 1769), only dau. and heiress of James, 8th Baron de la Poer, and 3rd Earl of Tyrone (of the first creation), and, in her right, was created, 4th Nov., 1720, Viscount Tyrone, subsequently, 18th July, 1746, Earl of Tyrone, and *d.* 4th April, 1763. Lady Betty Cobbe, the youngest daughter of Sir Marcus Lord Tyrone, was the authority for the well known Beresford ghost story; concerning which Primate Marcus Gervais Beresford, great-grandson of Sir Marcus, writing to the Earl of Belmore, who published the letter in his "Two Ulster Manors," 1881, p. 335 (and from which we quote*), said there were so many erroneous versions of the story, that he borrowed all the manuscripts he knew of and collated them in 1870 with Lady Betty's original, copied in 1795 during her lifetime and in his possession, and made what he believed to be the most correct account extant:—

"Nichola Sophia was granddaughter of Archibald Hamilton, Archbishop of Cashel, who made his escape to Sweden in 1641, and daughter of his son Hugh Hamilton, created Baron Glenawley on his return to his estates in Ireland in the reign of Charles II. Lord Glenawley had a son and two daughters. The eldest was married to Sir John Magill, of Gill Hall, and the younger to Sir Tristram Beresford, of Coleraine. In early youth the younger, Nichola Sophia, had been brought up with John Le Poer Lord Decies, elder son of Richard, Earl of Tyrone. Their instructor was a confirmed Deist, and induced both his pupils to adopt his principles; and it appeared that they made a mutual promise that whoever died first should appear to the other and confirm or deny the truth of revealed religion. In the month of October, 1693, Lady Beresford and her husband were on a visit at Gill Hall with her brother-in-law Sir John Magill. At this time they had been married for some years, had several daughters, but no son. During this visit Lady Beresford came down to breakfast late, in a very agitated state, with a black ribband tied round her wrist. When Sir Tristram spoke to her she implored him to ask no questions; she could tell him nothing but that in the next year he would be father of a son, and that the post would bring tidings of John, Lord Tyrone's death. A letter with a black seal very shortly arrived saying Lord Tyrone had died in Dublin on the preceding Saturday. In 1694 an only son was born, and in 1701 Sir Tristram died. She [Nichola Sophia] had a house in Dublin, and in 1713, she asked a party to dine with her to celebrate her forty-eighth birthday; among them was an old clergyman who had christened her. He was the first arrival, and she told him she was just forty-eight that day. 'No,' said he, 'you are only forty-seven; you were born in 1666.' She grew deadly pale. 'Are you sure,' she said. 'Certain,' he said. 'You have then' she replied, 'signed my death-warrant. I have only a few hours to live.' She retired to her room, sent for her son Sir Marcus, for her daughter Lady Riverston, and I believe, Henry, Archbishop of Dublin. She then told the story for the first time of Lord Tyrone

*Cf. *Ulster Journal of Archæology* for 1859, vol. vii., 149-158; *The Irish Builder*, 1st Aug., 1891; Cockayne's *Complete Peerage*, vol. vii., 452; and *The Argosy* for April and July, 1896.



Photo, Phillips & Whitney, Waterford.

RIGHT HON. MARCUS (BERESFORD), 1st VISCOUNT TYRONE
(afterwards 1st Earl of Tyrone), Grand Master, Ireland, 1736 and 1737.

Reproduced by courtesy of the Marquess of Waterford, from the painting at Curraghmore. We are also indebted to Bro. Thomas W. H. Davies, of Waterford, for his aid in obtaining this picture.

appearing to her, telling her of his death; that she would have a son who would marry his brother's daughter, and that she would make a most unfortunate [second] marriage, and die on her forty-seventh birthday. He touched her wrist to prove his appearance was real, and the flesh and sinews shrank, on which she always wore a black ribband. Such is the story as it was recorded by her granddaughter Lady Betty Cobbe, who had it from Lady Riverston her aunt, and perhaps from her father, who was created Earl of Tyrone.”

The building of the Custom House, Dublin, the foundation stone of which was laid in 1781, and opened in 1791, was entirely due to the indomitable perseverance of the Right Hon. John Beresford, second surviving son of Sir Marcus, in face of the united opposition of the Dublin merchants, and his name is still preserved in Beresford Place, a public thoroughfare adjoining the ruins of that building.

Captain WILLIAM COBBE, J.G.W., 1733; S.G.W., 1734; was the second of the three sons of Thomas Cobbe, of Swaraton, Hampshire, Governor of the Isle of Man, by Veriana, dau. of James Chaloner, M.P. The eldest brother, Richard Chaloner Cobbe, was Lieut.-Col. in Colonel Henry Hawley's Regt. (33rd Foot). The youngest brother, Rev. Charles Cobbe, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin, had an only son, Thomas Cobbe, of Newbridge, Co. Dublin, who *m.* Lady Elizabeth (Betty) Beresford, the narrator of the Beresford ghost story. William Cobbe was commissioned 2nd Lieut. in Wightman's Regt. (17th Foot), 31st Jany., 1711-12; and Captain in Hawley's Regt. (33rd Foot), 26th Nov., 1722. He was still serving in 1737, but out of the Regt. in 1740. Captain Cobbe was an active member of the Royal Dublin Society, before whom he read, in 1731, a paper on *Hampshire Methods in the Culture of Hops*. ("History of the Royal Dublin Society," by H. F. Berry.) He *d.s.p.* at Carlingford, in October, 1744.

JOHN BALDWIN, J.G.W., 1734; S.G.W., 1735; G. Secretary, 1739 to 1742; of Corolanty, King's Co., of which county he was High Sheriff in 1735, entered T.C.D. 9th Feb., 1721-22, aged 17. He *d.s.p.* in 1754, having *m.* 15th April, 1734, Mary, eldest dau. of William Wall, of Coolnamuck, Co. Waterford, M.P., by Mary Ponsonby,

sister to Brabazon, 1st Earl of Bessborough, and therefore aunt to Hon. William Ponsonby, our S.G.W. in 1731. His widow *m.* secondly, July, 1755, as his second wife, Hervey, 1st Viscount Mount Morres, whose first wife was Lady Letitia Ponsonby, 4th dau. of the 1st Earl of Bessborough and sister to the above Hon. William Ponsonby.

Captain JOHN CORNEILLE, J.G.W., 1735; and S.G.W., 1736; formerly of Cuffe Street, later of St. Stephen's Green, South, Dublin (now No. 84), which he built in 1737, was of Huguenot extraction. His father, Rodolph Corneille, was commissioned Captain in Hanmer's Regt. (11th Foot), 1st July, 1695, but having obtained a post in the Ordnance Department in Ireland, was commissioned 2nd Engineer, 1st June, 1715. John Corneille succeeded his father, 15th Sept., 1716, as 2nd Engineer for Ireland, is described as a Captain, in 1728, and upon the formation of the new establishment of Ordnance in Ireland he was appointed Director and Engineer. He *d.* in Oct., 1761, having *m.* firstly, in Feb., 1709-10, Jeanne Charlotte, dau. of René de Ravenell and niece of Jeanne Arabin *née* de Ravenell (see memoir of Captain John Arabin), by whom he had two sons and one dau., and secondly, in 1715, Marie Magdalene, youngest dau. of Captain Daniel Collot D'Escury, by whom he had four sons and six daus. (*Vide* Collot D'Escury family, by Mrs. Flory; and LaTouche's Register of the French Conformed Churches in Dublin.)

WILLIAM SANDFORD, J.G.W., 1736; of the city of Dublin, fourth son of Henry Sandford, M.P. for the Borough of Roscommon, and Collector of Excise for the city of Dublin, upon whose death in Nov., 1734, he succeeded as M.P. and Collector of Excise. His mother, Elizabeth, was second dau. of John, 18th Earl of Kildare. His eldest brother, Robert Sandford, of Castlereagh, M.P. for Co. Roscommon, *m.* Henrietta, sister to the Hon. James O'Brien, G.M. of Munster in 1726. He appears to have *d. circa* Jany., 1747, on which date he was succeeded in the Collectorship by Edward Nicholson, of Primrose Grange, Co. Sligo, husband to his niece, Henrietta Sandford, dau. of the above Robert.

Captain JOHN ARABIN, G. Treasurer, 1736 and 1737; came of a Huguenot family who had made Dublin their home, but had previously resided in King's Co. He was son of Captain Barthelemy d'Arabin, by Jeanne, sister of René de Ravenell. He joined the First Regt. of Carabiniers (6th Dragoon Guards) as Cornet, 2nd Sept., 1717; Lieut., 9th June, 1720; Captain-Lieut., 11th June, 1733; Captain, in Aug., 1740, *vice* Lord George Sackville (our G.M. in 1751), promoted Lieut.-Colonel in Bragg's Regt. (28th Foot); Major, 8th Dragoons, 7th Sept., 1742; Lieut.-Colonel, 22nd June, 1745; and Colonel, 57th Foot, 26th Dec., 1755. He *d.* in March, 1757, having *m.*, in 1726, Jeanne Marie Bertin, by whom he was father of four sons and three daus., whose baptisms are recorded in LaTouche's Register of the French Conformed Churches in Dublin. His eldest son, John Daniel-Arabin (*b.* 1728), who *m.* (marr. sett., 27th Dec., 1750), Judith, dau. of Lieut.-Colonel Samuel Daniel, of the 15th Foot, and niece of Major-Gen. Henry Daniel de Granges, Colonel, 7th Dragoon Guards, became Colonel of the Royal Irish Artillery, and was promoted Major-Gen., 25th Oct., 1809. His youngest son, William John Arabin (*b.* 1750), who *m.* in 1777, Harriet, younger dau. of Sir Capel Molyneux, Bart., became Colonel of the 2nd Life Guards, and was promoted Lieut-Gen., 1st Jany., 1805. His second dau., Elizabeth Arabin (*b.* 1734), *m.*, in 1756., Lieut.-Colonel Daniel Chenevix, our D.G.M. in 1774.

CORNELIUS CALLAGHAN, S.G.W., 1737; and D.G.M., 1738 to 1746; of St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, a distinguished Counsellor-at-law; entered T.C.D., 4th June, 1728, aged 16; called to the Irish Bar in 1734; a Master, 1740 to 1749, of the High Court of Chancery of Ireland; and M.P. for the Borough of Fethard, 1761-68. Laurence Dermott said it was at Fethard* that Knights Templar Masons were first made, which must have been before 1764 (at least),† and that, too, at the time when Cornelius Callaghan,

* "*Fethard, in the County of Tipperary, was the first Town in Ireland, where Knights Templars were made.*" ("*Ahiman Rezon,*" Belfast: 1783, p. 183).

† 24th March 1765, is the earliest known date for Knight Templarism as a Masonic degree. *Vide* "The Rules of the High Knights Templars of Ireland," the title page of which, and pages 25 and 26, being the "List of Members Names of the Early Grand Encampment of Ireland" (recording this date), are reproduced on page 162.

THE

R U L E S OF THE High Knights Templars

OF

I R E L A N D.

As they were unanimously approved of

BY THE

EARLY GRAND MASTER,

ALL THE OFFICERS, AND SIR KNIGHTS COMPANIONS

Who had been summoned and assembled for the Purpose

AT THE

ENCAMPMENT held in Red-Lane,

DUBLIN, 1785.

Walter Sir JAMES ELLIS, Early Grand Master.

[25]

L I S T

OF

MEMBERS NAMES

OF THE

Early Grand Encampment of Ireland.

AT

And since their REVIVAL, on the 26th Sept. 1786.

(26)

April 12. Sir Arthur Neville.
Sir Roger Gore
25. Sir Henry Day.
Sir Philip Glenville
May 31. Sir Wm. Andrews
Sir James Dignum
Dec. 18. Sir Thomas Walth
Sir Joseph Kennedy
Sir James Lynch
Sir John McDaniel
1785.
Jan. 29. Sir Michael Jordan
Sir John Bink Stuart
Sir Richard Elze
Feb. 26. Sir James Hamilton
Sir Thomas Dugmore
March 20. Sir Thomas Galey
April 10. Sir Wm. Chaworth
May 25. Sir Samuel Ansell
June 15. Sir Francis McGiddy
July 30. Sir Richard Smith
Sir Henry M'Dermott.
Sir Howe Green
Aug. 27. Sir Michael O'Leary
Sept. 24. Sir Edward Hogan

April 12. Sir Arthur Neville.
Sir Roger Gore
25. Sir Henry Day.
Sir Philip Glenville
May 31. Sir Wm. Andrews
Sir James Dignum
Dec. 18. Sir Thomas Walth
Sir Joseph Kennedy
Sir James Lynch
Sir John McDaniel
1785.
Jan. 29. Sir Michael Jordan
Sir John Bink Stuart
Sir Richard Elze
Feb. 26. Sir James Hamilton
Sir Thomas Dugmore
March 20. Sir Thomas Galey
April 10. Sir Wm. Chaworth
May 25. Sir Samuel Ansell
June 15. Sir Francis McGiddy
July 30. Sir Richard Smith
Sir Henry M'Dermott.
Sir Howe Green
Aug. 27. Sir Michael O'Leary
Sept. 24. Sir Edward Hogan

Dec. 28. Sir Alex. McLean
Sir William Connor
Sir Wm. Appleby
Sir Thomas Bourke
Sir Allen Esdaile
Sir Daniel Elard
Sir William Corbett
Sir Patrick Hammigan
1787.
Jan. 25. Sir John Smith
Sir Thomas Leonard
Sir George Ellis
Sir Arthur Johnston
Sir Frederick Barker
Sir William Gaudy
Sir George Butler
Sir Thomas Kilroy
Sir Patrick Hughes
Sir John Cleaver
Sir Oswald Edwards
Sir John Derrick
April 12. Sir James Moothead
Sir James French
Sir William Tyrell
Sir William Walters
Sir Michael Sheehy
Sir

1785.
March 24. Sir Edward Glimcoe
1771.
March 6. Sir John Fowler
1781.
March 12. Sir David Corbett
May 10. Sir Mark Feely
Aug. 9. Sir Robert Carr
Sept. 19. Sir James Ellis
1785.
April 14. Sir Daniel M'Robbin
1786.
Sept. 28. Sir Richard Touchet
Oct. 26. Sir Arthur O'Neil
Sir James Mills
Nov. 28. Sir George Duff
Sir John Gamble
Sir Andrew Kelly
Sir Mathew Molony
Sir Joseph O'Brien
Sir Peter Geoffrey
Dec. 28. Sir Richard Pater
Sir Christ. Teeling
Sir David Jennings
Sir Jct. Thompson

one who took the deepest interest in Freemasonry, represented this very Borough in the Irish House of Commons. He was *b.* in 1711; *d.s.p.* in Aug., 1769, having *m.*, in Aug., 1733, Elinor, dau. of Rev. Rawlinson Ford, of Limerick, "an agreeable young lady with ten thousand pounds fortune." He was second son of Cornelius Callaghan, of Shanbally, Co. Tipperary, also an eminent Counsellor-at-law, M.P. for Fethard, 1713-14, who *d.* 3rd Jany., 1741-42. His mother, Maria, was dau. and co-heiress of Robert Jolly, of Knockelly, Co. Tipperary, by Ellen Meagher. A romantic story about Robert Jolly and Ellen Meagher is related by John Davis White in "Anthologia Tipperariensis." Robert, when he was a private soldier in a regiment quartered at Fethard, formed an attachment for Ellen, then a young orphan not by any means well off—but the regiment being ordered off on foreign service they lost sight of each other. Subsequently Ellen went to London on service, where she attracted the notice of an aged wealthy Jew, who, it is said, married her and died soon after, leaving her a wealthy widow. She returned home to enjoy her fortune in the Irish capital, and one day when she was driving past the Barrack Square, she recognised her old love, Robert, walking up and down on guard. Stopping her carriage, she beckoned to the astonished soldier, who, at first sight could not believe this fine lady was his old love, but being soon convinced she was, and she having purchased his discharge from the army, they were married, lived happy ever after, as Squire Jolly and his Lady of Knockelly, and had three daughters who married three Counsellors-at-law, one of them being the mother of our S.G.W. At the time he was elected a Gd. Lodge Officer, there were three Counsellors-at-law, all of the same name, known as Cornelius Callaghan, *primus*, *secundus*, and *tertius*, respectively. Probably the third Cornelius was that Cornelius O'Callaghan, junior, of Dublin, and of Banteer, Co. Cork, whose wife, Elizabeth Goold, was youngest sister-in-law to Walter Goold, S.G.W. of Munster in 1726.

JOHN PUTLAND, J.G.W., 1737; S.G.W., 1738; D.G.M., 1747 to 1750, and again in 1763 and 1764; of Putland House, Great Britain Street, Dublin; appears as "John Putland, Esq; D.G.M." in the list of Subscribers to Spratt's Book of Constitutions, 1751,

wherein, at p. vi. of the Dedication (to Robert, Lord Kingsborough, G.M. in 1749), we read:—

“The Lodges becoming more numerous, our Rt. Worshipful Brother *Putland*, your *Lordship's* Deputy, who makes the Good of the Public in general, and that of the *Craft* in particular his care, observed with his usual candour and prudence, that a publication of these general Regulations was much wanted among the Lodges and Brethren in this Kingdom, and therefore honoured me with his commands to prepare them for the Press, which I have done with all the care and exactness I was any way Master of.”

He entered T.C.D., 13th Feb., 1726-27, aged 17; B.A., 1731; M.A. and B.D., 1734; was eldest son of Thomas Putland, by Jane, dau. of John Rotton, of Dublin, by Bridget, sister of John Sterne, Bishop of Clogher (*vide D.N.B.*), and grandson of Thomas Putland, by Meriel, dau. of Thomas Sisson, of Dublin. Thomas Putland, father and son, were formerly successful London merchants, who both came to reside in Dublin, presumably on a further business venture, leaving Sisson Putland, a younger son of Thomas, senior, and therefore an uncle to our John, to look after their affairs in London. Sisson Putland, who lived at Spring Garden, Charing Cross, where he died in 1738, was (along with Springett Penn, D.G.M. of Munster in 1726) a member of “The Lodge meeting at the Ship behind the Royall Exchange,” London, 1723. One John Putland, Master, in 1739, of an English Lodge meeting at the Cross Keys, Holborn, London (*Misc. Lat.* vol. v., 84), was, possibly, near akin to Sisson Putland. Our John Putland was an intimate friend of Dean Swift, who held him in the greatest esteem, as seen from a letter written by the Dean, 20th Feb., 1734-35, to Samuel Gerrard, in which the following passage occurs, and refers to Putland:—

“I have lately disposed of all my money, no less than fifteen hundred pounds, at interest, at five pounds, six shillings and eight pence interest per hundred, which will yield me eighty pounds per annum. It is to the son-in-law of a friend, who hath a good fortune, and I think it safe.” (Dr. F. Elrington Ball's “Correspondence” of Dean Swift, v. 136. By “son-in-law” is meant step-son, John Putland's mother, Jane Rotton, having *m.* secondly Dr. Helsham, the Dean's “friend.” See further: vols. i., vi., and vii.)

It is also believed that Putland annotated Swift's “Remarks on the Characters of the Court of Queen Anne,” having written them himself as they were told to him by Swift. (*Vide* Temple Scott's “Prose Works” of Dean Swift, vol. x.) Putland, as one of the Sheriff's Peers of the City of Dublin, was a conscientious and active magistrate. On one occasion, in Feb., 1747, he raided the gaming dens of the city and burnt the tables, boxes and dice, an example which, it was hoped would stimulate other Magistrates to imitate

and so prevent the ruin of many families and the destruction of youth. He was Treasurer, from 1754 to 1772, of the Royal Dublin Society, the members of which held him in such esteem that:—

"In November 1760, John Putland, Treasurer, was asked to accept a gold medal in grateful acknowledgement of the advantages the Society had received from his kind and assiduous attention to its useful purposes." ("History of the Royal Dublin Society," by Henry F. Berry.)

So successful a merchant was John that he built a large brick mansion in Great Britain Street, known as "Putland House," which, in the year 1780, was sold to the Trustees of Mr. George Simpson's will, pulled down and rebuilt by 1791, and is now known as Simpson's Hospital, Dublin. He was *b.* in 1709, *m.* in 1738, Catherine (*d.* in 1764), dau. and eventual co-heiress of Sir Emanuel Moore, of Roscarberry, Co. Cork, Bart., and *d.* in Dec., 1773, leaving a large family, from whom descended the Putlands of Bray Head, Co. Wicklow. It is probable that Sisson Putland Darling, the Dublin schoolmaster, who at the close of the 18th century was the leading exponent on Masonic ritual, and, in this respect, the predecessor of the better remembered John Fowler, who was his Masonic pupil, was near akin to John Putland.

Sir WILLIAM (STEWART), 3rd VISCOUNT MOUNTJOY, G.M., 1738 and 1739; of Newtown-Stewart, Co. Tyrone; was only surviving son of William, the 2nd Viscount, by Anne, younger dau. and eventual heiress of Murrough (Boyle) Viscount Blesinton, eldest son of the Most Rev. Michael Boyle, Primate of all Ireland, by Mary, dau. of Dermot (O'Brien), 5th Lord Inchiquin—so that, through this connection, our G.M. was kinsman to the Hon. James O'Brien, G.M. of Munster in 1726, and to the Hon. Elizabeth St. Leger, our "only sister." He was also kinsman to that lady's husband, Richard Aldworth, of Newmarket, Co. Cork, whose grandmother, Elizabeth Boyle, was sister to Primate Michael Boyle. Upon his election in 1738, as G.M., a picture was engraved of him, which is the earliest known portrait of a Noble Grand Master wearing all the insignia of his office. He succeeded, in Jany., 1727-28, to the title of 3rd Viscount Mountjoy; and, on account of his "distinguished Qualities, particularly his great Humanity and extensive Charity," and as the representative of his mother's family, he was created, 7th Dec., 1745, Earl Blesinton; and, 26th Aug., 1746, was sworn a Privy Councillor. It is pleasing to record that the

preamble in his patent, dilating upon the “distinguished Qualities” for which he was elevated in the peerage, was no idle commendation. During the second year of his office as Grand Master, England declared war on Spain (Nov., 1739), and soon after (6th Dec., 1739), he summoned an extraordinary meeting of Grand Lodge, the attendance at which was well representative of the Gentry of the Kingdom who came forward at his call to relieve the distress caused by the war, the trade of Ireland being then at a very low ebb. In the following January, while still Grand Master, he organized a house to house collection in the city of Dublin, to raise a fund to provide food and coal for the poor, and so little did Mountjoy spare himself that he appealed in person to the citizens at their houses, which drew forth the following poetical effusion:—

“On the warm Charity of our Nobility, &c. on this pinching Occasion, By John Ballard.

SODOM once sinn'd so high, that God resolv'd
Thé City all in Flames should be dissolved!
But challeng'd Lot, for ten—who *righteous* were,
And for their Sake, the City he would spare.

So have we *Eight*,* who like *Lot*, take their Round
To prove how many *Righteous* may be found.
But He, alas! could not find half a Score,
When Lo! our *cheerful Eight*—found *two in four*.
GOD'S *Mercy* is the same, or now or then,
And hundreds must accept, who'd spare for ten.

* Lord Viscount Mountjoy, Lord Tullamore, Sir Thomas Prendergast, Alderman Pearson, Alderman Aldrich, Mr. Coote, Dr. Wynne, and Dr. Owen.” (*Falkner's Dublin Journal*, 29th Jany., 1739—40.)

In July following we find him distributing oatmeal to the poor at one penny per lb. These facts, we may be sure, were but a tithe of the good he did by stealth—they remain as a testimony to call forth that veneration with which we as Freemasons should regard his memory. When Laurence Dermott and the Brethren associated with him had set up their Grand Lodge in England (Antients), “now generally admitted to be of Irish origin, and not due to a secession from the Grand Lodge of England (Moderns)” (*A.Q.C.* xiii., 146), and wished to have a Nobleman to occupy their Chair, the Earl of Blesinton gladly responded to their request and was G.M. of this Grand Lodge from 1756 to 1760. A complaint was raised that he did not attend to preside over that Grand Lodge in person, doing so by proxy—but bearing in mind that the times were abnormal, the Seven Years War having broken out in 1756, and that once again his services were required in his native country to raise



SIR WILLIAM (STEWART), 3rd VISCOUNT MOUNTJOY
(afterwards Earl of Blesinton), Grand Master, Ireland, 1738 and 1739.
From the mezzotint by John Brooks (1741), after "Fratr Corry" in the
Grand Lodge Library.

means to relieve the poor 'during the long period of distress, and that Blesinton was not an "Absentee," an opprobrium which was then only too well deserved by many, we can understand the reason for his absence from the Grand Lodge in London. One has only to read Dermott's Dedication to Blesinton, which appeared in the first and many subsequent editions of "Ahiman Rezon," Irish as well as English, even after Blesinton's death, to find a testimony of the high regard in which this Nobleman was held by the Fraternity at large. He *m.*, 10th Jany., 1733-34, Eleanor, dau. and heiress of Robert Fitzgerald of Castle Dodd, near the City of Cork, but *d.*, 14th Aug., 1769, leaving no surviving issue, when his titles of Mountjoy and Blesinton became extinct, but were revived some years later in the Gardiner family, descendants of his uncle, Alexander Stewart.

KANE O'HARA, J.G.W., 1738; of Molesworth Street, Dublin, the distinguished burletta-writer, author of the irresistibly humorous "Midas," produced in 1762 in Dublin, to whom Gilbert ("History of the City of Dublin," iii. 266), devotes no less than six pages of biography. (*Vide* also Read's "Cabinet of Irish Literature," vol i., and the *D.N.B.*) He held a distinguished position in the fashionable circles of Dublin, and, being a very skilful musician, was elected Vice-President of the Musical Academy founded in 1757, mainly through his exertions. He entered T.C.D., 3rd March, 1727-28, aged 16; B.A., 1732; M.A., 1735. Long years after his death, "Midas" met with unqualified approbation when produced in Drury Lane and Covent Garden Theatres, London. "Kane O'Hara," according to an English dramatic critic, "was the very prince of burletta-writers. His 'Golden Pippin' is whimsical; his lyrical additions to 'Tom Thumb' are every way worthy of that inimitable burlesque; and his 'Midas' is the most perfect thing of its kind in our language." A coloured caricature of Irish musical gentlemen, among them Garret, 1st Earl of Mornington (our G.M. in 1776), seated at the spinet, and Kane O'Hara standing fronting him, forms the frontispiece to vol. iii. of the Georgian Society publications. He was *b. circa* 1711, came of an old County Sligo stock, famous for their musical taste, being youngest son of Kane O'Hara of Temple House, Co. Sligo, by Eleanor, dau. of Theobald Mathew, and sister of George Mathew, of Thomastown, Co. Tipperary. He *m.* his cousin, Anna Maria, widow of Theobald Mathew, junior, of

Thomastown, and a dau. of the above George Mathew, and dying 17th June, 1782, in Dublin, left by her an only child: Charlotte, who *m.* Eyre Trench, of Ashford, Co. Roscommon. Kane O'Hara was nearly related to Thomas Mathew, Prov. G.M. of Munster in 1757, and G.M., 1766 to 1770, of the Grand Lodge of England (Antients).

ROBERT CALLAGHAN, S.G.W., 1738; of Shanbally, Co. Tipperary, and Rathfarnham, Co. Dublin,* a distinguished Counsellor-at-law; entered T.C.D., 30th March, 1725, aged 17; B.A., 1729; called to the Irish Bar in 1733; was appointed Governor of Co. Tipperary in Jan., 1746; M.P. for the Borough of Fethard, 1755-61; was elder brother of Cornelius Callaghan, our S.G.W. in 1737, who succeeded him as M.P. for Fethard, where, it is said, Irish Knights Templar Masons were first made. He was *b.* in 1708, *m.* in 1735, Alice (*d.* 1781), dau. of Edward Worth of Rathfarnham, Co. Dublin, and sister and co-heiress of William Worth, of Rathfarnham, who (along with Springett Penn, D.G.M. of Munster in 1726), was a member of "The Lodge meeting at the Ship behind the Royall Exchange," London, 1723; also sister to Dorothy Worth, wife to William Newenham, J.G.W. of Munster in 1731. Robert Callaghan *d.s.p.* in Sept., 1761.

EDWARD MARTIN, J.G.W., 1738; S.G.W., 1739 to 1743; G. Treasurer, 1743 to 1761; and also D.G.M., 1759 to 1761; appears as "Edward Martin, Esq., G.T." in the list of subscribers to Spratt, 1751. He was appointed in Dec., 1746, Accomptant-General of the General Post Office in Ireland, and also Secretary to Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, Postmaster-General, our G.M. in 1747. On 20th March, 1758, Charles Jackson, Esq., of the General Post Office in London, was married to his eldest daughter, Jane.

THOMAS MILLS, gent., G. Treasurer, 1738 to (say) 1742. We have no information about him.

*It was in his house at Rathfarnham that the Rev. Thomas Sheridan, grandfather of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and the friend of Swift, whose schoolmaster he had been, breathed his last, after uttering the oracular words, "Let it blow east, west, north or south, the immortal soul will take its flight to the desired point." (Dr. F. Elrington Ball's "History of County Dublin," vol. ii.)

CHARLES ANNESLEY, J.G.W., 1739; Captain of the Battle-Axe Guards, Dublin Castle, only son of Hon. Charles Annesley, by Margaret, dau. of Edward Eyre, of Galway; and grandson of Sir Arthur, 1st Earl of Anglesey, whose father, Sir Francis Annesley, afterwards Viscount Valentia, when he first came into Ireland about 1607, was joined with the Great Earl of Cork, as Clerk of the Council and Keeper of the Signet in the Province of Munster. Charles Annesley was a cousin-german to the dissolute Sir Richard Annesley, 6th Earl of Anglesey, whose claim to that title was most doubtful, and who, in the year 1740, unsuccessfully contested the Grand Mastership. Charles Annesley and his cousin, Sir Richard, 6th Earl Anglesey, conveyed their interest in Manor Annesley (Araughter), Co. Tyrone, to their second cousin, Alderman Hans Baillie, our J.G.W. in 1747. He *d.s.p.*, 23rd Feb., 1746, having *m.*, in 1732, Mary, widow of Sir Richard Levinge, Bart., and dau. of Hon. Robert Johnson, one of the Barons of the Exchequer in Ireland; she *d.* in 1756.

RICHARD PINDAR, D.G. Secretary, 1740 and 1741; beyond the fact that his marriage licence with Elizabeth Roecastle, in 1733, appears in the Dublin Grant Books, we have no information about him. Mary Pindar, spinster, was on a visit, in 1715, to Michael Goold, at Jamesbrook, Co. Cork, the father-in-law of Walter Goold, S.G.W. of Munster in 1726.

Right Hon. **ARTHUR MOHUN (ST. LEGER)**, 3rd **VISCOUNT DONERAILE, G.M.**, 1740; of Doneraile, Co. Cork (nephew of our "only sister"), only son of Arthur, 2nd Viscount Doneraile, by Mary, only child of Charles, 5th Lord Mohun, of Oakhampton, Devonshire, whose parents were Charles, 4th Lord Mohun and Lady Phillipa Annesley, aunt to Charles Annesley, our J.G.W. in 1739, and to Richard, 6th Earl Anglesey, who contested the Grand Mastership in 1740. He was *b.* in 1718; succeeded to the peerage 13th March, 1733-34, entered Oxford, 24th May, 1734, aged 15; M.P. for Winchelsea, 1741-47, and for Sarum, 1747-50; and appointed in April, 1747, a Lord of the Bed Chamber, to Frederick, Prince of Wales. He *d.* in Aug., 1750, at Lisbon, in Portugal, having had two wives, first, Mary Sheppard, and second, Hon. Catherine Skeffington, but had no issue by either.

The early members of the St. Leger family, who hailed from Ulcomb, Co. Kent, were contemporary with Boyle, O'Brien, Parsons, and others, when Munster was being planted with English settlers, and among the St. Leger descendants were: Hon. James O'Brien, G.M. of Munster, 1726; Thomas, Lord Southwell, our G.M. in 1743; William Robert, Marquess of Kildare, afterwards 2nd Duke of Leinster, our G.M. in 1770; and Augustus Frederick, 3rd Duke of Leinster, our G.M. from 1813 to 1874.

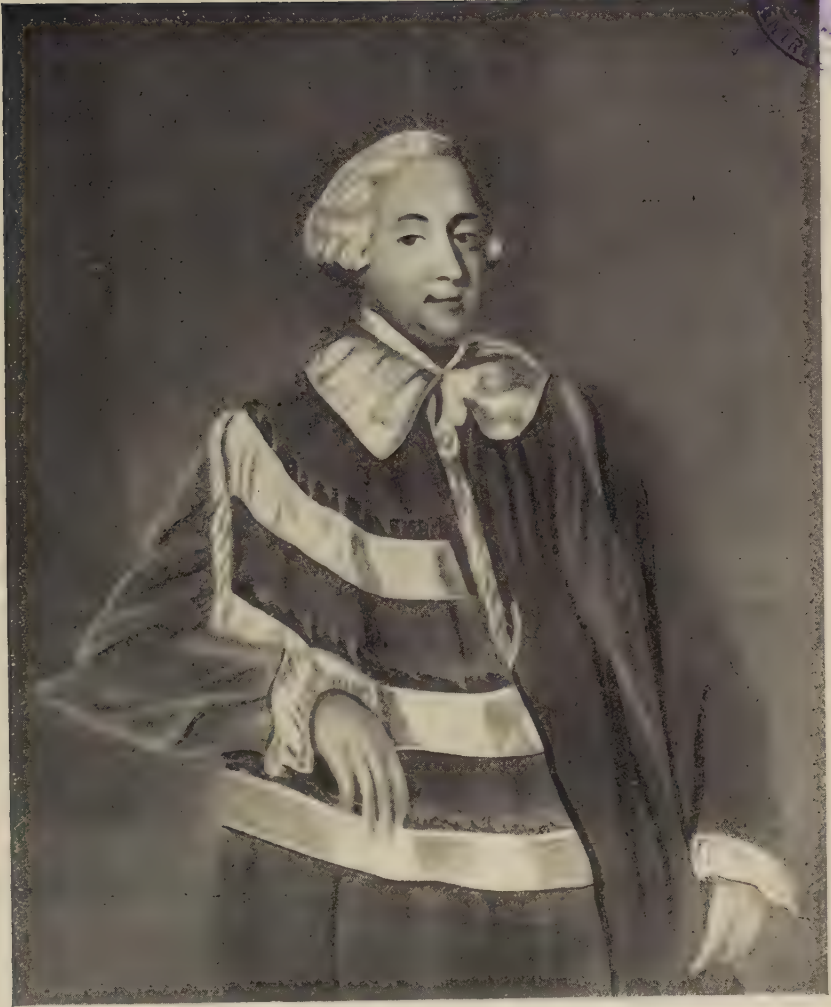
JOHN MORRIS, J.G.W., 1740 to 1742. It is difficult to identify this Brother, but it is more than likely he was that John Morris who had a town residence in Dorset Street, Dublin, and a country residence at Bodinstown, Co. Meath, and who *d. circa* 1778, leaving a widow, Isabella (who *d. circa*, 1788), and an only child, Isabella Morris, who *m.*, Aug., 1763, William Pollard, of Castle Pollard, Co. Westmeath, the only son of Dillon Hampson Pollard, our J.G.W. in 1731. This John Morris had a brother, William, who died before 1774, leaving a family. Roger Morris appears in the list of Subscribers to D'Assigny's "Serious and Impartial Enquiry," 1744.

Right Hon. CHARLES (MOORE), 2nd LORD TULLAMORE, G.M. in 1741, 1742, and 1760; of Charleville Forest,* Tullamore, King's Co., and Drumcondra,* Co. Dublin; subscribed to Spratt's book of Constitutions, 1751; was only surviving son of John, 1st Lord Tullamore, by his first wife, Mary, dau. of Elnathan Lumm, a Dublin banker. He entered T.C.D., 1st July, 1725, aged 14; B.A., 1728; M.A., 1729; proceeded to Oxford, 15th Sept., 1730; was a Privy Councillor, Governor of King's Co.; Muster Master General of Ireland; and created, 16th Sept, 1758, Earl of Charleville. He was *b.* in 1712, *m.*, in 1737, Hester, dau. of James Coghill, LL.D., with a fortune of £100,000, on which occasion the following lines were indited to the happy pair:—

"Thrice happy They, who long a Life
Without Complainings, Noise, or Strife,
Preserve unloos'd the Nuptial Tye,
Nor cease to love until they dye."

Perhaps the writer of these lines was one who remembered the attitude of the lady's uncle, Dr. Marmaduke Coghill, towards the fair sex, who, in his capacity of Judge of the Prerogative Court in Ireland:—

**Vide* "Georgian Mansions in Ireland," by T. U. Sadleir and Page L. Dickinson; and Dr. F. Elrington Ball's "History of Co. Dublin," vol. iv.



RIGHT HON. CHARLES (MOORE), 2nd LORD TULLAMORE
(afterwards Earl of Charleville), Grand Master, Ireland, 1741, 1742 and 1760.

From the painting in Grand Lodge, placed there by the courtesy of
Colonel K. H. Bury, through the exertions of Bro. John McNeill,
of Tullamore.

"was called on to decide a question between a wife and her husband, who had given her a good beating. The doctor delivered a grave opinion, that moderate chastisement, with such a switch as he held in his hand, was within the husband's matrimonial privilege. This decision so alarmed a lady to whom he had paid his addresses with a prospect of success that she dismissed the assertor of so ungallant a doctrine." (Gilbert's "History of the City of Dublin," ii., 266.)

History does not relate how the Earl and his Countess passed through their twenty-seven years of wedded bliss, or if the lady inherited assertive traits from the paternal side of her house. Years after the Earl had died, leaving her a rich widow, she essayed matrimony a second time, in 1781, with a man young enough to be her son, insisting that the wedding should take place by moonlight, in an arbour, and that the groom, Major John Mayne, of Richings, Bucks, for whom she obtained a baronetcy, should assume the name of "Sir John Coghill." The poor man, however, survived the arbour four years only. Horace Walpole, in 1786, hearing she was again a widow with £6,000 a year, and no child, wrote:—

"I will condescend to be Sir Horace Coghill, and if she will waive the arbour scene, she being still more gouty than I am, I engage, like old Jack Harris and his first wife, I will ring the bell and order the groom of the chamber to wheel us to one another when we have a need to kiss." ("The Correspondence of Horace Walpole," vol. ix., 66, 67).

The Earl of Charleville *d.s.p.* at his house in Dover Street, London, 17th Feb., 1764, when his titles became extinct, but his estates passed to his nephew, John Bury, of Shannon Grove, Co. Limerick, our J.G.W. of 1753, who dying a few months later, they passed to the latter's son: Charles William Bury, who, in 1806, was created Earl of Charleville of the second creation. While Grand Master, Lord Tullamore actively associated himself with William, 3rd Viscount Mountjoy in relieving the poor of Dublin during the distress caused by the war then going on between England and Spain.

ANTHONY RELLHAN, M.D., G. Secretary, 1742; of George's Lane, Dublin; subscribed to Spratt, 1751. His memoir will be found in the *D.N.B.* He was *b.* in Dublin, in 1715, entered T.C.D., 14th Nov., 1730, aged 16; Sch., 1734; B.A., 1735; M.B. and M.D. 1743; having studied medicine in the interim at Leyden. In Oct., 1747, he was elected a Fellow of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians, Dublin, and in 1755, President. He left Dublin in 1759 to take up practice as a physician in Brighton, and

T H E

General REGULATIONS

Of the FREE and ACCEPTED

M A S O N S

IN THE

Kingdom of *IRELAND*,

Purfuant to

The *English* CONSTITUTIONS,

Approved of and agreed upon by the GRAND
LODGE in *DUBLIN*, on the 24th of
June 1741.

TULLAMORE Grand Master.



D U B L I N :

Printed by *Edward Bate* for the AUTHOR,
M,DCC,XLIV.

Title page of Spratt's Book of Constitutions for the Grand
Lodge of Ireland, 1744, conjoined with D'Assigny's
"Serious and Impartial Enquiry."

subsequently attained some eminence as a writer. He *d.* in Oct., 1776. His father, Anthony Rellhan, merchant, was admitted to the Freedom of Dublin, in 1705. His mother, Margaret, then a widow, *d. circa* 1750. He was twice married, probably his first wife was Sarah Breholt (Dublin mar. lic., 27th Dec., 1746), by whom he had a son, Richard Rellhan, botanist, and editor of "Tacitus," who is also given a place in the *D.N.B.*

EDWARD SPRATT, D.G. Secretary, 1742; and G. Secretary, 1743 to 1756; of Nicholas Street, Dublin, whose name is most familiar to us as Editor of two Books of Constitutions for the Grand

A
SERIOUS and IMPARTIAL
ENQUIRY
Into the Cause of the present Decay of
FREE-MASONRY
IN THE
Kingdom of *IRELAND*.

Humbly Address'd to all the BRE-
THREN Accepted of before and
since the *Constitutions*.

To which are added,

Such Instructive Remarks as may be
found useful to Revive the Honour of that AN-
TIENT CRAFT.

As likewise, by way of APPENDIX, will be inserted
the OLD and NEW REGULATIONS of the *London*
CONSTITUTIONS, by the Consent and Ap-
probation of the GRAND-LODGE of *Ireland*,
and Dedicated to the Right Worshipful and Right
Hon. the Lord Viscount ALLEN, Grand-Master-
of this Kingdom.

The Whole adorned with a Curious Copper-Plate
suitable to the Order and Design.

By Fifeild Dassigny, M.D. *Author of the Impartial
Answer to the Enemies of FREE-MASONS.*

D U B L I N :

Printed by EDWARD BATE in *George's-Lane* near
Dame-Street. M,DCC,XLIV.

Reduced facsimile of title page of
D'Assigny's famous book, with which
is conjoined Spratt's *Constitutions*
for the Grand Lodge of Ireland, for
1744, under a separate title page.

Lodge of Ireland: the one
published in 1744 is very rare,
and forms part of Dr. Fifeild
D'Assigny's "Serious and Im-
partial Enquiry;" the other was
published in 1751; the latter
recording that at a meeting of
Grand Lodge, held 27th
Dec., 1742:—"The Secretary
(Anthony Rellhan, Esq.; M.D.)
appointed Brother *Edward
Spratt*, then Master of the
Lodge No. II. to be his Deputy,
who was unanimously approv'd
of." From the fact that the
date numerals throughout the
text of the book are in small
type, the Lodge is meant to be
No. 2, indicating Spratt was
made a Mason in Dublin.
Excepting an entry in Gilbert's
"Archives of the City of
Dublin," of a petition from
William Spratt, smith, dated
20th January, 1725-26, we have
not come across the name in
the metropolis. He was prob-
ably a junior member of the
Spratt family who from an early

date were connected with Mitchelstown, Co. Cork, concerning whom the following is a brief note, culled from the "Autobiography of the Rev. Devereux Spratt, who died at Mitchelstown, Co. Cork," London, 1886, edited by Admiral T. Spratt. An interesting story is told how this clergyman escaped, in 1641, from the sieges of Tralee Castle, and Ballybeg (beside Mitchelstown), and when sailing for England was captured, off Youghal, by an Algerian pirate, carried to Algiers and sold as a slave. After some years captivity he obtained his ransom and returned to Ireland to seek the patronage of his "honoured friend," Sir William Fenton, who, in 1660, appointed him Rector of Mitchelstown, and, in 1658, gave him a fee-farm grant of Ballybeg, confirmed in 1675, with the addition of Torbay, by John, 1st Lord Kingston. These freeholds, which lie contiguous to Mitchelstown, continued in the Spratt family, who since that time have resided in Co. Cork, and produced several distinguished men, *vide* the *D.N.B.*

Right Hon. THOMAS (SOUTHWELL), 2nd LORD SOUTHWELL, G.M., 1743; of Castlemattress, Co. Limerick, and Clontarf, Co. Dublin; subscribed to Spratt, in 1751. According to the *Daily Journal* and the *Whitehall Evening Post*, for 23rd Nov., 1732, both of them London newspapers, he is called late G.M. of Ireland; but according to the minute book of the Grand Lodge of England about the same date he is called Prov. G.M. of Ireland. No evidence is forthcoming to account for these assertions which were ignored by the Dublin newspapers of that date. Whatever may be the solution of this enigma, Lord Southwell, who was a tried and experienced Brother, took the deepest interest in the welfare of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, supporting James, 4th Lord Kingston, with his presence when that Nobleman was installed G.M. in 1731. The memory of his father, Thomas, 1st Lord Southwell (*d.* 1720, *vide* *D.N.B.*), should hold a place in the regard of all Irishmen, because as Commissioner of the Revenue he did all in his power to encourage and promote the trade and commerce of Ireland—to him are we in a great degree indebted for the flourishing state to which the linen trade developed, he having procured a settlement at Lisburn, Co. Antrim, for Mr. Lewis Crommelin, the pioneer of that industry. Through his grandmother, Lady Elizabeth O'Brien, wife of Richard Southwell, our Grand Master was cousin to Hon. James

THE NEW
B O O K
O F
CONSTITUTIONS

O F T H E
Most Ancient and Honourable FRATERNITY of
FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS.
Containing Their
History, Charges, Regulations, &c.

A L S O

Some RULES necessary to be observed by the
Committee of Charity, not Published before,
Together with a Choice COLLECTION of MASON'S
SONGS, POEMS, PROLOGUES, and EPILOGUES.

Published by the ORDER, and with the
S A N C T I O N of the

GRAND-LODGE.

Collected from the

BOOK of CONSTITUTIONS

Published in ENGLAND, in the Year 1738,
By our worthy Brother JAMES ANDERSON, D.D.

For the USE of the
LODGES in IRELAND.

By EDWARD SPRATT, Sec.

*And the Light shineth in Darknes, and the Darknes compre-
hended it not.* St. JOHN chap. i. ver. 5.

D U B L I N:

Printed by J. BUTLER, on *Cork-hill*,
For the EDITOR, and Sold at his House in *Nicholas-street*,
M, DCC, LII.

Title page of Spratt's Book of Constitutions
for the Grand Lodge of Ireland, 1751.

O'Brien, first G.M. of Munster, and through this connexion he was also a cousin to our "only sister." He was appointed, in 1726, a Privy Councillor; in 1734 Governor of Co. Limerick; in April, 1744, was the first President of the Physico-Historical Society of Ireland; and was a Fellow of the Royal Society. He was *b.* in 1698, and *d.* 19th Nov., 1766, having had by his wife, Mary Coke, a Derbyshire lady, an only surviving son: Thomas George, 3rd Lord Southwell, our G.M. in 1751.

KEANE FITZGERALD, J.G.W., 1743; of the city of Dublin, but, by 1757, had removed to Westminster, was second son of Lawrence Fitzgerald, of Windgates, Co. Kildare. He was the S.G.W. appointed in support of Richard, Earl of Anglesey, when he, in June, 1740, contested the Grand Mastership. That, three years later, Fitzgerald accepted office from the legitimate Grand Lodge shows that his sympathy for Anglesey was not very deep. Fitzgerald had a son, another Keane, who entered Oxford in 1765, called to the Bar in 1773, a Bencher in 1808, and *d.* at Barnet in 1831.

Right Hon. **JOHN (ALLEN), 3rd VISCOUNT ALLEN, G.M., 1744;** of Stillorgan, Co. Dublin; M.P. for Carysfort, Co. Wicklow, 1732-41; and for Co. Wicklow, 1741, till he succeeded to the title in 1742; was elder son of Joshua, the second Viscount (grandson of Sir John Allen, the first of the family to settle in Dublin, one of the most eminent master builders or architects of his day). Joshua, by some observations made in 1730, relative to the presentation of the freedom of the City of Dublin to Dean Swift, aroused the wrath of his Reverence, who proceeded to satirize him under the name of "Traulus," and "does not allow him the possession of a single good quality."* The lines from "Traulus" referring to Joshua's descent from the architect, run as follows:—

**Vide* Gilbert's "History of the City of Dublin," i., 352; Dr. F. Elrington Ball's "History of County Dublin," vol. i.; and Temple Scott's "Prose Works" of Dean Swift, vols. i., ii. and vii.

"Lastly, let his gifts be tried,
 Borrowed from the mason's side;
 Some perhaps will think him able
 In the state to build a Babel;
 Could we place him in a station
 To destroy the old foundation.
 True indeed I should be gladder
 Could he learn to mount a ladder;
 May he at his latter end
 Mount alive and dead descend!"

Dean Swift, in another ballad, satirized John Allen for the sins of his father, but this did not prevent the recognition of his worth as a Freemason. He appears, in Nov., 1733, as a Member of the Dublin aristocratic Lodge. He gave practical assistance to Lord Mountjoy's efforts to relieve the prevalent distress by employing the poor, during the hard frost of 1739, to clear Stillorgan Park of stones, as is recorded on an obelisk still to be seen there. On 25th April, 1745, he was grossly insulted in the streets of Dublin by several drunken dragoons, and received a wound in his hand from one of their broadswords, which occasioned a fever, and was the cause of his death, unmarried, on 25th May following. He had been re-elected to the Grand Mastership for the year 1745, as told by Spratt (Constitutions, 1751, page 131:—)

"*Wednesday 15th of May 1745.* Grand Lodge most occasionally in Form. When the Right Worshipful and Right Honourable the Lord *Allen* was re-elected, and declared Grand Master of Masons in *Ireland* for the ensuing Year.

"*Wednesday 5th of June,* Grand Lodge in Form. When we received the melancholy News of the Death of our Right Worshipful Grand Master, which deeply affected the Brotherhood with Sorrow for so sensible a Loss: Several former Grand Masters, and other Noble Brethren, were apply'd to, from time to time, to fill the vacant Chair, but it was declined by all; either on Account of their Business in the Country, or going out of the Kingdom. Then Masonry in *Ireland* might be said to be in a Twilight, for Want of its proper Lustre, till Application was made to the truly Noble, and ever to be esteemed among Masons, the Lord *Kingston*. He, like an affectionate and tender Brother, always ready to espouse the Cause of Truth, Charity, and Virtue, most humanely and readily condescended to illuminate the Cause he had often been a shining Ornament in."

His name appears as a subscriber to D'Assigny's "Serious and Impartial Enquiry Into the Cause of the present Decay of Free-Masonry in the Kingdom of Ireland," Dublin, 1744. Spratt's Book of Constitutions, which forms part of D'Assigny's "Serious and Impartial Enquiry," was dedicated "to the Rt. Worshipful and Rt. Honourable The Lord Visc. Allen, Grand Master of Free and Accepted Masons in the Kingdom of Ireland."

HAMILTON GORGES, S.G.W. 1744 to 1746; of St. Catherine's Grove, near Swords, Co. Dublin, and Sackville Street, Dublin; entered Oxford 14th June, 1728, aged 16; M.A., 1732; M.P. for the Borough of Coleraine, 1757-60, and for Swords, 1761-68. He was second son of Lieut-Gen. Richard Gorges, of Kilbrew, Co. Meath, by his first wife, Nichola Sophia, widow of Sir Tristram Beresford, 3rd Bart., and youngest dau. of Hugh, Lord Glenawly, and was therefore half-brother to Marcus, 1st Viscount Tyrone, our G.M. in 1736. He was *b.* in 1713; *d.* 17th April, 1786, having *m.* in April, 1734, Catherine, dau. of John Keating, by whom he left an only surviving son, Richard Gorges-Meredith, created a Baronet in 1787. Hamilton Gorges' stepmother, Dorothy Stopford, while she was Countess of Meath, was known as Dean Swift's famous "Countess Doll," and upon her re-marriage with General Gorges, the Dean proceeded further to ridicule them both as "Doll and Dickey." (*Vide* Dr. F. Elrington Ball's "Correspondence," vols. i. and v.; and Temple Scott's "Prose Works," vol. ii.; of Dean Swift).

RICHARD HOUGHTON, J.G.W., 1744 to 1746; of North Cumberland Street, Dublin, Surgeon, appears as "Richard Houghton, Esq." in the list of Subscribers to Spratt, 1751. He was elected an Hon. Member, in 1784, of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, although his name does not appear in Dublin as a Surgeon from, at least, 1760:—

"1784. The first honorary members of the College were Robert Adair, of London, Benjamin Bell, of Edinburgh, and Richard Houghton, of Dublin." ("History of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland," by Sir Charles A. Cameron.) So that he was in good company, and the College considered him worthy of the honour.

Sir MARMADUKE WYVILL, 6th Bart., G.M., 1747 and 1748; of Constable Burton, Yorks., had a residence on the Strand, in the City of Dublin. He was a subscriber to Spratt's Book of Constitutions, 1751, in which work, at p. 135, under date of 3rd January, 1749-50, will be found how he and Lord Kingsborough, G.M. in 1749, with other Grand Lodge Officers had recently formed the Grand Master's Lodge. He was appointed, in Feb., 1735-36, Postmaster-General for Ireland, which office he held till he *d.s.p.* in Dublin, 28th Dec., 1753, and was succeeded in that post by Sir

Thomas Prendergast, Bart., our first S.G.W. He was eldest son of Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, 5th Bart., M.P. for Richmond, 1695-98; was *b.* in 1692, and *m.* Carey, dau. of Edward Coke, of Holkham, Norfolkshire.

BOYLE LENNOX, S.G.W., 1747 to 1750; of Dublin, merchant; as "Boyle Lennox, Esq.; G.W." subscribed to Spratt, 1751; was a son of William Lennox, of Cork City, by Anne, dau. of William Boyle, of Cork, merchant. William Lennox, who was admitted free of the Corporation of Cork, 26th Nov., 1717, appears to have been in partnership with his father-in-law, for on 2nd Dec., 1741, Mr. Stephen White, "having served Boyle and Lennox, and subsequently Jas. Caldwell, was admitted free of the Corporation." (Council Book.) Boyle Lennox *m.* in 1755, Elizabeth Howard, but *d.* a few months later. He was probably of the same family as the Dublin bankers: Lennox and French, as in a list of creditors of the bank, Elizabeth Lennox filed her claim 14th Feb., 1756. She probably *m.* a second time in 1758 with Henry White. William Lennox, the Dublin banker, by his wife, Sarah, dau. of Capt. James Wills, had a dau., Martha, who *m.*, in 1751, George French, whom his father-in-law took into partnership—but the bank failed in 1758. George French was a nephew of Lieut.-Col. Jeremiah French, who was at Boston when the Knight Templar degree was conferred there in 1769.

Alderman HANS BAILLIE, J.G.W., 1747 and 1748; and S.G.W., 1759; of Lower Abbey Street, Dublin, a prominent merchant in the city. He was admitted a Free Brother of the Holy Trinity Gild of Merchants in Dublin, 28th March, 1728, a High Sheriff of the city in 1747, Alderman in 1748, Lord Mayor in 1754; and Lieut-Colonel of the 2nd Regt. of Foot of Dublin Militia in 1763. He was third son of James Baillie, of Inishargie, Co. Down, by Jane, dau. of Francis Annesley, of Clogh, Co. Down, so that he was second cousin to Charles Annesley, our J.G.W. in 1739; as also, once removed, to Francis Charles, 2nd Viscount Glerawley, our G.M. in 1787. He *m.*, 21st July, 1734, Anne, 2nd dau. of Richard Ashe, of Ashfield, Co. Meath, and *d. circa* 1773, leaving issue.

Right Hon. ROBERT (KING), LORD KINGSBOROUGH, G.M., 1749 and 1750; of Rockingham, Co. Roscommon, and Henrietta Street, Dublin. Spratt dedicated his *Book of Constitutions*, 1751:—"To the Right Worshipfull and Right Honourable The Lord Kingsborough, Grand Master of Masons in Ireland for the years 1749 & 1750." To which book, also, his name appears as a subscriber. Almost contemporary with Spratt's *Book of Constitutions* there appeared in Dublin a Masonic engraving dedicated to Lord Kingsborough, which, by the courtesy of Bro. Major James E. S. Tuckett, of Bristol, the fortunate possessor of the only known copy, is reproduced on the opposite page. Lord Kingsborough, who was eldest son of Sir Henry King, 3rd Bart., by Isabella, sister of Richard, 1st Viscount Powerscourt, was *b.* 1724, succeeded as 4th Baronet in 1740, M.P. for Boyle, 1745-48, created Lord Kingsborough, 13th June, 1748, *d. unm.* 22nd May, 1755, aged 31, when the peerage became extinct, but the baronetcy devolved on his brother, Edward King, afterwards 1st Earl of Kingston, our G.M. in 1761. He was a second cousin to James, 4th Lord Kingston, G.M. of Ireland and of Munster in 1731, of whom Spratt says in his Dedication:—

"It was he, My Lord, who laid the first foundation of a Collection, that was to be made for the support of our poor and indigent Brethren; and your *Lordship*, like another Sun, rose with beneficent Rays in his room, and according to your usual Humanity and well judg'd Benevolence, assisted in raising such a Superstructure, as will, in all human probability, afford not only a relief to them, but reflect honour on its Supporters and Incouragers."

See, however, page 102, for, despite the foregoing, we believe that to William, 3rd Viscount Mountjoy, must be given the credit of originating the first Irish Masonic Charitable Fund. His uncle, Sir John King, 2nd Bart. (*d.* 1720), and Terence MacDermott, Esq., were Jacobite M.P.'s for the Borough of Boyle, in the Parliament of James II., and were contemporaries with John, subsequent 3rd Lord Kingston, who turned Jacobite about that time.

Hon. RODERICK MacKENZIE, J.G.W., 1749 and 1750; S.G.W., 1751 and 1752; appears in the list of subscribers to Spratt (1751) as "Hon. Roderick Makenzie, Esq.; G.W." He was second son of John, 2nd Earl of Cromarty, by his second wife, Mary, eldest dau. of Patrick, 2nd Lord Elibank. He was *b. circa* 1707, served with the fleet in 1726, at Gibraltar, entered the army in 1727, became a Lieut. of the Royal Dragoons, 1740, Captain of Foot in



St. Stephen's Photo Engraving Co., Bristol.

MASONIC PLATE DEDICATED TO THE
RIGHT HON. ROBERT (KING), LORD KINGSBOROUGH,
Grand Master, Ireland, 1749 and 1750.

The plate measures $22\frac{1}{2} \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ inches. "Phillip Simms, Sculpt.," inscribed at foot of the left-hand pillar was also the engraver of the frontispiece for Pennell's Book of Constitutions (Dublin, 1730). The name of "Richd. Murphy" is inscribed on the lower right-hand corner, who, at the bottom of the plate, informed would-be purchasers:—"Sold by the Undertaker at the Sign of the Wind Mill in High-Street, Dublin."

1745, and served in Flanders. He *m.*, 28th April, 1735, Sarah, dau. of Bennet Allen, of Greenwich, a retired Naval Captain, by whom he had three sons and three daus. of whom Kenneth MacKenzie, the second son, as last male heir of Cromarty, on the death of John, Lord Macleod, in 1789, succeeded to the Cromarty estates, but not to the title, was married twice, and died in 1796, without leaving a son. George, 3rd Earl of Cromarty (elder brother of Hon. Roderick), was G.M. of Scotland in 1737 and 1738. He was out with Prince Charles Edward in the rising of 1745, at the head of the MacKenzie Clan, at the battle of Falkirk. On the eve of the battle of Culloden, he was in command at Dunrobin, 15th April, 1746, when he and his son, John, Lord Macleod, were defeated there, captured shortly afterwards, sent to London, and committed to the Tower. Lord Cromarty was brought to trial, found guilty, sentenced to death, and his honours and estates forfeited; but, owing to the earnest intercession of his wife, the death sentence was respited on 9th Aug., 1748, he was permitted to leave the Tower, and on 4th Oct., 1749, received a conditional pardon. His wife, Lady Isabella Cromarty—"Bonnie Bell Gordon," her maiden name—suffered so much from anxiety as to make such an impression on her mind, that when the daughter, of whom she was then *enceinte*, was born in the Tower (subsequently christened Augusta, and wife to Sir William Murray, of Ochtertyr) the baby was found to have the mark of an axe with three drops of blood on one side of her neck; or, as Jesse has it in his "Memoirs of the Pretenders and their Adherents," the little girl was "said to have borne on her neck the evident mark of an axe, which had been impressed there by the imagination of her mother, while labouring under the terrors of suspense on account of her unhappy lord." These events relating to the Earl of Cromarty are of interest to us, occurring, as they did, about the time his brother, the Hon. Roderick MacKenzie, was elected our J.G.W. in 1749. John, Lord Macleod, the only surviving son of the unfortunate Earl of Cromarty, on receiving a pardon, 22nd Jan., 1747-48, went abroad, and rose high in the service of the King of Sweden, but subsequently returning to favour in England, he rose to be a Major-General in the British Army. The family estates were restored to him in 1784, but not the title. His widow, Margery, eldest dau. of the 16th Lord Forbes, *m.*, secondly, in 1794, John, 4th Duke of Athole, G.M. of England (Antients) 1775 to 1781, and again, 1791 to 1813, and also G.M. of Scotland, 1778 and 1779, from whom the Brethren of many Masonic Lodges in England take the name of "Athole Masons."

Right Hon. LORD GEORGE SACKVILLE, G.M. 1751 and 1752; appears in the list of subscribers to Spratt, 1751, as: "Right Hon. Lord George Sackville, Principal Secretary to His Grace the Duke of Dorset, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, G.M." He was the Duke's third son, and a younger brother to Charles, Earl of Middlesex, founder of the Masonic Lodge at Florence. As a soldier and statesman, he is noticed by many writers. When his father was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord George was one of the viceregal party, arriving in Dublin on 11th Sept., 1731, and entered T.C.D. in October following; graduating B.A. in 1733; and M.A., in 1734, in which latter year he was called to the Irish Bar. He was appointed, 24th April, 1734, principal Clerk to the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, and although the Viceroy was often absent in England, Lord George appears to have lived in Ireland, even after the termination, in Sept., 1737, of his father's viceroyalty. Mrs. Delany, when she was Mrs. Pendarves, writing in Jan., 1732-33, said she was at a ball, at Platten Hall, Co. Meath, and tripped the light fantastic step with "Sir Thomas Prendergast [who] is an excellent dancer—dances with great spirit, and in very good time," and that "Lord George Sackville dressed himself up in women's clothes, and played his part very archly, he is a comical spark." (Mrs. Delany's "Correspondence," i., 393.) Lady Betty Germain, one of Swift's oldest, most faithful, and latest friends, writing to the Dean, 13th May, 1732, asked him to "Bestow any of your time that you can upon Lord George,"* and from Lady Betty's later letters, and other sources, we know Lord George continued to reside in Ireland till, and after July, 1738. On Lady Betty's death, in 1769, he inherited the Drayton estate, Northamptonshire, in accordance with the wish of her husband, and took the name of Germain. He joined the Carabiniers (6th Dragoon Guards), in July, 1737, then on the Irish Establishment, as Capt., at which time he had for brother-officers, John Arabin (our Gd. Treasurer, in 1736), and Philip Chenevix (father of Daniel Chenevix, our D.G.M. in 1774), the former actually succeeding him in Aug., 1740, as Captain, on Sackville's promotion to the Lieut.-Colonelcy of Bragg's Regt. (28th Foot), with which Regiment he served at Fontenoy, and was severely wounded. He was promoted, 9th April, 1746, to the Colonelcy of the 20th Foot; transferred, 16th April, 1757, to the

* Temple Scott's "Prose Works," vol. xii.; and Dr. F. Elrington Ball's "Correspondence," vols. iv., v., and vi.; of Dean Swift.



RIGHT HON. LORD GEORGE SACKVILLE
(afterwards Viscount Sackville), Grand Master, Ireland, 1751 and 1752.
From the mezzotint by J. Jacobé, after Romney.

Colonelcy of the 2nd Dragoon Guards; and 20th Dec., 1757, appointed Lieut.-General of the Ordnance. He was second in command in the expedition against St. Malo, in June, 1758, becoming, in October, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in Germany, and, for his conduct at Minden (1759) was court-martialled in 1760, and (Lord Macaulay thinks, unjustly) dismissed the service. He was, however, in 1765, as a statesman, restored to favour. While Colonel of the 20th Foot, the Grand Lodge of Ireland, in Dec., 1748, issued warrant No. 63, to Lord George Sackville, as Master, with Lieut-Colonel Edward Cornwallis and Captain Milburne, as Wardens, to erect a Masonic Lodge in the Regiment. Cornwallis leaving the 20th Foot, in March, 1750, to become Governor of Nova Scotia, where his zeal for Freemasonry made itself felt (*vide* A.Q.C., vol. v., and Transactions of the Nova Scotia Lodge of Research), was succeeded by Major James Wolfe, as Lieut.-Col. In 1756, the Regiment was augmented by a second battalion, which, in 1758, became the 67th Foot, with James Wolfe as Colonel. We do not know if Wolfe, Sackville's brother-officer, was made a Mason in Lodge No. 63, 20th Foot, the existence of which must have been known to him; but we do know that many of Wolfe's brother-officers who were active Freemasons, served under him, when he fell, in 1759, at the head of the British Forces at Quebec.* The Duke of Dorset being appointed Lord Lieutenant a second time, 1751-55, Lord George came over with him as Chief Secretary of Ireland, was sworn of the Privy Council, became our Grand Master, and while still presiding over our Grand Lodge, was asked to take the Chair of the Grand Lodge of England (Antients):—

"1st April, 1752. John Morgan, Jas. Hagan, and Laurence Dermott reported to Grand Committee that they had waited on Lord George Sackville, asking him to become Grand Master of the Antients. He had replied that he had to wait on his father, the Lord Lieut. of Ireland, and that the Grand Lodge of Ireland had lately chosen him Grand Master. That upon his return to England he would accept the chair or recommend another nobleman to them." (*Minute book of the Grand Lodge of the Antients.*) He did not, however, occupy this chair.

It was about this time, 1751-55, that Drogheda Street, Dublin, was widened by Luke Gardiner (father of Charles Gardiner, our J.G.W. in 1758), who re-named it "Sackville Street," until recently one of

* Vide: "A Military Masonic Certificate," being a paper on Freemasonry in Quebec, 1758-59, by Bro. John Holliday, Gd. Steward of Ireland, read in Jan., 1922, before the Lodge of Research, No. 200.

the finest thoroughfares to be seen in any city. Lord George Sackville, who held many positions of trust, too many to enumerate here, was *b.* in 1716; created in 1782, Viscount Sackville; *m.*, in 1754, Diana Sambroke, who *d.* in 1778 ("She was a good wife and mother and a sensible woman." H. Walpole). He *d.* 26th Aug., 1785. His eldest son, George, became 5th and last Duke of Dorset.

Hon. THOMAS GEORGE SOUTHWELL, D.G.M., 1751 and 1752; G.M., 1753 to 1756; of Castlemattress, Co. Limerick, and of Clontarf House, Co. Dublin; appears as "Hon. Thomas Southwell, Esq.; D.G.M." in the list of subscribers to Spratt (1751). He was eldest surviving son of Thomas, 2nd Lord Southwell, our G.M. in 1743; succeeded as the 3rd Lord, in 1766, and created Viscount Southwell, 18th July, 1776. He entered Oxford, 15th March, 1738-39, aged 18; commissioned Ensign, 2nd Regt. of Foot Guards in 1738; M.P. for Enniscorthy, 1747-60; Governor of Limerick Castle in 1766, and of the County in 1762. He was *b.* in 1721; *m.*, in 1741, Margaret, dau. and co-heiress of Arthur Cecil-Hamilton, of Castle Hamilton, Co. Cavan, and at his death, on 25th Aug., 1780 (leaving three sons and one dau.), it was said of him:—

"Southwell, a truly noble Peer,
Is gone, alas! to all most dear.
Adorn'd with ev'ry Pow'r to Please,
Of Manners Sweet, Polite with Ease,
Of ev'ry Social Good possess'd,
Now with his kindred Saints is bless'd."

Hon. BRINSLEY BUTLER, J.G.W., 1751 and 1752; D.G.M., 1753 to 1756; G.M. 1757; of Lanesborough, Co. Longford, and of Sans Souci House (which lay between the Stillorgan road and Booterstown), Co. Dublin; appears as "Hon. Brinsley Butler, Esq.; G.W." in the list of subscribers to Spratt, 1751. He was only son of Humphrey, 1st Earl of Lanesborough, our first D.G.M., and, from 1755, was styled Lord Newtown Butler till he succeeded, in 1768, as 2nd Earl. He entered T.C.D., 30th Nov., 1745, aged 17; B.A., 1748; M.A., 1750; LL.B. and LL.D., 1754; Joint Clerk of the Pipe, 1749; M.P. for Co. Cavan, 1751-68; Commissioner of H.M.'s Revenue in 1761. He was *b.* in 1728; *m.*, in 1754, Jane Isabella (*m.*, secondly, John King, and *d.* in 1823), only dau. of Robert, 1st Earl of Belvidere, and sister of George, the 2nd Earl, our G.M. in 1774; and *d.*, 25th January, 1778, leaving issue.



Photo, A. C. Cooper, London.

CHARLES (MOORE), VISCOUNT MOORE
(afterwards Marquess of Drogheda), Grand Master, Ireland, 1758 and 1759.
Reproduced by courtesy of the Earl of Drogheda, from the painting after Reynolds.

CHARLES (MOORE), VISCOUNT MOORE, S.G.W., 1753 to 1756; D.G.M., 1757; and G.M. 1758 and 1759; of Moore Abbey, Monasterevan, Co. Kildare; entered the Army in 1755, commissioned Lieut.-Colonel Commandant of the 19th, re-numbered the 18th Regt. of Light Dragoons, which he raised in 1759 at his own expense, and of which he was Colonel till the Corps was disbanded in 1821. This Regt. was very popular in Ireland; and their Colonel rose to be a Field Marshal in the British army. As evidence of the zeal of this nobleman for masonry, no less than two Warrants were issued by the Grand Lodge of Ireland to establish Masonic Lodges in this Regiment, namely, Nos. 388 and 389, both dated 2nd December, 1762. He is given a place in the *D.N.B.*, which enumerates many honours conferred upon him, among them that he was one of the 15 original Knights of St. Patrick installed in St. Patrick's Cathedral on St. Patrick's Day, 1783. He was the eldest surviving son of Edward, 5th Earl of Drogheda, by his first wife, Sarah, sister of Hon. William Ponsonby, our S.G.W. in 1731. His step-mother, the 5th Earl's second wife, Bridget Southwell, was a niece of Thomas, 1st Lord Southwell, our G.M. in 1743, so that Charles, Viscount Moore, was closely connected with eminent Irish Freemasons. He was *b.* in 1730, succeeded, in 1758, as 6th Earl of Drogheda, and created, 5th July, 1791, Marquess of Drogheda. He had a town residence in Sackville Street, Dublin, formerly known as Drogheda Street, from the fact that part of it belonged to his family until sold to Luke Gardiner.* He was somewhat of a character: as a young man he had been associated with the rakes of the Hell Fire Club; and, as an old man he used to sit in the drawing-room window of his house in Sackville Street, wearing a yellow silk night-cap, and when George IV. passed through the street during his visit in 1821, he recognised the venerable nobleman, then in his 92nd year, and bowed to him. He *m.*, in 1766, Anne (*d.* in 1784), dau. of Francis, 1st Marquess of Hertford, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and *d.* 22nd Dec., 1822, leaving issue.

JOHN BURY, J.G.W., 1753 to 1756; S.G.W., 1757; and D.G.M., 1758; of Shannon Grove, Co. Limerick, eldest son of William Bury of same place, by Hon. Jane Moore, sister to Charles, 2nd Lord Tullamore, our G.M. in 1741. He entered T.C.D., 13th

**Vide* "History of the Drogheda Family" by the Marchioness of Drogheda. Also the Georgian Society publications, vol. iii.

July, 1741, aged 16; B.A., 1745; M.A., 1748; was *b.* in 1725, *m.* Catherine, 2nd dau. of Francis Sadleir, of Sopwell Hall, Co. Tipperary, by Catherine Wall, of Coolnamuck, sister to the wife of John Baldwin, our J.G.W. in 1734. He *d.* 4th August, 1764, being unfortunately drowned near Dublin, leaving issue, of whom: Charles William Bury was heir to the Earl of Charleville's estate, and in whom that title (of the second creation) was revived in 1797. "William Bury, Esq.;" who subscribed to Spratt (1751) was brother of John.

Captain **GEORGE CLARGES, S.G.W., 1757;** of Birr, King's Co., entered the army and became Captain-Lieut., 12th Dragoons, 12th March, 1754; exchanged into the 5th Royal Irish Dragoons as Captain, 22nd June, 1757; of which Regt. his father, Christopher Clarges, was Lieut.-Colonel. The family hailed from London, Christopher, the father (6th son of Sir Walter Clarges, 1st Bart.), settled in Dublin, where he *d. circa* 1780. Captain Clarges, who rose to be Major in the army, *m.*, 30th March, 1756, Levina, second dau. of Sir John St. Leger, Knt.,* of Grangemullan, Co. Kildare (uncle to our "only sister"). He *d.* at Chingford Hall, Essex, in Nov., 1780, leaving one son, at least, Christopher Clarges, who became Lieut.-Colonel, 69th Foot, and *d.* of wounds received in the Isle of Java, in Aug., 1811. It was Captain Clarges' brother-in-law, Anthony St Leger, Colonel 86th Foot, and a Major-General in the army, of Park Hill, Yorks., 4th son of Sir John St. Leger, who founded the St. Leger Stakes in 1776; the idea for which originated at Doneraile:—

"The first account of any race over a country, when natural fences were jumped, dates from 1752, an old MS. in the possession of the family of the O'Briens of Dromoland, recording a match decided in that year. The opponents were Mr. O'Callaghan and Mr. Edmund Blake, the course being from the Church of Buttevant to the spire (or steeple) of St. Leger Church (Doneraile), a distance of over five miles and a half over a stiff country ('Baily's Magazine,' May, 1892, p. 331.) This was the origin of the 'steeple-chase.' The St. Leger was founded by Colonel St. Leger, a scion of the house of Viscount Doneraile, as long ago as 1776. ('Pall Mall Gazette,' 11th Sept., 1903.)" *Vide* "Historical and Topographical Notes, etc. on Buttevant, Doneraile," By Col. James Grove White, 1913, vol. iii., p. 38.

* Journal to Stella. London, 26 Nov. 1711 "Mr. Lewis and I dined with a friend of his, and unexpectedly there dined with us an Irish Knight, one Sir John St. Leger, who follows the law here, but at a great distance: he was so fresh, I was forced to take him down more than once." (Temple Scott's "Prose Works" of Dean Swift, vol. ii.)

JOHN CALDER, G. Secretary, 1757 to 1766; as "John Calder" subscribed to Spratt (1751). He was a turner, wheelwright, and pump-borer by trade in Fisher's Lane, Dublin, and seems to have died about 1774. Beyond the fact that he was admitted a Freeman of the City of Dublin, "by Grace Especial," in Easter term, 1749, and that his wife died in Dec., 1766, "who in the several relations of mother, wife and friend, acquitted herself with a most worthy unblemished Character," we have no further information about his family.

Major EDWARD WINDUS, S.G.W., 1758; as "Capt. Edward Windus," subscribed to Spratt (1751), was of Red Island, City of Cork (which he held under David Fitzgerald, Prov. G.M. of Munster), and subsequently of the City of Dublin. He was son of James Windus (probably of Cork), by Eavis, dau. of John Corbett, of Limerick. He joined Cotton's Regt. (13th Foot), as Ensign, 24th Jany., 1712-13; Major, 2nd (Queen's Royal) Regt., 22nd Nov., 1756; Lieut.-Colonel, 93rd Foot, 17th Jan., 1760; still in the army in 1781, as "late 93rd Foot," but not in the army list of 1795. John Windus, who also joined Cotton's Regt. (13th Foot), as Ensign, 2nd April, 1716, exchanged into the First Foot Guards (The Grenadier Guards), 10th Feb., 1725-26, Lieut. and Captain, 10th May, 1740, out of the Regt. by 1749, was probably of the same family. As author of "A Journey to Mequinez," (*vide D.N.B.*) John Windus was the historian of a mission despatched by George I., in 1720, under Commodore Charles Stewart (uncle to William, 3rd Viscount Mountjoy, our G.M. in 1738), with a small squadron to treat for a peace with the Emperor of Morocco. Windus's book excited much interest in England at the time—it was also widely advertised and reprinted in Dublin, where possibly the author was known in connection with our S.G.W.

Right Hon. CHARLES GARDINER, J.G.W., 1758; of Henrietta Street, Dublin; eldest son of "The famous Luke Gardiner," as Mrs. Delany calls him, and whom "Archbishop Boulter speaks of as a thorough man of business, and contemporary opinion held him to be the best financier Ireland had known," (Dr. F. Elrington Ball's "History of County Dublin," vol. iv.) and to whose enterprise, taste and foresight the subsequent development of

Sackville Street, Dublin, purchased, in 1715, from the Drogheda family and begun, in 1750, to be widened is largely indebted. (Georgian Society publications, vols ii. and iii.) Charles Gardiner inherited the Stewart fortune and estate in right of his mother, Anne, only dau. of Captain Alexander Stewart, uncle to William, 3rd Viscount Mountjoy (our G.M. in 1738), and the title of Viscount Mountjoy of the second creation, was revived, in 1795, in his eldest son, Luke Gardiner; and that of Earl of Blesinton, of the third creation, in his grandson, Charles John Gardiner. He entered T.C.D., 14th July, 1733, aged 15; B.A., 1737; LL.D. (*honoris causa*), 1762; Mus. Doc., 1764; M.P. for Taghmon, 1741-60; a Privy Councillor; Ranger of the Phoenix Park from 1728; Master of the Revels in Ireland, 1736-56; and Surveyor-General of the Customs in Ireland, 1756-69. He *m.*, in 1741, Florinda, dau. of Robert Norman, and *d.* 15th Nov., 1769.

Captain CHRISTOPHER PARKER, J.G.W., 1759; and S.G.W., 1760. As "Lieut. Christopher Parker," he and his brother, then "Capt. Peter Parker," both subscribed to Spratt's Book of Constitutions, 1751. One Thomas Parker subscribed to D'Assigny's "Serious and Impartial Enquiry," 1744. It is possible that like other members of his family, Christopher was a Naval Officer. He seems to have *d.* in Dublin *circa* 1796. He was eldest son of Rear-Admiral Christopher Parker, who *d.* in Dublin in 1765, aged 85. His elder brother, Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Parker, D.G.M., England (Moderns) in 1787, *b.* in Ireland in 1721, created a Baronet in 1782, and *d.* in 1811, is best remembered as the early patron of Nelson, it being suggested he must have had a remarkable insight into character to have discerned in the boy Lieutenant the future hero of the Nile and of Trafalgar.

WILLIAM MARSHALL, J.G.W., 1760; S.G.W., 1761; and D.G.M., 1762; probably William Marshall, the younger, of Dublin. William Marshall, the elder,* an attorney, *d.* 28th Aug., 1765, at his house in Big Butter Lane, Dublin, at an advanced age, "a gentleman of the strictest Honour and most unblemished character."

* Possibly the William Marshall, clerk to William Swift, brother of the Dean, to whom Vanessa left a legacy in 1723. *Vide* Dr. F. Elrington Ball's "Correspondence" of Dean Swift, vol. iii.



Photo, Howard, Lurgan.

MAJOR HOLT WARING.

Who held various offices in Grand Lodge from 1761 to 1790.

Reproduced by courtesy of Mrs. Waring from the painting at Waringstown,
Co. Down.

Right Hon. Sir EDWARD KING, 5th Bart., G.M. in 1761, 1762, 1765 and 1769; of Rockingham, Co. Roscommon, and of Henrietta Street, Dublin; next brother to Robert, Lord Kingsborough, our G.M. in 1749. He was M.P. for Co. Sligo, 1761-64; created Lord Kingston (of the second creation), 13th July, 1764, Viscount Kingsborough, 15th Nov., 1766, and Earl of Kingston, 25th Aug., 1768. He was *b.* in 1726, *m.* in 1752, Jane (*d.* in 1784), dau. of Thomas Caulfeild, of Donamon, Co. Roscommon, and *d.* 8th Nov., 1797. His eldest son, Robert, when Viscount Kingsborough, *m.*, in 1769, Caroline Fitzgerald, grand-dau. of James, 4th Lord Kingston, our G.M. in 1731, by whom he was grandfather of Edward, Viscount Kingsborough, the well known author of "The Antiquities of Mexico."

Major HOLT WARING, J.G.W., 1761; S.G.W., 1762; G. Treasurer, 1762 to 1790; and also D.G.M. in 1765 and 1766; of Henry Street, Dublin, Army Agent, was the first Brother who had the honour to hold office in the Grand Lodge of Ireland for a continuous period of 29 years. He entered T.C.D., 14th Nov., 1738, was commissioned, 10th Dec., 1755, Captain in the 4th Regt. of Horse, Ireland, having served at Dettingen (1743), Fontenoy (1745), and at Culloden (1746). On 2nd April, 1776, the Gild of Weavers, Dublin, presented him with their Freedom in a silver box, in grateful testimony of the important services rendered by him to the manufactures of Ireland. After resigning the G. Treasurership, he retired to live at his home in Waringstown, Co. Down, where we find him continuing to take the deepest interest in fostering Freemasonry in his native place. He was third son of Samuel Waring, of Waringstown, M.P., by Grace, dau. of Rev. Samuel Holt, of Enfield, Co. Meath. He was *b.* in 1722, and *d.* in Dec., 1805, having *m.*, in 1746, Anne, dau. of Rev. William French, Dean of Elphin, and sister to Lieut.-Colonel Jeremiah French* of the 29th Foot, a member of Lodge No. 322 (I.C.), held in that Regiment, who was present, 18th Aug., 1769, when the Knight Templar degree was conferred in St. Andrew's Lodge, Boston, America (*A.Q.C.*, vol. xxvi.), hitherto the earliest known documentary evidence of the conferring of this Masonic degree.

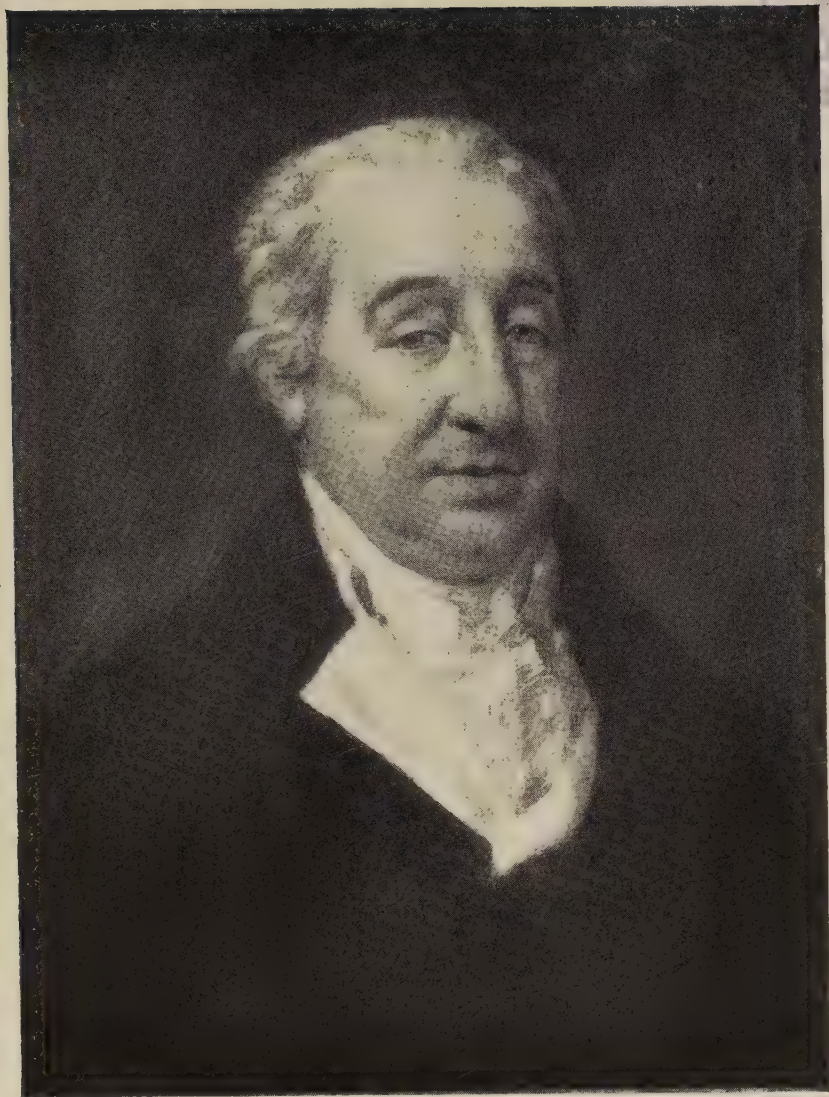
*Jeremiah French, commissioned Ensign, 59th Foot, 4th March, 1760, Captain, 29th Foot, 7th Dec., 1764, Major, 29th Foot, 26th July, 1773.

Right Hon. **HENRY KING, J.G.W.**, 1762; and **S.G.W.**, 1763; of Beleck, Co. Mayo; a Privy Councillor and a Member of the Linen Board in Ireland; M.P. for the Borough of Boyle, 1761-1800. He was next Brother of Sir Edward King, Bart., our G.M. in 1761; entered T.C.D., 11th Nov., 1749, aged 17; B.A., 1753; was *b.* in 1733; and *m.*, in 1757, the eldest dau. of Paul Annesley Gore, of Cottlestown, Co. Sligo, but *d.s.p.*

Right Hon. **THOMAS (NUGENT)**, 6th Earl of Westmeath, **G.M.**, 1763 and 1764; lived in Rutland Square, Dublin; came of an old Anglo-Norman Catholic family in Ireland; served, when young, with distinction in the French army; styled Lord Devlin, from 1752 till he succeeded to the title in 1754, and was the first Protestant Peer of his house; was also a Privy Councillor, and one of the 15 original Knights of St. Patrick installed in 1783. He was the eldest son of John, the 5th Earl, a Maréchal-de-camp in the Service of France, but better known as Colonel of "Nugent's Horse," an Irish corps which saw much active service on the continent. His mother, Margaret, was dau. of Count Molza of the Duchy of Modena, in Italy. He was *m.* twice, and *d.* in Dublin, 7th Sept., 1792, leaving issue.

Alderman **MATTHEW BAILLIE, J.G.W.**, 1763, and **S.G.W.**, 1764; of Lower Abbey Street, and later of Jervis Quay, Dublin, wine merchant; nephew of Alderman Hans Baillie, our J.G.W. in 1747, being 2nd son of John Baillie, of Inishargie, Co. Down, by Jane, dau. of Matthew Forde, of Seaforde, Co. Down, by Margaret Hamilton, a grand-aunt to our first Grand Master, who was, therefore, a second cousin to Matthew. He was sworn a Free Brother of the Holy Trinity Gild of Merchants, Dublin, 20th July, 1756; was a Captain in the 2nd Regt. of Foot of Dublin Militia, 1756-1763; and was elected an Alderman of Dublin City, 16th Sept., 1763. He *m.*, in 1757, Juliet Prendergast.

DAVID LATOUCHE, Junior; J.G.W., 1764; **S.G.W.**, 1765; and **D.G.M.**, 1767; of 52 St. Stephen's Green, East, Dublin, one of the finest of our old city mansions, built, in 1771, to his orders, and much of the decoration of which is attributed to Angelica Kauffman, the famous Swiss artist, as she is known to have been in Ireland



Photo, R. Sparkes, Dublin.

DAVID LATOUCHE, JUNIOR,
Deputy Grand Master, Ireland, 1767.

Reproduced by courtesy of the Governors of the National Gallery, Ireland,
from the painting after H. D. Hamilton.

at the time the house was built and to have been a friend of the LaTouches.* Soon after his marriage, with Elizabeth Marlay, he, in her right, took up residence at the Grange, near Rathfarnham, Co. Dublin, improved the place with everything that wealth and taste could accomplish, and called it "Marlay." He and his family greatly delighted in private theatricals, and, at Marlay, in the year 1778, the "Masque of Comus" was performed, with a prologue by the well-known Dublin schoolmaster, Samuel Whyte, and an epilogue by that great Irish Orator, Henry Grattan, who was Mrs. LaTouche's first cousin.† He was the eldest surviving son of David Digges LaTouche (by Mary, dau. of Gabriel Canasille), of Bellevue, Co. Wicklow, the famous Dublin banker who was distinguished for his great bounty in relieving the suffering of the poor, including large donations sent to relieve the distress on the continent and in the West Indies. His grandfather, David LaTouche, a French Huguenot, established, in 1715, the bank in Dublin, so well-known as "LaTouche's." So firmly established was the credit of this bank that, in 1760, it stopped the panic occasioned by the failure of some of the other Irish banking firms, and, in 1778, when the Irish Exchequer was completely exhausted, Messieurs LaTouche lent £20,000, and thus "not only upheld the shattered credit of Government, but prevented the dissolution of the State." David LaTouche, Junior, who, in 1785, succeeded his father as senior proprietor of the bank, and upon the foundation, in 1783, of the bank of Ireland, was chosen their first Governor, was M.P. for Dundalk, 1761-68; for Longford, 1769-83; and for Belturbet, 1783-90; made a Privy Councillor; Treasurer of the Kildare Street Club, in 1782, when it was founded; from 1801 to 1817, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Royal Dublin Society; and held many other public positions of trust. He was, however, chiefly distinguished for the uprightness of his Parliamentary career. Lecky, in his History of Ireland, says of the LaTouches:—

"In the last Irish Parliament no less than five Members of the name sat together in the House of Commons, and this family may claim, what is in truth the highest honour of which an Irish family can boast—that during many successive Governments and in a period of the most lavish corruption, it possessed great parliamentary influence, and yet passed through political life untitled and unstained."

**Vide* Georgian Society publications, vol. ii.

†*Vide* Gilbert's "History of the City of Dublin," vol. i., 20-25; and Dr. F. Elrington Ball's "History of County Dublin," vol. iii., 62.

David LaTouche was *b.* in 1729; *m.* in 1762, Elizabeth, only dau. of the Right Rev. George Marlay, Bishop of Dromore (who was a cousin of Marcus Anthony Morgan, our first J.G.W.), and *d.* 1st August, 1817, leaving issue, of whom: his dau., Elizabeth, one of the most beautiful women of her time, was wife to Robert Herbert, 3rd Earl of Lanesborough, the eldest son of our G.M. of 1757; and his eldest son, David LaTouche (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1816), as Colonel of the Carlow Militia, was named first Master in warrant No. 903, granted by the Grand Lodge of Ireland, 2nd July, 1801, to erect a Masonic Lodge in that Corps.

GEORGE HART, J.G.W., 1765; S.G.W., 1766; and D.G.M., 1768; of Castle Street, but in 1767 moved to Lower Abbey Street, Dublin, Counsellor-at-Law. He entered T.C.D., 20th Dec., 1744, aged 16, Sch., 1747, B.A., 1749; called to the Irish Bar, Michs. term, 1754; appointed, in Hilary term, 1768, a King's Counsel; sworn, in 1764, a Free Brother of the Holy Trinity Gild of Merchants, Dublin; was eldest son of Alderman Henry Hart, of Dublin, by Dorothy Rittar, and grandson of Henry Hart, of Kilderry, Co. Donegal, a merchant in Londonderry, by Anne, dau. of Sir Tristram Beresford, 1st Bart., through whom our J.G.W. was third cousin to Sir Marcus, Viscount Tyrone, our D.G.M. in 1733. He seems to have *d. circa* 1793. During the dispute, in 1724, relative to the powers of the English government to impose Wood's halfpence on the people of Ireland, in such respect was George Hart's father, Henry, held that he is named in one of the verses of a popular ballad of the day:—

"There's Donevan, Hart, and Archer, and Blood,
And Gibson, and Gerard, all true men and good,
All lovers of Ireland, and haters of Wood,
Which nobody can deny."

Right Hon. FORD (LAMBART), 5th EARL OF CAVAN, G.M., 1766, 1767, and 1768; succeeded to the title in 1741, being only son of Richard, the 4th Earl, by Margaret, dau. of Governor Trant, of the Barbadoes, and niece of the celebrated Sir Richard Steele, Knt. He was appointed, 12th June, 1764, a Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal of Ireland during the absence of the Lord Chancellor Bowes; was *b.* in 1718, *m.*, in March, 1741-42, Elizabeth

(*d.* in 1766) dau. of James Wall, of Dublin, and *d.*, 29th Sept., 1772, leaving an only child: Gertrude, who *m.*, in 1774, Michael Cromie, of Stacumnie, Co. Kildare, created a Baronet in 1776.

PETER LATOUCHE, J.G.W., 1766; S.G.W., 1767; of Bellevue, Co. Dublin; M.P. for Co. Leitrim, 1783-97; one of the younger brothers of David LaTouche, Junior, our J.G.W. in 1764; *m.*, firstly, in 1766, Rebecca, only dau. of Robert Vicars, of Grantstown, Queen's Co. (she *d.* in Dec., 1786), and secondly, in 1787, Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Vicars, of Levally, Queen's Co. There are many references to Mr. LaTouche in the Life of Bishop Jebb, and Correspondence between Jebb and Knox; he *d.s.p.*, and left Bellevue to his nephew, Peter, fourth son of his brother David. His second wife had the honour to lay the foundation stone of the Female Orphan House, North Circular Road, Dublin, on which occasion a copper plate was inserted in the stone, inscribed:—"The first stone of this house, for the education of Female Orphans, was laid by Mrs. Elizabeth LaTouche, consort to Peter LaTouche, Esq., of the City of Dublin, on the 12th day of June, in the Year of our Lord, 1792, and in the 32nd Year of the reign of our Sovereign King, George the Third. Whitmore Davis, Architect." And we are told:—"Mrs. LaTouche, as a Mason's wife, had on a very handsome apron of a Royal Arch Mason, and handled her trowel very well, which was a silver one with this inscription:—"The first stone of The Female Orphan House, near Dublin, was laid by Mrs. Elizabeth LaTouche, with this trowel, on the 12th of June, 1792.'" (*Walker's Hibernian Magazine*, 1792, p. 567).

JOHN JONES, G. Secretary, 1767; J.G.W., 1768; S.G.W., 1769, 1780 and 1781; described as "John Jones, Esq., attorney," of Stephen Street, Dublin, moved to Peter Street in 1767, and to York Street in 1778; had a country residence at Holdingstown, near Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow, which was burnt by the Rebels in 1798. He was long known as one of the Sheriff's Peers for Dublin City, was sworn a Free Brother of the Holy Trinity Gild of Merchants (by birth), 22nd Jany., 1754, and retired, in 1794, to live at his home near Baltinglass, where he *d.* in July, 1805. His wife *d.* in Feb., 1781. It was upon his election, as Gd. Secretary, that we get the first hint of the dissatisfaction then felt at Calder's neglect of his

duties, and, in consequence, reduced to the rank of Deputy Gd. Secretary, and find Jones actively supervising things himself:—

"Wednesday last the 24th inst. the Grand Lodge met according to antient Custom, when the Right Worshipful and Right Hon. the Earl of Cavan was proclaimed Grand Master and properly Installed; David Latouche, Esq; Deputy Grand Master; Peter Latouche, Esq; Senior Grand Warden; John Latouche, Esq; Junior Grand Warden; Holt Waring, Esq; Grand Treasurer; John Jones, Esq; Grand Secretary, who appointed John Calder, his Deputy." (*Freeman's Journal*, 27th June, 1767).

"Grand Lodge, June 24th, 1767. All the Lodges of the Kingdom of Ireland, are required to send a Return of their Officers, with a List of their Members, and an Account of their Arrears, to the Grand Secretary in Peter-street, Dublin. Signed by Order, John Jones, G.S." (*Dublin Gazette*, 30th June, 1767).

"John Jones, Esq; Grand Secretary to the Most Antient and Right Worshipful Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons in the Kingdom of Ireland, has appointed Mr. Thomas Corker of the Hay-market his Deputy, in the room of Mr. John Calder." (*Sleater's Public Gazette*, 9th Feb., 1768).

JOHN LATOUCHE, J.G.W., 1767; S.G.W., 1768; of Ely Place, Dublin; and, subsequently, of Harristown, Co. Kildare; was next brother of David LaTouche, Junior, our J.G.W. in 1764. Besides being a partner in LaTouche's bank, and holding many other public positions,* he was M.P. for Newcastle, Co. Wicklow, 1783-90; for Newtownards, Co. Down, 1790-96; and for Co. Kildare till after the Union of 1800, which he opposed. He was *b.* in 1732; *m.* in 1763, Gertrude, dau. of Robert Uniacke-Fitzgerald, of Corkbeg, Co. Cork; and *d.* 3rd Feb., 1810, leaving issue, of whom his elder dau., Gertrude, was wife to Francis James (Mathew), 2nd Earl of Llandaff, grandson of Thomas Mathew, G.M. of England (Antients), from 1766 to 1770.

Right Hon. **CADWALLADER (BLAYNEY), 9th LORD BLAYNEY**, of Castleblayney, Co. Monaghan, elected 6th May, 1768, G.M. of Ireland; but on 24th June, 1768, having withdrawn his election, the Earl of Cavan was re-elected in his place. The title page, as also the text of page 3, of the official supplementary Rules and Regulations of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, published in 1796, which is the only record we have of Lord Blayney's election, are reproduced on the opposite page. The Blayney family were zealous

**Vide* Journal of the Kildare Archæological Society, vol. vii. 41.

GRAND LODGE OF IRELAND.

A

A

L I S T

OF

L I S T

GRAND OFFICERS

OF

SINCE THE YEAR 1768.

GRAND OFFICERS.

May 6, 1768.

ALSO,

RULES AND REGULATIONS

SINCE THE YEAR 1768.

THE right hon. Lord Blaney elected G. M.
John Latouche, Esq. S. G. W.
John Jones, Esq. J. G. W.
Holt Waring, Esq. G. Treasurer, and
Charles Vallancey, Esq. G. Secretary.

June 24, 1768.

Lord Blaney having resigned, the Earl of Cavan
was re-elected G. M.
George Hart, Esq. was appointed D. G. M.
And the rest of the Grand Officers were re-elected

May 4, 1769.

Earl Kingston elected G. M.
John Jones, Esq. S. G. W.
Joseph Keene, Esq. J. G. W.
Holt Waring, Esq. G. T. and
Michael Aigoin, Esq. G. S.

DUBLIN:

PRINTED BY BROTHER JOSEPH HILL,

NO. 51, ABBEY-STREET.

1796.

A 2

Reduced facsimile of Title page, as also of page 3, of a tract
consisting of 16 pages. Reproduced from the only known copy
by the courtesy of Bro. William Jenkinson, of Armagh.

Masons. He had just vacated the Chair of the Grand Lodge of
England (Moderns) having occupied it from 1764 to 1767; and by
the famous "Charter of Compact, 1767," he founded the G.R.A.C.
of England (Moderns). His father, Cadwallader, 7th Lord Blayney,
on 6th Dec., 1731, supported Lord Kingston, the G.M., on the
bespeak night of the Grand Lodge in the Theatre Royal, Dublin,
for the Benefit of Thomas Griffith (see Chapter iii.) He was *b.* in
1720, succeeded as 9th Lord, in 1732, entered the army, and by his
conduct at the taking of Cape Breton obtained a Captain's
Commission; Major, 25th Feb., 1747, promoted to a Company in
the Coldstream Guards, 26th June, 1753, Brevet-Colonel in 1761,

Colonel, 38th Foot in 1766, Major-General in 1765. He *d.* 13th Dec., 1782, having *m.*, 22nd Dec., 1767, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Thomas Tipping, of Beaulieu, Co. Louth, by whom he was father of: Andrew Thomas, 11th Lord Blayney, Lieut.-Colonel 89th Foot, and a Lieut.-General in the Army, best known to us as the nobleman upon whom Seton's choice fell in the year 1809 for the Senior Grand Wardenship of the Grand East of Ulster (see Chapter viii.).

Major CHARLES VALLANCEY, G. Secretary, 1768; Engineer in Ordinary to the Ordnance of Ireland. From a memoir of him in the *D.N.B.* it would seem he was best known for his interest in the history, philology and antiquities of Ireland. He lived in unsettled times, and if as Freemasons we feel in some degree aggrieved that this Grand Lodge Officer, an antiquarian and an acknowledged man of learning, failed to chronicle contemporary history of the Craft in Ireland, we may conclude he led too strenuous a life to find time to do so. His whole life confirms us in this belief, and this is best exemplified by Vallancey's services as Engineer to the kingdom of Ireland. For however untrustworthy and idealistic his theories may have been as an antiquarian, he was undoubtedly an ornament to his profession. His work, undertaken in 1790-91 in Paris, when he made copies of the seventeenth century Down Survey Baronial maps of Ireland, and his still more excellent work in designing forts for the Coast Defence of Ireland, show that in his professional capacity he was a man in advance of his age. The neatness and accuracy of his maps were a distinct advance on anything of the kind previously attempted, and the principles they embody still accord with modern siting. In fact, he apparently anticipated modern long-range artillery, for some of his ideas are generally recognised as a provision for such. His devotion to duty, his method, coupled with hard work, were remarkable when we consider that in those days promotion in the army could be purchased. His criticism on the obsolete fortifications of his day show him a generous opponent—he did not disparage the work of his predecessors, for he had the faculty to cut adrift from preconceived ideas and substitute a broader outlook in their place, to brush aside all previous obstacles as to ownership of land which caused forts to be built at variance with defensive requirements. In brief, his work won for him both



Photo, A. Redding, Dublin.

MAJOR CHARLES VALLANCEY,
Grand Secretary, Ireland, 1768.

Reproduced by courtesy of the Royal Dublin Society, from the painting
after Solomon Williams.

RULES, ORDERS,
AND
REGULATIONS,
FOR

The better Government of the most Antient and Honourable Fraternity of FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS of the Kingdom of *Ireland*; approved by the Grand Lodge in full Meeting the Third Day of *November*, 1768.

Anno Laetomiæ 5768.

Right Hon. Earl of CAVAN, Grand Master.
GEORGE HART, Esq; Deputy Grand Master.
JOHN LATOUCHE, Esq; Senior Grand Warden.
JOHN JONES, Esq; junior Grand Warden.
CHARLES VALLANCEY, Esq; Grand Secretary.
HOLT WARING, Esq; Grand Treasurer.

Leges, novis legibus non recreatæ, accescunt.

Title page of the earliest edition of the Grand Lodge Supplementary "Rules," etc., consisting of 16 pages, and published during the Secretaryship of Charles Vallancey.

advancement and esteem.* Vallancey came to Ireland in 1760, then ranking as a Captain in the 10th Foot (commission dated 10th Dec., 1755), to assist in a Military Survey of the kingdom, and, on 26th June, 1762, was appointed Engineer in Ordinary to Ireland; Major of Engineers in Ireland, 22nd April, 1766; Lieut.-Colonel, 26th April, 1776; Colonel, 16th May, 1781; Major-General, 12th Oct., 1793; Director of Corps of Royal Engineers in Ireland, 14th Nov., 1793; Lieut.-General, 1st January, 1798; and General, 25th Sept., 1803. Soon after coming to Ireland he joined the Royal Dublin Society, and, in May, 1772, was appointed their Secretary, a post which he retained till he resigned in Feb., 1812. In the course of his fifty years connection with this Society he devoted an immense amount of time and attention to their affairs, in fact he "was always on the spot and was a sort of dictator to the Society." (*Vide* H. F. Berry's "History of the Royal Dublin Society.") Trinity College, Dublin, conferred on him, 31st March, 1781, the degree of LL.D., by diploma; and, in 1784, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He was *b.* in 1721, at Windsor (where his father, of the French family of de la Vallance, held a post in the Royal service), he married four times, and *d.* 3rd Aug., 1812, in his 92nd year, at Grafton Street, Dublin. On taking over his duties as Gd. Secretary, Bro. Vallancey published the following announcement:—

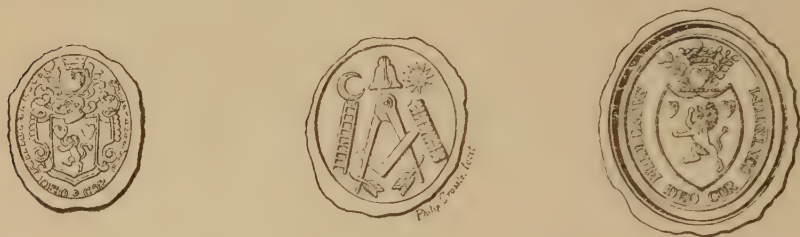
"Dublin, Tuesday, June 28th, 1768. Charles Vallancy, Esq; Grand Secretary to the Most Ancient and Most Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons in the Kingdom of Ireland, has appointed Mr. Thomas Corker of the Hay Market, his Deputy. All the Lodges in and throughout this Kingdom are desired immediately to send a Return of their Officers, with an exact List of their Members, to the Grand Secretary at his House in Grafton-street, Dublin. Signed by Order, Charles Vallancy, Grand Secretary." (*Faulkner's Dublin Journal*; and *Sleater's Dublin Public Gazette*).

THOMAS CORKER, Surgeon, D.G. Secretary, 1768 to 1801; was, as we have seen, appointed D.G. Sec. in February, 1768, and held this office for the long period of 32 years, till he died 29th January, 1801, during which time his name was a household word to the Craft in Ireland. We do not know the number of his Mother Lodge—he was one of the founders of Lodge No. 323, Palmerstown,

*We are indebted for this tribute to Vallancey's ability as an Engineer, to the courtesy of Brother Captain R. C. Linley-Howlden, Officer in charge of Cork City Militia and Special Reserve Records.

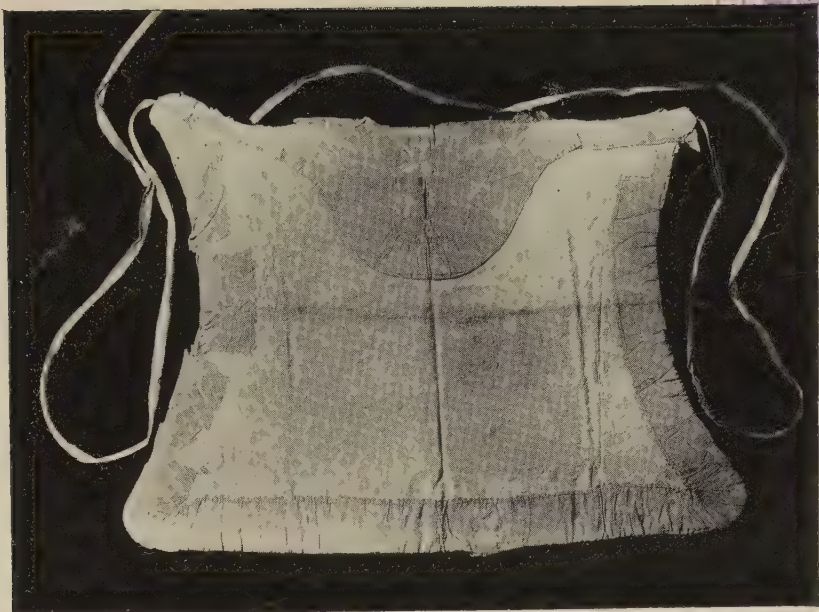
near Dublin, when it was warranted 3rd May, 1760, affiliated to No. 440, 22nd Nov., 1765, to the Royal Arch Lodge of Ireland, No. 198, 23rd March, 1768, and eventually to Lodge Two, all in the City of Dublin. The extant minute books of the Grand Lodge, commencing in 1780, up to 27th Dec., 1800, are in his bold handwriting, were carefully kept, and are easy to read, exhibiting a marked difference to the manner they were kept by his successor in office, Alexander Seton. On 4th June, 1783, the Grand Lodge of England presented a Gold Medal to Bro. Corker, "as a token of esteem from the Grand Lodge of England, with the thanks of the Lodge for his many services and Brotherly Attention;" (*Grand Lodge Minute Book*.) Shortly before he died, the Grand Lodge, on 3rd July, 1800, appointed a Committee to apply to the Grand Master to make some provision for him during his declining days. He came of an old Manchester family who had settled in Dublin about Cromwell's time: several of whom found their way to Co. Cork, notably Colonel Edward Corker, of Ballymaloe, *jure uxoris*, she being Margaret, dau. of Peter Wallis, of Curryglass, Co. Cork, who in 1667, got a lease of Ballymaloe from Sir William Penn, Knt., the grandfather of Springett Penn, D.G.M. of Munster in 1726, who in his turn confirmed Wallis's lease to Colonel Corker. Another of the family, Thomas Corker (uncle to our D.G. Sec.) left Dublin to be a merchant in Cork, where he married Alice, widow of Thomas Riggs, D.G.M. of Munster in 1730. While still another of them, John Corker, whom we hope to prove was brother to our D.G. Sec., also became a prominent merchant in Cork, lived at Ringmahon, outside the city, was Master, in the year 1779, of Shamrock Lodge, No. 27, the first warranted Lodge in the City of Cork, to whose great-grandson, Major-General T. M. Corker, we are indebted for many details about his family. So that Thomas Corker, in his own person, by descent from an old Yorkshire family, and by his blood relationship with Munster, had every incentive to uphold Freemasonry in Ireland according to the Antient York Constitutions, and to preserve the most fraternal of communications between the Grand Lodge and the ancient Masonic Province of Munster. With such traditions to look back upon we may be sure that, when Thomas Corker was appointed D.G. Sec. in 1768, he looked forward with pleasure to the carrying out of his Masonic Duties, and that he performed those Duties well is testified by the prosperity attained by the Craft while he was in office. We are also indebted to Brother Chambre Corker Vigurs, M.D., of Newquay, Cornwall, for much

information, and for his courteous permission to reproduce the old apron, masonic seal and jewel in his possession, which we have every reason to believe belonged to Thomas Corker, between whom and his Corker cousins in Cornwall (from whom Dr. Vigurs is



The "Corker" Seals sketched from wax impressions kindly supplied by Bro. Dr. C. C. Vigurs. Note the Secretary's Pens crossing the points of the compasses.

descended) there was the greatest intimacy. His father was Edward Corker, of Ringsend, Dublin, who *d.* in 1781; his mother was Prudence, dau. of Robert Jenkins, an old-time truss-maker in the City of Dublin, and when the old man died, Thomas Corker, who was a surgeon, took over the truss making business and carried it on in conjunction with his own profession. He ceased, however, to practise as a surgeon when appointed D. G. Sec. in 1768, indicating it was expected the duties of that office would be onerous from thenceforward. He lived first at Mr. Fuller's in Pill Lane, but in Nov., 1766, moved to the Hay Market, where a few months later (Aug., 1767) we find the name of his house was "The Blue Door," perhaps adopting the Masonic colour as a guide for stranger Brethren seeking him. From thence he moved, in 1774, to No. 75 North King Street, and here he lived the remainder of his days. His grandfather, Chambre Corker, was *b.*, in Dublin, from whence he removed, for business purposes, to join relations at Falmouth, in England, and so highly was he respected there that he was thrice Mayor of that Corporation, and eventually returned to be gathered to his fathers in the city of his nativity. One of Thomas Corker's aunts, Elizabeth Corker, was mother of Richard Bolton, our J.G.W. in 1780. He *m.*, in 1792, Charity, dau. of Robert Madden, of Meadesbrook, Co. Meath, and for many years after his death it was a special care of the Grand Lodge to see she had the necessary comforts of life. He left a son, presumably George Corker (who *m.*,



Apron and jewel, believed to have been worn by Thomas Corker, Deputy Grand Secretary, Ireland, 1768 to 1801.

in 1813, Penelope Berford, who, in 1863, was living a widow in Charlemont Villa, Dublin), and two daus.:—Charity Corker, *m.*, in 1819, William White, and Prudence Corker, living, in 1854, in North King Street, Dublin.

WILLIAM RUXTON, Surgeon, D.G.M., 1769; of Hoey's Court, Dublin, where for a long period he was one of Dublin's well-known surgeons; was appointed, 26th Feb., 1767, Surgeon-General to the Army in Ireland. On 29th March, 1780, he and a number of other surgeons (including Henry Morris, our J.G.W. in 1770; Philip Woodroffe, our J.G.W. in 1776; and Arthur Winter, our J.G.W. in 1782), constituted themselves into the "Dublin Society of Surgeons," and, on 14th Dec., 1781, petitioned the Lord Lieutenant for a Charter, which was granted to them on 11th Feb., 1784, to establish "The Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland." He was *b.* in 1721, being second son of William Ruxton, of Ardee, Co. Louth, and *d.*, 29th Dec., 1783, aged 62. It is said his wife was Margaret Dobbs, of the Castle Dobbs family.

JOSEPH KEEN, J.G.W., 1769; D.G.M., 1770, and again from 1776 to 1782, and again from 1785 to 1789; was for 32 years Clerk of the Ordnance for Ireland, to which he was appointed 26th Oct., 1757. On 5th June, 1783, he wrote a letter of thanks to the Grand Lodge for their present to him of a piece of plate, voted to him the preceding December. Brother Keen was held in high esteem by his Brethren, as, in May, 1783, the Grand Lodge voted a larger sum for the presentation. He seems to have died about 1790. His parents were probably Arthur Keen and Mary Rogers (Dublin mar. lic., 1733), as in 1762 he owned the Globe Coffee House in Essex Street, wherein Mary Keen, widow, lately dwelt. Arthur Keen, goldsmith, 67 Dame Street, Dublin, 1777-83, was probably his brother, succeeded, in 1784, by John Keen.

VERNON HAWLEY, G. Secretary, 1769; was living in Cork City, in 1757. His father, Major Vernon Hawley, *d.* in June, 1749, aged 73, having served in all King William's and Queen Anne's wars in Flanders, and was most dangerously wounded at the battle of Blenheim. His mother, Widow Anne Hawley, *d.* in April, 1757.

He had a sister, Mary, wife to Mr. Scott; while another sister, Miss Hawley,* was accidentally drowned, in Dec., 1730, near Lord Howth's hunting seat in Co. Kilkenny. One Edward Hawley subscribed to D'Assigny's "Serious and Impartial Enquiry," 1744. The Hon. Henry Hawley, Lieut.-Colonel of Luttrell's Regiment, half-brother to General Thomas Erle and brother to Colonel Francis Hawley, of Princess Anne's Dragoons, was, from 1701, Lieutenant-Governor and, from 1703, M.P. for Kinsale till he *d.* in 1724, aged 70, and was buried in the Southwell vault in Kinsale Church. A memoir of Lieut.-Gen. Henry Hawley, *d.* in 1759, aged 80, said to have been a grandson of the first Lord Hawley, will be found in the *D.N.B.*, who, while Colonel, 1717 to 1739, of the Regiment (afterwards the 33rd Foot), saw much service in Ireland, and among the Officers serving under him were:—Hon. James O'Brien, G.M. of Munster in 1726, and Captain William Cobbe, our J.G.W. in 1733.

WILLIAM ROBERT (FITZGERALD), MARQUESS OF KILDARE, G.M., 1770, 1771 and 1777; of Carton, Co. Kildare, and of Leinster House, Dublin, the stateliest of our city mansions, the building of which was probably commenced in 1744, with a desire to emulate Sir Marcus, 1st Viscount Tyrone, our G.M. in 1733, who had four years previously erected the first stone mansion in Dublin.† He was second son of James, 20th Earl of Kildare and 1st Duke of Leinster, by Lady Æmilia Jane Lennox, "who was so beautiful as to fill Reynolds with despair when painting her picture," cousin to Sir Thomas Prendergast, our S.G.W. in 1725, and second dau. of Charles, Duke of Richmond, G.M. of England in the same year, and through whom our Grand Master was cousin-german to that brilliant politician, Charles James Fox. His grandmother, Lady Mary O'Brien,‡ wife to Robert, 19th

**Vide* Dr. F. Elrington Ball's "History of Co. Dublin," vol. v.; and *The Ancestor*, vol. vi.

† For description of Leinster House, and also for biographies of the Marquess, *vide* Gilbert's "History of the City of Dublin," vol. iii. 277; the Georgian Society publications, vol. iv.; H. F. Berry's "History of the Royal Dublin Society"; and the *D.N.B.*

‡ "Lord Kildare married, in 1708, Mary O'Brien, daughter of William, third Earl of Inchiquin, one of the most beautiful women of her time. While resident in Suffolk-street [Dublin], the Countess of Kildare, in 1728, contributed one hundred pounds towards the support of the alms-house founded by the Rev. John Travers for poor widows;"
(Gilbert's "History of the City of Dublin," vol. iii. 314).



Photo, T. F. Geoghegan, Dublin.

WILLIAM ROBERT (FITZGERALD), MARQUESS OF KILDARE
(afterwards 2nd Duke of Leinster), Grand Master, Ireland, 1770, 1771
and 1777.

From the painting, after Reynolds, at Carton.

Earl of Kildare, was sister to the Hon. James O'Brien, G.M. of Munster in 1726. He was *b.* in March, 1748-49, styled Lord Offaly in 1765, and in the following year (1766) took the title of Marquess of Kildare when his father was created Duke of Leinster, whom he succeeded in Nov., 1773, as 2nd Duke. He was M.P. for the City of Dublin, 1767-71; sworn of the Privy Council in 1777; and was a cordial supporter, in 1800, of the Union. During his grand tour on the continent, and when only 18 years of age, he was made a Mason at Naples, as recorded in his certificate (see page 204), now in the Library of the Grand Lodge, of which the following is a translation:—

"To all and each of our dear Brethren, Health, Zeal, and Constancy.

In the year of Light, 5767.

We, the Grand Master and Grand Officers of the most respectable Provincial Grand Lodge of San Giovanni de Zelanti, erected and constituted in Naples, with letters patent of the Grand Lodge of Aia Nostra Madre ————

Certify that the worthy Brother William R. FitzGerald, Marquess of Kildare, whose signature appears here underneath—*ne varietur*—has been received by us L. M. (*i.e.* a Freemason). We have passed him as a Companion ("Compagno," that is a Fellow Craft); and, having recognised his most estimable labours, have exalted him to the rank of Master ("Maestro"), as shall be made known to the venerable, renowned, and dear Brethren to whom this shall be presented, he saluting them in our name, and by a password known to us alone.

Given in Naples the 19th of the third month.*

Franco Maurizio,

Georgeo Turney, G. M. P.

P. S. Interino.

Giuseppe Beaumont, P. S. Into.

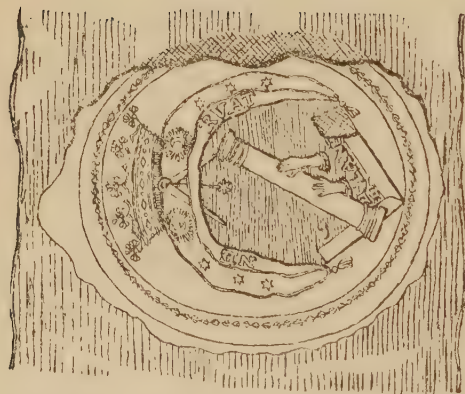
Kildare.

Il duca d[ella?] Salandra, G. Te.

Carlo[n] Clr[] ni, G. Sec [] .

No sooner had the Marquess of Kildare, on 5th October, 1769, landed in Ireland than the Grand Lodge, having learned he was "one of us," lost no time in nominating him for the Grandmastership, in which he was installed 24th June, 1770, being then only 21 years of age. Young as he was, the choice of the Grand Lodge was

* His stay at Naples may have been a prolonged one. His grand-aunt, the Countess of Downshire, mother of Lord Kilwarlin, our G.M. in 1785, died at Naples, 25th January, 1766.



Philip Guedes, artist.

The second Duke of Leinster's Masonic Certificate dated: Naples, 1767. The original is of parchment $11\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{4}$ inches; attached to the side there is a blue ribbon on which is placed a seal impression of red wax. The writing, owing to long exposure to the light, is much faded. Inset is a full size sketch of the seal on which can be read "JTE" and "LAN [T ?]" near the inside edge of the square.

*A tutti, e a ciascheduno de' nostri cari, ed
amati Fratelli Salute, Solo, e costanza*

L'anno del lume 5767.

*Nel Gran maestro e Grandi Ufficiali della rispetta-
bilissima G. P. M. di S. Giovanni de' Teulanti ora
ta, e costituita in Napoli con lettera patente
della G. L. dell'Una nostra Madre*

*Conosciamo che il degno F. Niccolò di S. Gerardo
comandante di S. Maria de' varietur = e nato da
la sua firma = e qui sotto = de varietur = e nato da
noi ricevuto in L'abbiam parato a compagno,
ed avendo nonno i nostri lavori l'abbiamo
adatto a maestro come si farà conoscere ai V. e con
e con gli ai quali si presentia salutando in na-
tro come per il numero a noi solignato =*

Tram. Mauro 30 Data in Napoli li 19 del III. mge.

P. J. B. 1767

Giuseppe Beaumont. P. S. In. 10

W. Duca del Ducato di S. S.

Calisto S. 1767



not misplaced as, from thenceforward, he showed himself to be an earnest Brother Mason. Soon after his succession to the Dukedom (Nov., 1773), we find the following references in the minute book of the Grand Lodge of England (Antients):—

1st June, 1774. Grand Secretary Dickey informed the Grand Lodge that Colonel Hon. James Murray "did lately write to and wait upon His Grace the Duke of Leinster to explain certain matters for the good of the Antient Craft, etc. Thereupon the Grand Lodge gave its thanks to Hon. Bro. Colonel James Murray."

6th Dec., 1775. Proposed and carried unanimously that a gold medal be presented to the Duke of Leinster, late Grand Master of Ireland, "as a mark of our esteem for his Grace's known attachment to the welfare and dignity of the Ancient Rites of the Craft." Grand Secretary Dickey, writing to the Duke, 24th Dec., 1776, said it was conferred as a mark of esteem and gratitude at his being present at the Duke of Athole's Installation.

14th Dec., 1781, the Duke of Athole resigned the Grand Master's chair. Resolution passed to offer the chair to the Duke of Leinster. 6th February, 1782, letter from the Duke declining the honour, as he was not likely to be in London for some time.

He had recently supported the Volunteer movement in Ireland, and even though his interest in it was only a moderate one,* he was elected a General of the Volunteers and Colonel of the Dublin Regiment. He was nominated the first Knight of St. Patrick when the Order was founded, and was installed on St. Patrick's day, 1783. His interest in Irish masonry never waned:—

"Dublin. Some time ago the Right Hon: Lord Viscount Kilwarlin sent a present of a beautiful Free-Mason apron to his cousin, His Grace the Duke of Leinster, which (though allowed to be the most rich and elegant that ever was seen in this Kingdom before) is outdone by one which appeared last Thursday at the Grand Lodge, which was embroidered by a lady in Dawson-street, for her father-in-law, a Mr. Kelly; 'tis happy at any rate, that our ingenious country women, have ever rivalled their neighbours in all sorts of needlework, and in every polite accomplishment, as well as in their virtuous and uncensurable conduct:—

'Sweet, virtuous, innocent, with every grace
That e'er adorned that latest—sweetest race;'"

(*Belfast News Letter*, 13th April, 1787).

On 11th June, 1793, the thanks of the Grand Lodge were given to the Duke of Leinster for presiding at a play in the Theatre Royal, Dublin, in the absence of Lord Donoughmore, the G.M. "From the day of his maturity to the moment of his dissolution, he was the

*At a later period, the Duke declared in Parliament "he had no idea of constitutional questions being forced by the bayonet," and gave offence to the Volunteers by supporting the Government.

undeviating friend of the Irish nation: he considered its interests and his own indissolubly connected; alive to the oppressions and miseries of the people, his feeling heart participated in their misfortunes, The ancient celebrity of his family, the vast extent of his possessions, and his affability in private intercourse, co-operated with his own popularity in extending his influence; and few persons ever enjoyed a more general and merited influence among the Irish people." (Gilbert, "Hist. of Dublin," iii., 278). He *d.* 20th October, 1804, having *m.* in 1775 Æmilia Olivia, dau. and sole heiress of St. George (Usher), Lord St. George, of Hatly St. George and great-grand-dau. of Sir George, Lord St. George of Hatly St. George (*d.* in 1735), to whom Pennell dedicated the Book of Constitutions in 1730. As an earnest of the high regard she was held in as the wife of one, and the great-grand-daughter of another eminent Freemason, the *Sentimental and Masonic Magazine*, for March, 1794, dedicated an "Emblematical Engraving, being the Coronet of Her Grace the Duchess of Leinster, supported by Fame and Virtue near the Masonic Obelisk which is inscribed to her Grace;" the inscription reading:—"To Her Grace the Dutchess of Leinster, One of the Governesses of the Lock Penitentiary, &c." Their only surviving son, Augustus Frederick, 3rd Duke of Leinster, our G.M. for 61 years (1813-1874) is still remembered as the steady friend, patron and supporter of the Order in Ireland.

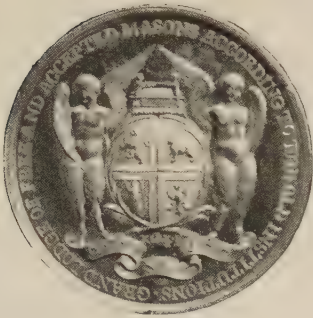
Alderman FRANCIS FETHERSTON, S.G.W., 1770; of Lower Abbey Street, Dublin, wine merchant; was sworn a Free Brother of the Holy Trinity Gild of Merchants, 22nd Jan., 1754; elected an Alderman of Dublin City, 29th March, 1762; Lord Mayor in 1767; and served as a Captain in the 3rd Regt. of Foot of Dublin Militia, 1756-63. He seems to have died about 1783.

HENRY MORRIS, J.G.W., 1770; S.G.W., 1771; a well-known Surgeon, who lived in Eustace Street, Dublin, where he probably *d. circa* 1786; was one of the Founders of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland (*vide* William Ruxton, our D.G.M. in 1769), the direct parent of which, the "Dublin Society of Surgeons," met for the first time on 29th March, 1780, with Henry Morris as President. When the College was chartered in 1784:—



Gold jewel, inscribed on the rim: "Francis Ozier, No. 2," by whom it was apparently presented to the second Duke of Leinster.

"Frans. Ozier, an old member," appears as No. 3 on the list of registered members of "Lodge Two" (*vide* plate facing p. 80). He was a silk mercer in Dame Street, Dublin, and died *circa* 1771. This jewel, therefore, may date sometime before 1761, the year in which Ozier's name was entered on the Grand Lodge register. Note the button hole in the fall of the apron.



Photos, Chancellor, Dublin.

Gold medal which the Grand Lodge of England (Antients), presented to the Duke of Leinster in the year 1775.

The medal is inscribed on the reverse:—"To our R.W. Bror his Grace Wm. Duke of Leinster, late G.M. of Ireland," and round the edge:—"In the first year of the Grand Mastership of John, III Duke of Atholl, A.L. 5775"

The jewel and medal are reproduced by the courtesy of the late Lord Frederick FitzGerald.

"Two good old surgeons, although mentioned in the charter, do not appear to have taken office, owing, probably, to their consciousness of the disabilities of age—George Daunt and Henry Morris. . . . Morris, from the dedication of Dease's work, and his constant Presidency of the Society of Dublin Surgeons, seems to have been an acknowledged leader." ("Lives of Irish Surgeons," by E. D. Mapother, Dublin: 1873, p. 9).

Alderman HENRY HART, G. Secretary, 1770; of Eustace Street, Dublin, but subsequently of Blackhall Street, Oxmantown Green; was a wine merchant in partnership with his brother John. Was sworn a Free Brother of the Holy Trinity Gild of Merchants, Dublin, by birth, 15th April, 1760; Lieut. in the 2nd Regt. of Foot of Dublin Militia, 1756-63 (of which his father, Alderman Henry Hart had been Colonel); elected Alderman of Dublin, 29th January, 1770; Lord Mayor in 1775; Coroner for the City, 1773, Ballast-Master for the City in 1774, and President of the Court of Conscience in 1776. He was next brother to George Hart, Counsellor-at-Law, our J.G.W. in 1765, and *d.* about 1796, having been married and left issue.

ARCHIBALD RICHARDSON, D.G.M., 1771, 1772 and 1773; of Corin Castle, and Cushendall, both in Co. Antrim; a well-known Dublin Surgeon who lived first in Mary Street, moved to Stafford Street in 1764, to Marlborough Street in 1767, to Grafton Street in 1768, to Dominick Street in 1774, and to Sackville Street in 1779. He was appointed, in 1769, State Surgeon for Ireland; was one of the Founders, in 1784, of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland, of which he was elected, in 1787, an Honorary Member; and, on 7th January, 1784, he succeeded William Ruxton, our D.G.M. of 1769, as Surgeon-General to the Army in Ireland. He was son of James Richardson, who in 1754 was Surveyor of Excise at Mullingar, son of Archibald Richardson of Tullyreavy, Co. Tyrone, who was a brother of Swift's friend, William Richardson, of Somerset, near Coleraine, M.P. for Augher, 1727-55, agent for the Irish Society of London, and whom we identify with that "Mr. Wm. Richardson," a member of Springett Penn's Lodge which met, in 1723, at "The Ship behind the Royall Exchange," London. The Surgeon-General *m.* firstly, in 1762, Letitia Wilson (*d.* in 1765), of Tully, Co. Longford; secondly, in 1766, Hannah Maria (*d.* in 1767), dau. of Chapell Dawson of Dublin, of the same family as Richard

Dawson, our Gd. Sec. of 1774; and thirdly, in 1768, Ursula Blackwood, niece of Sir Robert Blackwood, Bart. He *d.* 6th Feb., 1787, "much regretted by a numerous and respectable acquaintance," leaving five sons.

JOHN HART, J.G.W., 1771; S.G.W., 1772; of Eustace Street, Dublin, partner with his brother, Henry Hart, our Gd. Sec. in 1770, as wine merchants. He was a Free Brother of the Holy Trinity Gild of merchants.

RANDAL WILLIAM (MacDONNELL), VISCOUNT DUNLUCE, G.M., 1772 and 1773, and again from 1778 to 1781; of Dunluce, Co. Antrim, and of Antrim House, now Nos. 33 and 34 Merrion Square, north, Dublin, the scene of much gaiety in former days, and probably built to gratify his wife, it being finished early in 1778. While many of the Georgian mansions of Dublin "are associated with politics, this was pre-eminently a centre of hospitality, and its lordly owner a social rather than a political figure."* He was *b.* in 1749; succeeded as 6th Earl of Antrim, in 1775, upon the death of his father, Alexander, the 5th Earl; and, in 1779, was invested a Knt. of the Bath. He *m.* in 1774, Letitia (*d.* in 1801), widow of Hon. Arthur Trevor, and eldest dau. of Hervey, 1st Viscount Mountmorres, by whom he had three daus., but having no sons he obtained a new patent, 2nd May, 1785, creating him Viscount Dunluce and Earl of Antrim, with remainder over to the heirs of his daughters primogeniturally. He was advanced to the Marquessate of Antrim in Aug., 1789, *d.* 28th July, 1791, and was succeeded by his eldest dau., Anne Catherine, as Countess of Antrim. He entered T.C.D., 5th Nov., 1765, and the degree of LL.D., by diploma, was conferred upon him in 1787. He, however, proceeded to Oxford, 24th Oct., 1768, aged 18, where he was created M.A., in 1769. In a letter, 15th Dec., 1790, to the Grand Lodge of England (Antients), the Marquess of Antrim stated that, while he was at Oxford, he was initiated in the Duke of Beaufort's Lodge which followed the Antient forms. Now, in 1767, the Duke of Beaufort was a member of Sun Lodge, No. 3, London, and assisted to sell that warrant to some Brethren who took it to another London

*Georgian Society publications, vol. iv.



Photo, W. & G. Baird, Belfast.

RANDAL WILLIAM (MacDONNELL), VISCOUNT DUNLUCE
(afterwards Marquess of Antrim), Grand Master, Ireland, 1772 and 1773,
and again from 1778 to 1781.

Reproduced by courtesy of the Earl of Antrim, from the painting at
Glenarm Castle, Co. Antrim. We are also indebted to Bro. John J. Wall,
of Glenarm, for his aid in obtaining this picture.

tavern and christened it "Friendship," which name it still bears as Lodge No. 6. Thomas French, a subsequent Gd. Sec., was an abettor with Beaufort in the transaction (Gould ii., 341). The sale of the warrant was reported, 8th April, 1767, in the Gd. Lodge of England when the Committee decided: "as a mark of high respect to his Grace the Duke of Beaufort and the Noblemen and Honourable Gentlemen meeting under the name of the Lodge of Friendship, and in consideration of their being very young Masons, No. 3 shall remain with them." (Gould ii., 471). No. 3 was then meeting at the Thatched House, St. James's Street, London. Sadler, in his "Life of Duncerley," relates the whole transaction and considers that the purchase by the Duke of Beaufort was perfectly legitimate. The Marquess was only 17 years of age when this affair took place, and, while it was quite possible the ceremony may have taken place about this time in Friendship Lodge, there is reason to believe he was initiated at Oxford, his own words being "in the Duke of Beaufort's Lodge at Oxford."* Three months after he had vacated the chair of our Grand Lodge, he was elected, 4th Sept., 1782, Grand Master of England (Antients) and a letter from him was read, 4th Dec., 1782, accepting the honour. He occupied that chair for eight years (1783-91), and, as a proof of the esteem in which he was held, his Brethren of the Gd. Lodge of England voted, 24th June, 1785, the presentation to him of a gold medal; and, as an instance of the fraternal communication that existed between the two Constitutions, a letter from Bro. Thomas Corker, under the seal of the Gd. Lodge of Ireland, was read, 28th Dec., 1789, in the Gd. Lodge of England (Antients) stating that the Marquess of Antrim would accept the Grand Mastership of England for the ensuing year; and, as a further instance of a Brother of high Masonic rank drawing the ties still closer between the Grand Lodge of Ireland and the Lodges in his own county, he was a member of "Larne Royal Blue Masonic Lodge," No. 615.

CORNELIUS BRADY, J.G.W., 1772; S.G.W., 1773; of William Street, Dublin, mathematician, where for many years he carried on a well-known school. In 1780 he moved to Kildare Street, and *d.* in 1786.

*To this day certain Lodges at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge have the privilege of initiating Candidates who have not yet attained full Masonic age.

FEILDING OULD, Junior, G. Secretary, 1772 and 1773; J.G.W., 1774; and S.G.W., 1775; of Frederick Street, Dublin, wine merchant; appointed, in 1775, a High Sheriff for the City of Dublin; and *d.* 18th March, 1776, during his year of office as our S.G.W., of a gaol fever caught while attending Sessions, when it was said of him:—

“His Activity as a Magistrate since he came into Office will make his Loss irreparable, having apprehended and brought to justice many wicked and abandoned Wretches, who have been remarkable for their numerous Offences; his Character in all Stations was universally esteemed, and as he lived beloved, so he died regretted.” (*Faulkner’s Dublin Journal*, 10th March, 1776).

He *m.* in Oct., 1770, Elizabeth, dau. of Alderman Frederick Curtis, of Coleraine, and by her (who carried on his business as a wine merchant, in Frederick Street, till 1792), he left a son, Rev. Feilding Ould, B.A., Prebendary of Connor, 1816-30, and a dau., Elizabeth. He was a son of Sir Feilding Ould, M.D. (by Grace, probably a dau. of Alderman William Walker, Lord Mayor of Dublin), the celebrated man-midwife, and friend, fellow-worker and contemporary of Dr. Bartholomew Mosse, the founder of the Lying-in-Hospital, Dublin. Sir Feilding Ould studied midwifery in Paris, and returning to Dublin in 1736, devoted himself to his profession. He was knighted in 1760, and in the following year Trinity College, Dublin, conferred (*honoris causa*) the degree of M.D. upon him. What the *honoris causa* was, is uncertain; Gibbons, in his poem in the *Medical Review*, thus describes it:—

“Sir Feilding Ould is made a Knight,
He should have been a Lord by right;
For then each lady’s prayer would be,
O Lord, good Lord, deliver me!”

Sir Feilding Ould attended the Countess of Mornington at the births of the Marquess of Wellesley, our G.M. in 1782, and Arthur, Duke of Wellington.

Major JOSEPH SIRR, J.G.W., 1773; S.G.W., 1774; Town Major of Dublin City; *b.* in 1715, was a son of Francis Sirr, of St. Clement Dane’s, London, by Catherine Judge, of Somerset. As a young man he was equerry to Frederick, Prince of Wales, joined the 18th Royal Regt. of Ireland as Ensign, in 1742, Lieut. in 1745, exchanged into the 10th Foot in 1756 (and was, therefore, for a short time brother officer with Charles Vallancey, our Gd. Sec. in

1768), exchanged into the 83rd Foot as Captain, in 1758, Brevet Major in 1758, appointed, in June, 1761, Town Major of Dublin Garrison, which necessitated his residence in Dublin Castle, as chief agent for the Castle authorities, besides which he held many other local military and civil appointments (*vide Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, vol. v., 201). He *d.* in Nov., 1799, having *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of William Hall, of Skelton Castle, Yorks, and by her (who *d.* in Jan., 1790), had nine children. Their grandson, Henry Charles Sirr, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, of Lincoln's Inn, the author of two works upon his impressions while in official residence at Hong Kong and Ceylon (*vide D.N.B.*), was the first Representative of the Grand Lodge of Ireland at the United Grand Lodge of England.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS (ROCHFORD), VISCOUNT BELFIELD, G.M., 1774 and 1775; of Gaulstown House, Co. Westmeath, and of Belvidere House, Great Denmark Street, Dublin, which was built in 1786 by his order, at a cost of £24,000.* He was *b.* in 1738; was M.P. for Co. Westmeath, 1761-76, and, although he succeeded, April, 1772, as 2nd Earl of Belvidere upon the death of his father, Robert, the 1st Earl, he continued to sit in the Irish House of Commons as Viscount Belfield, until the end of the parliamentary session of 1769-76. He was twice married but *d.s.p.* 13th May, 1814. It is on record that it was he who formed the first corps of Volunteers in 1777, and was the first Reviewing General of a Volunteer force consisting of 1,000 infantry and 600 cavalry.

Lieut.-Colonel DANIEL PIERRE CHENEVIX, D.G.M., 1774 and 1775; of Ballycomon, King's Co.; High Sheriff of that county in 1764; entered the army and became Captain 14th Dragoons, 4th Sept., 1754, exchanged into the Royal Irish Artillery as Major, 8th Feb., 1764, Lieut.-Colonel Commandant, 8th January, 1762. He was of Huguenot extraction, being eldest son of Colonel Philip Chenevix, of the Carabiniers (6th Dragoon Guards), by Marie, dau. of Jaques La Rinbilliere; and grandson of Major Philip Chenevix, also of the Carabiniers, who was killed at Blenheim, leaving a widow and three children. He was *b.* in 1731, *d.* in March, 1776, in Dominick Street,

**Vide Irish Builder*, vol. xxix., 289; and Georgian Society publications, vol. iii.

Dublin, having *m.* in 1756, Elizabeth, dau. of Colonel John Arabin (our Gd. Treasurer of 1736, and a brother-officer with Colonel Philip Chenevix in the Carabiniers), by whom he was father of Richard Chenevix, chemist and mineralogist (*vide D.N.B.*).

RICHARD DAWSON, Gd. Secretary, 1774; J.G.W., 1775; and S.G.W., 1776; of Sackville Street, Dublin,* and of Ardee, Co. Louth; younger brother of Thomas, 1st Viscount Cremorne, and son of the wealthy Dublin banker, Alderman Richard Dawson, of Jervis Street. He *m.* in 1758, Anne, dau. of Sir Edward O'Brien, Bart., and *d.* in April, 1782, in consequence of wounds received from two highwaymen.

JOHN PAUMIER, Gd. Secretary, 1775; of Furry Park, near Clontarf, Dublin, was of Huguenot descent. Two brothers, Peter and John Paumier, purchased an extensive sugar factory, which then stood on the present site of Power's distillery in Thomas Street, Dublin. Peter, the surviving partner, retired from business about 1769, and went to live at Bath. John lived at Furry Park, where he *d.* in 1766, having *m.* in 1748, Susanna, dau. of Mungo Noble, of Glassdrummond, Co. Fermanagh, and had issue by her (who *m.* secondly, in 1775, George Macquay, of Dublin, and *d.* in 1800), a second son, John Paumier, our Gd. Sec. of 1775, who entered T.C.D., 1st Feb., 1769, aged 18, and *d.* in Aug., 1812, leaving two daus., Frances and Prudence.

Right Hon. GARRET (WELLESLEY), 1st EARL OF MORNINGTON, G.M., 1776; of Dangan Castle, Co. Meath, and Mornington House, now 24 Upper Merrion Street, Dublin. He entered T.C.D. 9th Oct., 1751, aged 17, B.A., 1754, M.A., 1757, Mus. Doc., 1764, and Professor of Music in the College. He was chiefly remarkable for his musical talents, and in 1757 was associated with his friend, Kane O'Hara, our J.G.W. of 1737, as President, when they founded the Dublin Musical Academy.† He was elected in

**Vide* Georgian Society publications, vol. iii.

†*Vide* Gilbert's "History of the City of Dublin," vol. i., 77; the Georgian Society publications, vol. iii.; and the *D.N.B.*



Photo, T. F. Geoghegan, Dublin.

RIGHT HON. GARRET (WELLESLEY),
1st EARL OF MORNINGTON,
Grand Master, Ireland, 1776.

From painting, the property of Mr. Longworth Dames.

1757, M.P. for the family borough of Trim, but, in 1758, upon the death of his father, Richard Colley-Wellesley, the 1st Lord, he was called to the House of Lords as 2nd Lord Mornington, and, 2nd Oct., 1760, was created Viscount Wellesley and Earl of Mornington. He was raised, 29th July, 1775, in Lodge No. 494, Trim, Co. Meath. His sons: Richard, subsequently Marquess Wellesley and our G.M. of 1782, and Arthur, subsequently Duke of Wellington, were made in the same Lodge in the years 1781 and 1790, respectively. He *d.* 22nd May, 1781, aged 45, having *m.* Anne (*d.* in 1831) eldest dau. of Arthur (Hill), 1st Viscount Dungannon.

PHILIP WOODROOFE, Surgeon, J.G.W., 1776; S.G.W., 1777; of the Blind Key, Dublin, was a well-known Surgeon in the City. He moved to Crow Street, in 1767, to Fownes's Street, in 1772, and to St. Andrew's Street, in 1775. Besides being Surgeon to several City Hospitals, he was one of the Founders and Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland in 1784 (*vide* William Ruxton, our D.G.M. in 1769), Vice-President in 1787, President in 1789, and Treasurer to the College from 1785 to 1793. Gilborne* thus poetically discoursed of him:—

"Woodroofe redresses all chirurgic Woes,
Amputated stumps he covers with Lambeaux,
To make the maim'd live out their Time with ease:
A Practice quite unknown in ancient days."

His father, Thomas Woodroofe, was an attorney in Gorey, Co. Wexford, but removed to Dame Street, Dublin. Philip Woodroofe *m.* 1st Sept., 1775, Jane Whelan, and *d.* 4th June, 1799, leaving an only child, Jane.

JOHN HANDCOCK, J.G.W., 1777; S.G.W., 1778; D.G.M., 1782, 1783, and 1784. We have not been able to identify him.

CHARLES STERNE, J.G.W., 1778 and 1779. Neither have we been able to identify him.

* Quoted by Sir Charles Cameron in his "History of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland."

SAMUEL SPENCER, S.G.W., 1779; Barrister-at-Law, called to the Bar in Trinity term, 1762; practised in Fishamble Street, Dublin; moved to Castle Street in 1767; to 4 Lower Ormond Quay, in 1780; and to Cork Hill in 1789; appointed a Commissioner of Bankruptcy in 1779; seems to have died in 1795. He entered T.C.D., 19th Nov., 1747, aged 17, as son of Boyle, of Dublin, agricola; B.A., 1752; entered the Middle Temple, 7th May, 1751, as *s.* and *h.* of Boyle Spencer, of Rathangan, Co. Kildare, Esq.

JOHN WHITE, G. Secretary, 1779 and 1780; of White Hall, near Rathfarnham, Co. Dublin; was an attorney practising at Arbour Hill, Dublin; moved to Werburgh Street, in 1773, to Chancery Lane in 1775; and to St. Stephen's Green in 1777; was appointed Sub-Sheriff of Co. Dublin in 1776; Deputy Chief Examiner in Chancery in 1786; High Sheriff of Co. Dublin in 1780 and 1800; knighted in Feb., 1801, by the Marquess of Cornwallis, Lord Lieut.; and *d.* at Lucan, Co. Dublin, 28th Dec., 1816, in his 71st year, at which time he was said to be the oldest magistrate in Co. Dublin. He *m.* 21st July, 1775, Mary, widow of Francis Annesley Hughes, K.C.

RICHARD BOLTON, J.G.W. 1780 and 1781; of Church Street, Dublin, iron founder and merchant; moved to Usher's Quay in 1764; and to Harcourt Street in 1795; was a Free Brother of the Holy Trinity Gild of merchants, Dublin, and appointed, in 1774, a Sheriff's peer for the City. As proprietor of the Soho Factory he, about 1788, extended an offer to William Mossop, the famous Dublin medallist, to assist him in reviving the medallie art which was then on the wane in Ireland.* He was son of Edward Bolton of Tullydonnell, Co. Louth, by his second wife, Elizabeth, aunt to Thomas Corker, our D.G. Sec. in 1768, and dau. of Thomas Corker of Dublin, merchant. He *d.* in 1802. A dau. of his *m.*, in 1796, Gerald O'Farrell, Counsel to the Barrack Board.

**Vide* Gilbert's "History of the City of Dublin," vol. ii., 125.



Photo, T. F. Geoghegan, Dublin.

RICHARD COLLEY (WELLESLEY), 2nd EARL OF MORNINGTON
(afterwards Marquess of Wellesley), Grand Master, Ireland 1782.

Reproduced by courtesy of the Governors of the National Gallery of Ireland,
from the chalk sketch after Lawrence.

GEORGE DOYEL, G. Secretary, 1781; and S.G.W., 1782; formerly known as George Doyle, of Ship Street, Dublin, surgeon; moved to Kildare Street about 1770. He, and John Doyle, of Mountrath Street, Dublin, surgeon (*d. circa* 1792, and probably his near relative), were among the first members of the Royal College of Surgeons when it was chartered in 1784. The memory of Surgeon Doyel deserves more than a passing notice at our hands. Aided by some benevolent people, he opened, 7th April, 1755, the Lock Hospital in Rainsford Street, Dublin, and removed it, two years later, to George's Lane, where it was maintained by voluntary subscriptions until the year 1769 at least. It is a pleasure to relate how this Brother so freely and voluntarily devoted his professional skill to relieve the poor and distressed no matter who they were; and to quote the following tribute to his memory:—

"To the generosity and exertions of medical men either wholly or largely must be attributed the institution of Dun's, the Meath, the Lock, City of Dublin, St. Vincent's and some special Hospitals. The name of Surgeon Doyle deserves more recognition than it usually receives, for he was the sole founder of the Lock Hospital in 1755." ("Lessons from the Lives of Irish Surgeons," by E. D. Mapother, M.D., Dublin: 1873, p. 5).

We have not been able to enquire into the constitution of a Dublin Society called "The Most Solemn and Most Secret Order of the Lock," which was conducted upon Masonic principles and was contemporary with the existence of the early Lock Hospital, and of which the Doyels, the LaTouches, and other well-known Freemasons were members. It was a convivial society formed, probably, to bring those men closer together "when all grave business" was over for the day. Surgeon George Doyel seems to have died in 1791. His widow *d.* in Feb., 1793. His son, Henry Doyel, of Kildare Street, was a well-known Dublin Barrister-at-Law, and Chairman of the King's County. William Doyle, another well-known Barrister in Dublin, *d. circa* 1793, was probably a relative. Rev. William Doyle, LL.B., subscribed to Pennell's Book of Constitutions, 1730. Patrick Doyle subscribed to D'Assigny's "Serious and Impartial Enquiry," 1744.

RICHARD COLLEY (WELLESLEY), 2nd EARL OF MORNINGTON, G.M., 1782; to whom no less than 12 pages are devoted in the *D.N.B.** setting out his services rendered to

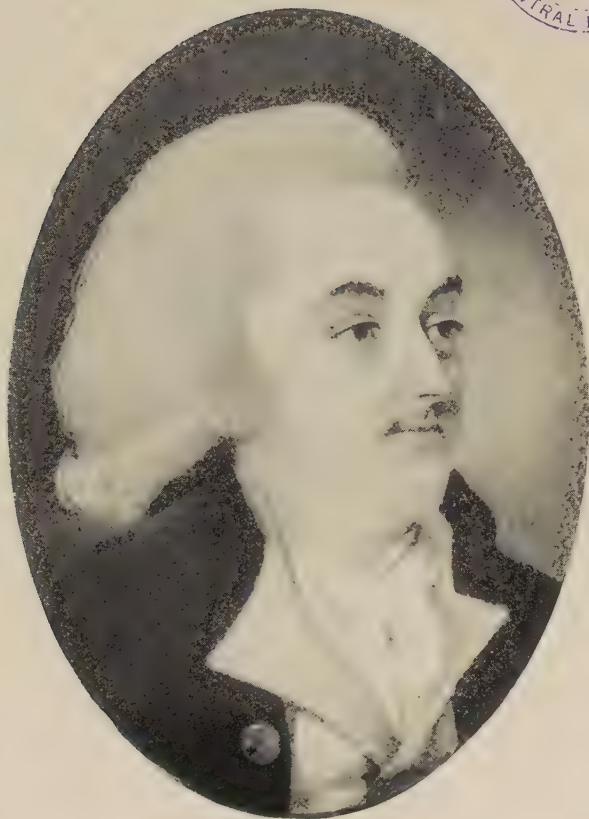
**Vide* also A.Q.C. xv., 100.

his country, vying equally with those of his distinguished brother Arthur, Duke of Wellington. Both the brothers were made in Lodge No. 494, Trim, Co. Meath, as was also their father, Garret, 1st Earl of Mornington, our G.M. in 1776. He succeeded to the title in 1781, and in consideration of his eminent services as Governor-General of India, the Marquessate of Wellesley was conferred on him 2nd Dec., 1799. He was twice Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1821-28 and 1833-34. He was *b.* in 1760, and *m.* twice, but *d.s.p.* 26th Sept., 1842. He entered Oxford, 24th Dec., 1778, aged 18, but his father dying in 1781, necessitated his return at once to Ireland, without graduating, in order to devote himself to putting his estates in order, to look after the education of his brothers, and, we may add, to occupy the chair of the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

ARTHUR WINTER, J.G.W., 1782; S.G.W., 1783; G. Secretary, 1790; of Ross Lane, Surgeon; moved to Dame Street in 1763, and to Fleet Street in 1767; Surgeon to the Meath Hospital, 1770-90; one of the Founders of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, when it was chartered in 1784 (*vide* William Ruxton, our D.G.M., 1769), and the next year was appointed one of the Examiners of the College. He *d.* in Sept., 1790, and, by his wife, Dorcas, dau. of R. Tew, had a son, William Winter, of Fleet Street, Dublin, Barrister-at-Law; and a dau., Eliza.

DOWELL O'REILLY, G. Secretary, 1782; J.G.W., 1783; S.G.W., 1784 and 1785; of Dorset Street, Dublin, merchant; was a Member of the Royal Dublin Society. He was second son of Myles O'Reilly, of Tullystown, Co. Westmeath. By his second wife, Elizabeth, dau. of James Knox, of Moyne, Co. Mayo, he had, with other children, an eldest son, Myles John O'Reilly, for whom he purchased in the year 1804, Heath House, Maryborough, Queen's Co., where for a time he, himself, also resided. He *d.* 13th Nov., 1838.

WILLIAM HANDCOCK, G. Secretary, 1783, J.G.W., 1784 and 1785; S.G.W., 1786. Beyond the fact that he was father of Rev. Robert Handcock, D.D., our Gd. Secretary, 1808 to 1819, we have no information about him.



Photo, F. C. Stoate, London.

RIGHT HON. ROBERT TILSON (DEANE), 1st LORD MUSKERRY,
Grand Master, Ireland 1783 and 1784.

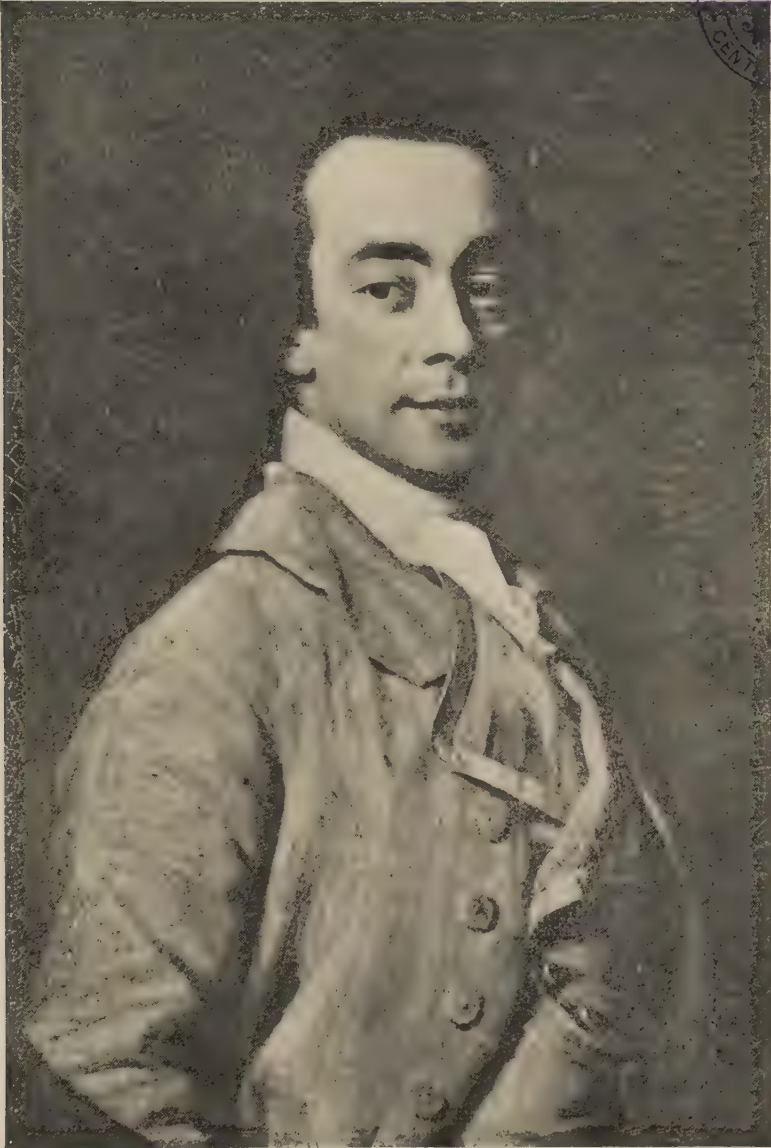
Reproduced by courtesy of Lord Muskerry from miniature in his possession.

Right Hon. ROBERT TILSON (DEANE), 1st LORD MUSKERRY, G.M., 1783 and 1784; of Springfield Castle, Co. Limerick, M.P. for Co. Cork, 1776-81, Governor of Co. Limerick, a Trustee of the Linen Board, Member of the Royal Dublin Society, and a Privy Councillor; succeeded, in 1770, as 6th Baronet; and was created, 5th January, 1781, Lord Baron Muskerry, of Dromore, Co. Cork. Upon the institution of the Order of Knights of St. Patrick, he acted as proxy for Prince Edward, the senior Knight, and was installed with the other Knights on St. Patrick's day, 1783. Lord Muskerry's Grandmastership was noteworthy for the enforcement of a stricter discipline in the Craft, thus: in August, 1783, the Dublin Lodges were called upon to make better returns; in the same year a great number of the country Lodges paid their arrears and petitioned for a return to favour; in Dec., 1783, with the Grand Master presiding in person, it was ordered that future petitions for a warrant, besides being recommended by neighbouring Lodges, should be signed by the Provincial Gd. Master, when there was such an Officer; in July, 1784, the members of the Charity Committee were called upon not to neglect their duties; in August, 1784, the price of a new warrant was raised to £5:13:9, but the motion to fix a minimum initiation fee of £2:5:6 "was negatived by a large majority." While the last mentioned and other useful suggestions were dismissed for the time being, we find in such proposals the germs of many of our present Laws. This tightening of discipline which probably appeared necessary to the Grand Master, in common with other members of the Grand Lodge, is no mean memorial to his memory. Almost his last act, as Grand Master, was to attend a theatrical performance in Dublin, on 22nd April, 1785, given for the benefit of poor and distressed Masons, for which he later received the thanks of Grand Lodge. Lord Muskerry, who was *b.* in 1747, was eldest surviving son of Sir Robert Deane, of Dromore, Co. Cork, 5th Bart., by Charlotte, second dau. of Thomas Tilson, of Dublin. He *d.* in 1818, having *m.* in 1775, Anne, dau. of John Fitzmaurice, of Springfield Castle, Co. Limerick. His great-grandson, Sir Hamilton Matthew Tilson Fitzmaurice (Deane-Morgan), 4th Lord Muskerry, has been for the past twelve years Grand King of the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Ireland.

NICHOLAS GAY, G. Secretary, 1784. Beyond the fact that he lived at Gaybrook, Co. Westmeath, we have no information about him.

ARTHUR (HILL), LORD VISCOUNT KILWARLIN, G.M. 1785 and 1786; of Hillsborough, Co. Down, only surviving son of Wills, 1st Marquess of Downshire, by Margaretta (who *d.* at Naples, 25th Jan., 1766, a short time before her grandnephew, William Robert, Marquess of Kildare, was made there, *vide* p. 203), only dau. of Robert, 19th Earl of Kildare, and niece of the Hon. James O'Brien, G.M. of Munster, in 1726. It was Lord Kilwarlin who, in 1787, so affectionately presented his cousin the Duke of Leinster, with a Masonic apron. He was *b.* in 1753, entered Oxford, 18th May, 1771, aged 18, created M.A., 9th July, 1773; was sometime an officer in the army; M.P. for Lostwithiel, 1774-80, and for Malmesbury, 1780-84, both in the English Parliament, and for County Down, 1776 to 1793, in the Irish Parliament; appointed, in 1793, a Privy Councillor and Colonel of the Downshire Militia, and in the same year succeeded his father as 2nd Marquess of Downshire. He was one of those men of inflexible integrity, who, at great personal sacrifices, maintained their incorruptibility in opposing the Union of 1800. "For his opposition to the Union at this juncture," says Gilbert ("History of Dublin," vol. iii., 160), in describing the Government bribery, "Lord Downshire was dismissed from the Colonelcy of the Down Militia and the governorship of the county; his name was also struck off the Privy Council." He *d.* 7th Sept., 1801, aged 48, having *m.* in 1786, Mary, Baroness Sandys (*d.* in 1836), by whom he left five sons and two daus.

MORLEY SAUNDERS, G. Secretary, 1785; of Saunders' Grove, Co. Wicklow, J.P., was eldest son of Morley Pendred-Saunders, of same place, by Martha, third dau. of John, 1st Earl of Aldborough. He was High Sheriff, Co. Wicklow, 1779, having been, the previous year, energetic in putting down Whiteboyism in Queen's Co., for which he was recommended for a peerage as Baron Roscommon, in a letter, dated 12th Feb., 1779, from his uncle, Lord Aldborough, to the Earl of Buckinghamshire, Lord Lieut.:—"His paternal ancestry have had many orders of chivalry both among the Morleys and Saunders, and enobled maternally. He has made the tour of Europe as extensively, and with as much reputation as any young gentleman ever did, as our Ambassadors in Italy and



Photo, W. & G. Baird, Belfast.

ARTHUR (HILL), LORD VISCOUNT KILWARLIN
(afterwards 2nd Marquess of Downshire), Grand Master, Ireland,
1785 and 1786.

From the painting at East Hampstead Park, Hampshire, in possession of the
Marquess of Downshire.

France can testify.”* He did not, however, get the peerage. He *m.* in 1787, Elinor Catherine, only dau. of James Glascock, of Music Hall, Co. Dublin, and *d.* 25th March, 1825, leaving issue.

RICHARD MAGENIS, J.G.W., 1786; S.G.W., 1787 and 1788; of Waringstown, Co. Down, and Chanter Hill, Co. Fermanagh. He entered the army and, from being Lieut., 14th Dragoons, exchanged 26th Aug., 1786, as Captain in the 4th Horse. He was elected M.P. for Enniskillen in 1790, but resigned in 1793, on being appointed Collector of Cavan. In Dec., 1812, he succeeded his father (originally appointed in 1800), as one of the Commissioners of the Account Office, and, in the same year, was again elected M.P. for Enniskillen, representing that Borough until 1828. He was the eldest son of Richard Magenis, senior, of Waringstown (a well-known Dublin Attorney, M.P. for Bangor, Fore and Carlingford successively, and clerk of the Ordnance Department, in 1789, in succession to Joseph Keen, our J.G.W. of 1769), by his second wife, Elizabeth, niece of George Berkeley, D.D., Bishop of Cloyne, and dau. and heiress of Colonel William Berkeley. He was *b.* in 1764, and *d.* 6th March, 1831, having been married twice and left issue. His aunt, Alice Magenis, was wife to Arthur French, of French Park, Co. Roscommon, who was cousin-german to Anne French, wife to Holt Waring, our J.G.W. in 1761 (who was a neighbour to Magenis at Waringstown), and to Lieut.-Colonel Jeremiah French, who was at Boston, in 1769, when the Knight Templar degree was conferred there.

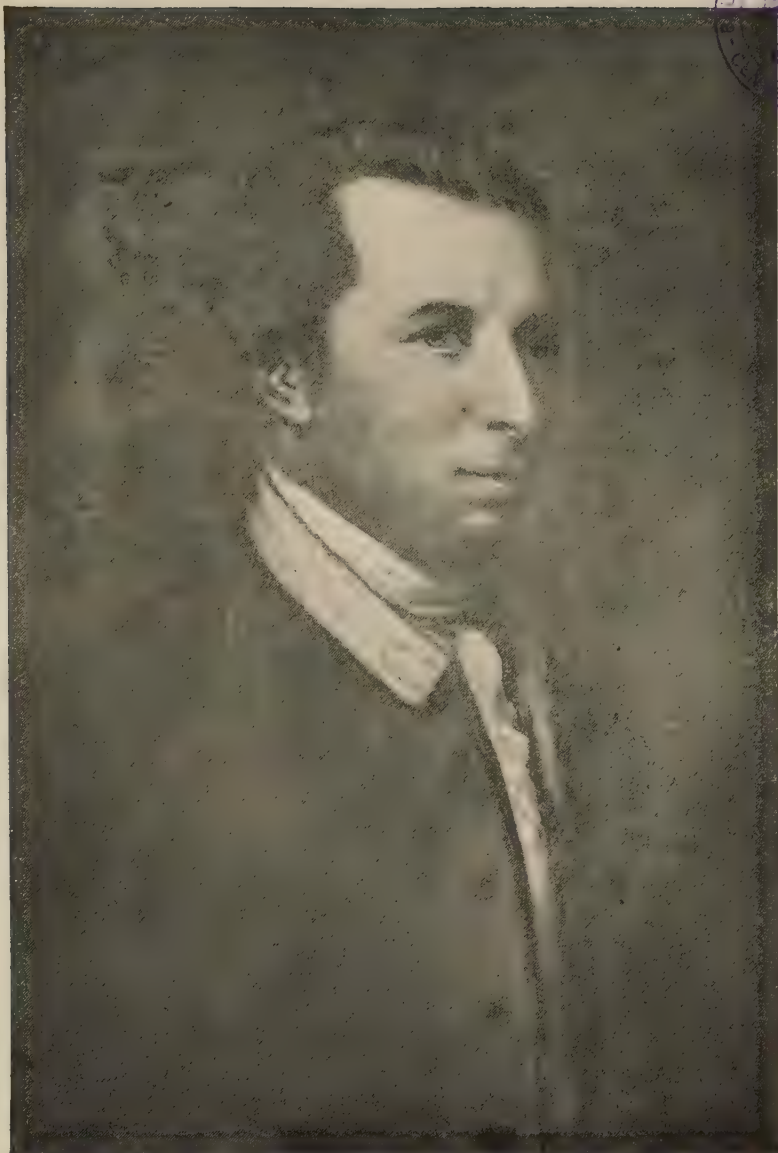
Lieut.-Colonel the Right Hon. **ROBERT ROSS, G. Secretary, 1786; J.G.W., 1787 and 1788; and S.G.W., 1789;** was the third in succession of three Roberts, owners of the Rostrevor estate in Co. Down, and, upon whose death, *unm.*, 24th Feb., 1799, at his residence in Gloucester Street, Dublin, Rostrevor passed to his distinguished nephew, General Robert Ross, the capturer of Washington in the American war, who fell at Baltimore, on 12th Sept., 1814. Our Grand Secretary entered the army at an early age, and, as Captain in the 48th Foot (commission dated 4th Sept., 1754), acquired no common share of reputation in the American war of 1757. He was

* Journal of the Kildare Archæological Society, vol. ix., 125.

present with his Regiment at the capture of Quebec, in 1759, and must have been a member of Lodge No. 218, warranted in 1750 by the Grand Lodge of Ireland for the 48th Foot, this being one of the Masonic Lodges which assisted to establish the Provincial Grand Lodge of Quebec immediately after the occupation of that place by the British troops.* Upon his return home he retired with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, 48th Foot, and entering politics was M.P. for Carlingford, 1769-76, and for Newry, 1776-99, a Privy Councillor, held a lucrative post as Commissioner of the Revenue in Ireland, and was a well-known figure in the social life of the metropolis.

Right Hon. FRANCIS CHARLES (ANNESLEY), 2nd VISCOUNT GLERAWLEY, G.M., 1787 and 1788; when not in residence at Annesley House, Marlborough Street, Dublin, lived at Mount Panther, between Clough and Dundrum, Co. Down, although Castlewellan, in the same county, was the family seat. He was eldest son of William, the 1st Viscount, by Anne, eldest dau. of Marcus, 1st Earl of Tyrone, our G.M. in 1736. Several other of his relations were Grand Lodge Officers before him, namely:—Charles Annesley, in 1739, Hans Baillie, in 1747, and Matthew Baillie, in 1763. He succeeded to the title in 1770; created, 18th Aug., 1789, Earl Annesley; commissioned, in 1793, Lieut.-Colonel of the 9th, or Royal Downshire Militia, and, in 1800, upon the Marquess of Downshire's dismissal from the command, and the Regiment being divided into two battalions, one for South and the other for North Down, "Lord Frank," as he was affectionately named, was appointed Colonel in command of the Royal South Downs, which still retained the old number "the 9th." His keen sense of humour was such that to the present day stories are told about that playboy, Lord Frank. He was *b.* in 1740, and *m.* in 1776, Mary, dau. of Richard Grove. He *d.s.p.* 19th Dec., 1802, when his honours devolved upon his next brother, Richard, 2nd Earl Annesley, whose great-grandson, Colonel the Right Hon. Robert Hugh Wallace, C.B., is Junior Grand Warden of our Grand Lodge for the present year of grace, 1925; and has, for several years past, presided over the District Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Down as their District Grand First Principal. Thus, after the lapse of over a century, do

**Vide* "A Military Masonic Certificate," a paper read in January, 1922, by Brother John Holliday. (Transactions of the Lodge of Research, No. 200).



Photo, W. & G. Baird, Belfast.

RIGHT HON. FRANCIS CHARLES (ANNESLEY),
2nd VISCOUNT GLERAWLEY
(afterwards 1st Earl Annesley), Grand Master, Ireland 1787 and 1788.

From the painting at Castlewella, Co. Down, in possession of
Lady Mabel Annesley.

we find one whom we well know "to be of good morals and great skill, true and trusty, and a lover of the whole Fraternity," not only upholding, in our Grand Lodge, and in his native county, Masonic traditions handed down in his family, but also, as a worthy successor to Lord Frank, has long been affectionately spoken of as Colonel Bob Wallace of the South Downs, the welfare of which is as dear to his heart as is his love for the Craft. He is a courteous and skilful Brother, a sympathetic fellow labourer in the pursuit of Masonic research and in the preservation of the history of our fine old Grand Lodge, and he carries with him our sincere congratulations upon the well merited Masonic honours he now holds.

FRANCIS FETHERSTON, G. Secretary, 1787 and 1788; J.G.W., 1789; and S.G.W., 1790; was an attorney practising in French Street, Dublin, removed, in 1786, to Merrion Street; appointed, in 1787, one of the Six Clerks in Chancery.

Sir and Brother,
YOU are required to attend at your
LODGE-ROOM, at 7
on the Day of
at the Hour of Fail not
as you are a MASON. Signed by Or-
der of the Worshipful Master,
SEC.

CHAPTER V.

NOTABLE EVENTS IN IRISH FREEMASONRY,
1725—1789.

Warrants.

As it is our purpose later to devote a whole chapter to the history of the Irish Warrant, it is sufficient in this place to glance at the subject briefly, so that the reader can carry some salient facts in his head through the following pages.

The practice of executing and delivering a Warrant to Brèthren to erect a Masonic Lodge, the document to subsist as a formal evidence for certain rights conceded to them and showing "the authority under which their meetings are held," is essentially Irish in its inception. That this practice, eventually adopted by every other Grand Lodge in the world, was carefully thought out, during the early years of the existence of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, is evident from the following advertisement which is the first of several similar announcements that subsequently appeared in the Irish newspapers from time to time:—

"Whereas there are several Lodges of FREE MASONS congregated in several Cities and Towns within this Kingdom, without a Warrant under the Hand and Seal of the Right Honourable the Lord KINGSTON, or the Right Honourable the Lord NETTERVILL, Deputy Grand Master, or the Grand Wardens. It is therefore order'd, that all such Lodges do immediately write to the Secretary, Mr THOMAS GRIFFITH, in DUBLIN, and take out true and perfect Warrant and pay the Fees for the same, or they will not be deem'd true Lodges,

Sign'd by Order,

THO. GRIFFITH, *Secretary.*"

(*Faulkner's Dublin Journal*, 14th December, 1731).

The first Warrants were issued on the 1st February, 1731/2. By the end of 1789 the total number of 707 had been granted. This does not give the complete number of Lodges warranted in Ireland, because in a few cases, in exceptional circumstances, a lapsed number was re-issued: but as a general rule it may be laid down, that numbers were not issued twice in the eighteenth century, which is such a divergence from the practice of the Grand Lodge of Ireland ever since that the fact is well worth noting.

While the provinces south and west applied for warrants from the very beginning, Ulster seems to have held back, and we know of but two warranted Lodges held in that province, in Fermanagh and Cavan, prior to 1737.

One result of the introduction of Warrants in Ireland was to create the belief, which persisted for some years to come, that any body of masons owning, or acquiring, one of these documents could hold a regular Lodge wheresoever they pleased. A famous instance of this erroneous idea happened in London not very long after Warrants had first been invented. We read in the minutes of the Grand Lodge of England under date 11th December, 1735:

"Notice being given to the Grand Lodge that the Master and Wardens of a Lodge from Ireland attended without desiring to be admitted by virtue of a Deputation from the Lord Kingston present G. Master of Ireland. But it appearing that there was no particular Recommendation from his Lordp. in this affair their Request could not be comply'd with unless they would accept of a new Constitution here." (Songhurst: "Minutes Grand Lodge, England," London, 1913; page 259).

Songhurst in a pregnant note on this passage says:

"This resolution seems to point to alterations having been made which prevented intervisitation. We know that the premier Grand Lodge was not recognised either in Ireland or Scotland, though both maintained fraternal correspondence with the Antients. Recognition by the Grand Lodges in the sister Kingdoms, and a Union with the Grand Lodge of the Antients only became possible after the Resolution passed by the Moderns in 1809—'that it is not necessary any longer to continue in force those Measures which were resorted to in or about the year 1739 respecting Irregular Masons, and do therefore enjoin the several Lodges to revert to the ancient Land Marks of the Society!'"

This is all quite true, but we would venture to suggest that in this particular instance the reason why the Irish brethren were not admitted was because they claimed the right of entrance under their Irish Warrant, imagining it gave them a seat and vote in the Grand Lodge of England. The episode gives us an inkling of the

novel points of masonic jurisprudence that were bound to crop up for settlement as the result of the Grand Lodge of Ireland having adopted a new hall-mark of authenticity for its regular masons.



Jewel in the collection of Bro. John T. Thorp.

Matthew Fairservice was registered, 5th Feb., 1813, in the Grand Lodge books, as of Lodge No. 554, Stewartstown. His Grand Lodge Certificate was issued 29th June, 1819. (From A.Q.C. xvii., 69).

Incomplete Records.

As the minute books of the Grand Lodge up to the year 1780 have been lost for many years, we have to depend on external evidence for most of our knowledge of masonic events to that date. The greatest disappointment that meets the historian is the fragmentary, and often misleading, resumé of the transactions of the Grand Lodge 1730-50 given by Spratt in his "Constitutions" of 1751. For example, he was ignorant of the Grand Mastership of the Earl of Rosse in 1725, and that the same nobleman was G.M. again in 1730: his account runs as follows:



1.



2.



3.



5.

Garratt & Atkinson, London.

GRAND LODGE SEALS,

drawn exact size by Philip Crossle.

1. Seal on the warrants of the G.L. of Ireland, from 1731 to 1759, being a red wax impression, attached to yellow and blue ribbons passed through from the back of the parchment and fastened in front with the wax.

2. Seal, on a yellow and blue ribbon (specially woven in one piece) on the warrants and certificates of G.L., from *circa* 1760 to 1773 (at least), attached to the documents same as Seal 1. Seal 2 was used to re-seal old warrants on which Seal 1 had become defaced.

3. This beautifully cut Seal on the warrants and certificates of G.L., from *circa* 1773 to 1806, being a thin layer of red wax placed between a small square of paper and the document and then embossed in a steel press.

4. Seal, engraved by W. S. Mossop, the famous Irish Medallist, on the G.L. warrants and certificates, from 1806 to 1846, adopted from the arms of the G.L. of England (Antients), in consequence of Alex. Seton, D.G.Sec., having decamped with Seal 3, *vide* p. 357. In the G.L. Report for the twelve months ending June, 1807, there are two entries:—"Seal, ditto, £3 8s. 3d.," "ditto" meaning for G.L. certificates; and "Screw Press, £2 16s. 10½d."

5. Seal used, in 1812, by the Prov. G.L. of Munster. Soon after, at request of G.L., the Munster Brethren ordered another Seal, of same design, with addition of "Provincial" before "Grand Lodge of Munster." Our sketch is from an almost obliterated impression of the Seal.

"At last the Antient Fraternity of the Free and Accepted Masons in *Ireland*, being assembled in their Grand-Lodge at *Dublin*, chose a Noble Grand Master, in Imitation of their Brethren of *England*, in the third Year of his present Majesty King *George* the Second A.D. 1730, even our Noble Brother James *King*, Lord Viscount *Kingston*, the very next Year after his Lordship had, with great Reputation, been the Grand-Master of *England*: and he has introduced the same Constitutions and Usages." (page 121).

Lord Kingston never was a Viscount, and other errors in the foregoing passage will be patent to readers of this history. But, unsatisfactory historian though he be, one can glean some items of interest from Spratt, as, for instance, on page 122 of the "Constitutions," where he tells us that Irish Grand Wardens were elected from the first by the votes in Grand Lodge "as is their antient Practice in *Ireland*." Such vestiges of history as he preserved will be found noted throughout this chapter, but in the main it will be found to have been drawn from outside sources.

Foundation of the Charity Fund.

On the 24th June, 1738, a notable Mason, Viscount Mountjoy, was installed as Grand Master of Ireland, an office he held for two years. Later, as the Earl of Blesinton, he was the first noble Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the Antients. The account we have of his installation in 1738 gives a hint of the event for which his term deserves to be remembered, as we read of "Several Acts of Charity being performed by the Grand Lodge before it adjourned to dine with the Grand Master at the Eagle Tavern." (*Dublin Evening Post*, 27th June, 1738.) In private life G.M. Mountjoy was a most charitable man, so it is not surprising to find that under his rule were drawn up "The Regulations of the Committee for Charity, as they have been approved of and practised by the Grand Lodge of Ireland since the time of Grand Master Mountjoy in the year 1738," as recorded in Spratt 1751 for the first time. A further indication of Mountjoy's activities in this direction is found in the public advertisement of a play in March, 1739/40:

"By Command of the Right Worshipful and Right Honourable the Lord Viscount Mountjoy, Grand Master of Ireland. For the Benefit of Sick and distressed Free-Masons, and for the Entertainment of the most Ancient and Worshipful Society of Free and Accepted Masons, who are desired to attend in their proper Cloathing, at the Grand Lodge Hall." (*Faulkner's Dublin Journal*, 12th March, 1739/40).

Surely no Grand Master has a better claim on our grateful remembrance than he who took the first step towards organising our Charities.

The Attempted Schism of 1740.

Another matter over which we owe Spratt a grudge is his failure to give us the true facts about a contested election for the Grand Mastership in 1740. His account (1751) is as follows (p. 127) :

"Wednesday, 7th of May, 1740. Grand Lodge in ample Form. When the Right Worshipful the Grand Master (Mountjoy) informed the Brethren, that he had directed his Deputy in the Nomination of a Grand Master for the ensuing Year and immediately his Worship withdrew. The Deputy Grand Master then proposed, the Right Honourable the Lords, Anglesey, Tullamore, and Donneraile, when the Grand Lodge unanimously elected the Right Honourable Arthur St. Leger, Lord Viscount Donneraile Grand Master of Masons in Ireland for the ensuing year."

This meeting was reported in *Pue's Occurrences* (17th May, 1740) as under :

"On Wednesday, the 7th day of May, 1740, at the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, of the kingdom of Ireland, held at the Grand Lodge Room at the Smith's Hall in Smock Alley, Dublin, being the regular night of Meeting, when the Right Honourable Arthur Mohun, Lord Viscount Doneraile, was unanimously elected Grand Master of Masons of the Kingdom of Ireland for the Year ensuing, to commence on the 24th June next. Present at the Grand Lodge, the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Mountjoy, present Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master, Senior Grand Warden, a late Grand Warden, and the Representatives of all the Regular Lodges in and about Dublin."

Despite these assurances, it is only too certain that the election was far from being unanimous, and that one of the disappointed candidates claimed to be the properly elected Grand Master. This is demonstrated by two rival paragraphs which appeared in the same number of *Faulkner's Dublin Journal*, 1st July, 1740. These we give in full.

"Dublin, Tuesday, July 1st, 1740. The Grand Lodge in ample Form, on the 24th of June, 1740, with the Masters and Wardens of 29 Regular Lodges, at their ancient Hall in Smock Alley, the Right Hon. Arthur Mohun, Lord Viscount Doneraile was installed Grand Master of all Free

and Accepted Masons in Ireland, for the year ensuing, who appointed Cornelius Callaghan, Junior, Esq. his Deputy, Edward Martin and John Morris, Esqrs, Grand Wardens.

N.B. Such Lodges as have not already taken out Warrants, are ordered to apply for them to John Baldwin, Esq., Secretary to the Grand Lodge, or they will be proceeded against as Rebel Masons.

Signed by Order, John Baldwin, Secretary."

With which compare this counterblast.

"Dublin, Tuesday, July 1st, 1740. At a Grand Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons in and about Dublin, held at the Rose Tavern in Castle Street, on Tuesday the 24th of June, the Right Hon. Richard Earl of Anglesey being nominated by the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Mountjoy, late Grand Master, and duly elected in his Presence, was installed Grand Master of all Free and Accepted Masons of all the Kingdom of Ireland for the ensuing year in the Presence of three late Grand Masters, who appointed Michael Chamberlaine, Esq. Deputy Grand Master; and Keane FitzGerald and Henry Cudmore, Esqrs. his Grand Wardens.

N.B. All Free and Accepted Masons who are desirous of holding regular Lodges are ordered to apply to Mr. James Hewlet, Secretary, for proper Warrants, who is directed not to take any Fee or Reward.

Dublin, June 24, 1740."

The historian must not shirk certain conclusions that are forced upon him by these manifestoes.* Viscount Doneraile seems to have been the popular candidate and the Earl of Anglesey that of a more aristocratic section including "three late Grand Masters." The offer of free Warrants on the part of the Anglesey body looks like a desperate effort to acquire supporters among the rank and file. Undoubtedly the real succession rested with Viscount Doneraile, and we hear no more of his rival afterwards in Irish masonry.† We find an indication, however, in 1743 that the dispute had been settled, for in that year Keane FitzGerald was elected Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge, which could hardly have happened without an accommodation; perhaps a submission, who can tell? Further

*It is possible that D'Assigny's "Serious and Impartial Enquiry into the present Decay of Freemasonry in Ireland," Dublin, 1744, may have been composed with an eye to these recent dissensions in the Grand Lodge, though his jeremiad deals mainly with the multiplication of degrees and the unsuitability of candidates.

† There were good reasons why Richard Earl of Anglesey was never elected Grand Master by the freemasons of Ireland. He had wrongly assumed the title in 1737, and was suspected of having got rid of the true heir, his nephew James Annesley. The return of this heir from America gave rise to the famous Annesley lawsuit in November, 1743. In the meantime the uncle had been excommunicated in 1741, at the suit of his wife for cruelty and adultery.

evidence of an agreement having been reached is shown by the presence of Viscount Mountjoy at Grand Lodge on the 24th June, 1741, when Lord Tullamore, the former unsuccessful candidate for the office, was installed Grand Master, an occasion marked by the attendance of "several Brethren of Rank and Distinction, and the Masters and Wardens of Thirty Regular Lodges, who all most cheerfully saluted and congratulated his Lordship in the Chair." (*Spratt*. p. 128.)

It certainly seems as if the schism had not lasted long or met with much support from the brotherhood generally.

The dispute, however, had a deterring effect upon inducing noble Brethren to come forward and take up office in the Grand Lodge. This is obvious from the difficulty experienced in finding a nobleman to accept the Grand Mastership following the sudden death, in May 1745, of John, 3rd Viscount Allen. How that Veteran Mason, John, 4th Lord Kingston, "like an affectionate and tender Brother, always ready to espouse the Cause of Truth, Charity and Virtue," once more came forward and, on 31st Oct., 1745, was elected G.M. is told by *Spratt* (*vide* p. 177), who continues:

And on

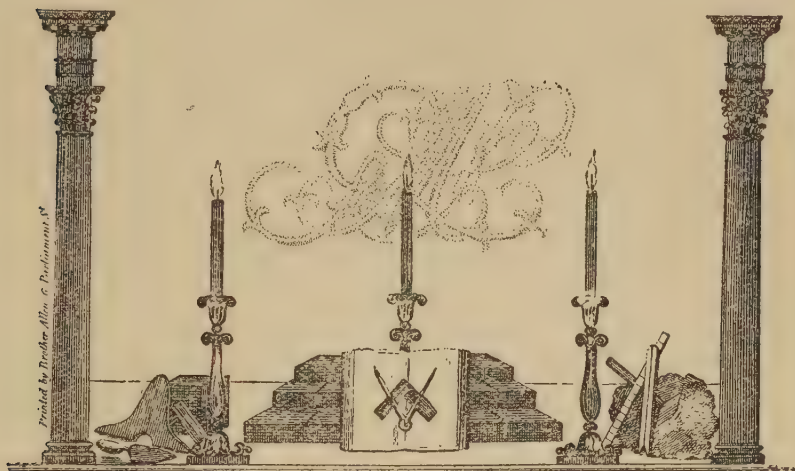
Thursday 31st of October, 1745. Grand Lodge occasionally in Form. The Right Worshipful and Right Honourable *James King*, Lord Viscount *Kingston*, was elected and declared Grand Master of Masons in *Ireland* for the remaining Part of the Year. (*Spratt's Book of Constitutions*, 1751, p. 132).

Lord Kingston also served as Grand Master in 1746. This readiness of his to come to the assistance of his brethren when needed certainly justifies a special entry in the history of the Order. As for Lord Allen, the story of his tragic end has been told elsewhere.

The Grand Master's Lodge Formed.

The great event in the annals of Irish Freemasonry for the year 1749 was the formation of the Grand Master's Lodge. Let *Spratt* tell the story of its genesis (pp. 134-135.)

"It may be justly said, that within these three last Years Free-Masonry has arrived to the highest Perfection it ever was in *Ireland*, as is observed by many old Brothers who had neglected the Lodges, and lain rusty some



Brother

You are requested to Attend the Grand Master at
His Lodge Rooms _____ on
the _____ of _____ at _____ O'clock

Grand Secy

Summons of the Grand Master's Lodge in the "Furnell" Collection,
Grand Lodge Library.

Years past, now re-entering among their harmonious Brethern, and joining in Concord to strengthen their Cement. Lodges, which were become too numerous for one private Assembly, like the industrious Bees, forming themselves into new Regular Bodies, for more convenient Ease; many worthy Brethren, from several Parts of the Kingdom, applying to the Grand Master for his Lordship's Sanction to hold their Communities. One Instance more noble than any other, and more deserving perpetuation, I cannot forebear to mention, which I shall do in the Words of the Transaction, for the information of those Brethren who have not till now, perhaps, had the Opportunity of knowing it.

Wednesday 3d of January 1749 [1750 N.S.] Grand Lodge in due Form. The Deputy Grand Master *Pulland* acquainted the Grand Lodge that our late Right Worshipful Grand Master Sir *Marmaduke Wyvill* Bart. together with the Right Worshipful and Right Honourable the Lord Kingsborough our present Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master and Grand Wardens, and many other Gentlemen of Distinction, have formed themselves into a regular Lodge to consult the Good of the Craft, and as far as in their Power lies, promote the Welfare of the Fraternity in general.

The Grand Lodge having a thorough Sense of their tender and affectionate Inclinations, immediately came to the following Resolution and Order.

Resolved,

That the Secretary do return the respectful and grateful Thanks of this Grand Lodge to the Noble and Right Worshipful Gentlemen and Brethern, who have so zealously considered, and generously offered their Assistance to the promotion and Honour of the Craft.

Ordered,

That a Registry be opened in the Front of the Grand Register Book for the said Lodge, and that the same shall henceforth be distinguished and known by the Denomination of the GRAND MASTER'S LODGE; and that all, or any of the Members thereof, who does at any Time think proper to visit the Grand Lodge, shall take place of every other Lodge on the Registry, or Roll Books of this Kingdom; and that each and every of them shall be as fully intituled to all and every of the Privileges and Freedoms thereof as any other Member or Members that this Grand Lodge is composed of."

The Lodge thus formed has ever since enjoyed special privileges and honour. For many years, in fact up till 1856, when the Duke of Leinster, G.M., advised the surrender of the privilege, the Lodge had the right of recommending to Grand Lodge who the new Grand Officers should be, and these recommendations were usually acted upon, though not invariably. Up to the year 1837 also, every Master Mason raised in the Grand Master's Lodge had a seat and vote in Grand Lodge *ipso facto*. This privilege was then voluntarily surrendered as regards all Master Masons registered after the 9th day of June, 1837, but the members of the Lodge, of or above the rank of Master Mason, are still, as always, entitled to wear Grand Officers' clothing and to receive salutes as such. The influence it has always had upon the destinies of the Craft in Ireland has been immense.

Perhaps, however, the most undeniable claim it has upon the pride and gratitude of other Irish Lodges is that during its long life of over one hundred and seventy-five years the Grand Master's Lodge has always shown itself a natural leader in those matters

wherein we all desire to excel, perfect working, high ideals, and noble generosity in the cause of Charity; in these, as in so many other matters, the Grand Master's Lodge has been, and is *facile princeps*.

Irish Masons in England.

During the period 1730 to 1750 an important part was played by Irish Masons on the other side of the Irish Sea within the bailiwick of the Mother of Grand Lodges herself. These were years of famine and distress in Ireland and many artisans and workers emigrated to England in search of employment. Those of them who were freemasons soon discovered that they would not be able to make themselves feel at home in the London Lodges which had followed the changes introduced by the Grand Lodge of England.*

Scotch Masons in London also felt themselves as fishes out of water, and there were many English masons, too, dissatisfied with their own Grand Lodge, the majority no doubt on account of the innovations, but not a few, perhaps, on account of the stricter discipline that the Grand Lodge of England had been attempting to enforce. A constantly increasing band of malcontents in London could lead to but one result, and that result evolved in 1751 when the Grand Lodge of the Antients was formed. The leading spirit in the Grand Lodge of the Antients almost from its beginning was Laurence Dermott, an Irish Mason, its secretary for 20 years from 1752, and later its Deputy Grand Master for two terms of Office. The activities of this man of genius will be treated more fully in a subsequent chapter, but it is necessary to mention him here, as owing to his initiative in the year 1758 the Grand Lodge of Ireland acknowledged the Grand Lodge of the Antients as the one and only Grand Body in England with whom it would hold fraternal communication. Later a mutual compact between Ireland, Scotland and the Antients was ratified in 1772, but as between Ireland and the Antients it had already existed from the earlier date.

*Not all the London Lodges changed to the Modern working inculcated by the Grand Lodge. Lodge of Antiquity was a notable exception. In the country districts many, notably Bristol, did not change either. A Lodge might thus be antient in its forms of working, and yet adhere to the Modern Grand Lodge. See Arthur Heiron's "History of Old Dundee Lodge" for information about a first-class Modern London Lodge of the period.

The matter is one in which we may take some pride. The Premier Grand Lodge of the world, supported by much of the wealth and nobility of England, had seen fit to discard some of the old unwritten traditions of the Order. The Grand Lodge of Ireland not only refused to follow the lead, but supplied the bulk of the missionaries which brought English freemasonry back to the true faith. The whole story of the split between the Antients and Moderns leads one to believe and hope that there is something so splendidly vital in our noble Craft that neither the mistakes of its rulers, nor the tinkering of would-be innovators, will ever have more than an ephemeral effect, and that if a certain course is built off the square the mistake will be discovered and rectified before the whole structure is endangered thereby.

The Premier Grand Lodge was foolish enough to accept readily the term of "Modern" as applied to itself. One can understand the delight of Dermott, when he was able to report to the Antients that Bro. Carroll from Ireland on applying to the Grand Secretary of England for relief had been referred to the opposition Grand Lodge with the information "we are neither Arch, Royal Arch or Antient." (*sic.*) (*Minutes, G.L., England (Antients), 5th Dec., 1759*).

Undoubtedly, one of the causes which tended to make the Grand Lodge of the Antients a success was its readiness to hear and give relief to applicants from other Constitutions who were Antient masons. Many and many a "Sojourner," the technical term to describe a mason travelling away from home, was relieved on proving himself, and no inconsiderable number of these came from Ireland. Sometimes the applicant was refused relief, when he could not prove himself an "Antient" mason.

As a means of testing the bona fides of a visiting brother, whether needing relief or not, the certificate system came into general use. According to Dermott, this had existed among Antient Masons from "time immemorial," and he had certainly brought a document of the kind with him to England before 1750, signed by Edward Spratt and stamped with the seal of the Grand Lodge of Ireland. The earliest document of the kind, however, that we have so far been able to discover is dated 1754, and is not a certificate proper, but the proper form for one to take, written in the minute book of that splendid old Lodge, St. John's No. 134, Lurgan, now in its one hundred and eightieth year of existence.

(53)
We the Master and Wardens of the
warranted Lodge of Free and masons
No. 134 /... / upon the Registry of
Ireland Held in the ... / Do hereby

Certify & Declare unto all men
Enlighten'd that the bearer hereof
/... / was by us lawfully admitted into the
Secret myst'ries of the most Antient &
Honourable Fraternity of Free & aced
masons. Being first Initiated an a-
pprentice & afterwards made a fellow
Craft, & as he did behave himself
faithfulloy in those Lower Station
we gave unto him the Sublime Degree
of a master mason, as such he is recom-
mended to all Regular Lodges & Lawful
Brethren of our most Antient & Hon^{ble}
Fre. M.
Given under our hands & Lodge Seall
at our Lodge /... / 1754

Philip Crossle, fecit.

Facsimile of the earliest (1754) known form of a Lodge Certificate in any Masonic Constitution, sketched from a photograph supplied by the courtesy of Brother James H. Clendinning, of Lurgan. It comprises p. 53 of the old Treasurer's book of St. John's Masonic Lodge, No. 134, Lurgan, Co. Armagh, which still meets under the original warrant dated 20th May, 1743.

We give a facsimile of this most interesting document, the wording of which runs as follows:

"We the Master and Wardens of the warranted Lodge of Free and (accepted) masons Nobr. upon the Rejestrey of Ireland Held in the Do hearby Certifie & Declare unto all men Enlighten'd that the bearer hearof was by us Lafully admitted into the Secret mystrys of the most Antient & Honourable fratarnity of free & acted masons. Being first Initiated an apprentice & afterwards made a fellow Craft, & as he did behave himselfe faithfuller in these Lower Steations we gave unto him ye Sublime degree of a master mason, as such he is recommended to all Regular Lodges & Lawful Bretheren of our most antient & Honble. Frety. Given under our hands & Lodge Seall at our Lodge ys 1754."

There is much that is interesting about this form of certificate. It is two years older than the heretofore earliest known certificate which was issued "From the Lodge House in Lodge Alley, Philadelphia, No. 2, the 6th of September, 1756," to James Harding, who went through "the Three Degrees of Masonry."* It is eight years earlier than the next, heretofore, oldest known certificate, issued 2nd June, 1761, by Lodge No. 195, in the Royal Highland Regiment, warranted, in 1749, by the Grand Lodge of Ireland.† And it is nine years earlier than the next one, dated 1st February, 1762, which was issued by Lodge No. 11, in the First Battn. Royal Regt. of Foot, the first military Lodge warranted, in 1732, by the Grand Lodge of Ireland.†

Then the mention of "Sublime Degree" is typically Irish. Not so common in other Constitutions apparently, as K.R.H. Mackenzie in his "Masonic Encyclopaedia" states that the term appeared first in America at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Had Irish certificates or Irish minute books of the eighteenth century been available to him, this mistaken statement would hardly have been made. As the matter stands now, the honour lies with Ireland of having evolved this fitting synonym for the degree of Master Mason. Like the Warrant, the Charge, and the Certificate, having had its beginning in Ireland it has now gone all round the world because of the excellence of the underlying idea.

The subject of the engraved certificates issued by the Grand Lodge of Ireland from 1772 onwards has been fully treated by Bro. John Robinson in a well-known book, to which the editors can

* "Old Masonic Lodges of Pennsylvania," by Julius F. Sachse, 1892. (*Vide* also A.Q.C. xvi., 69).

† *Vide* "Cæmentaria Hibernica," Fas. iii.

gratefully refer those who are curious to learn the different forms taken by our Grand Lodge certificates, a subject so wide as to require a book to itself.

The importance attached to certificates from the very first by the Grand Lodge of the Antients can be understood, when one reads their early minutes and discovers that some of the masons with whom they had to deal drastically could never have obtained a testimonial of good behaviour anywhere and in all probability had never been regularly made. Such were the two "leg of mutton" masons, Thomas Phealon and "Doctor" John Macky, expelled on the 4th of March, 1752, for pretending to give degrees, particularly the Royal Arch, "for mean and paltry considerations," such as the joint from which they received their appellation of dishonour.

From issuing certificates to worthy brethren to warning other Constitutions against impostors and sharks is but a step, but as everything has to have a beginning, this year 1754 is worth remembering with feelings of gratitude to the old Irish Lodge which has preserved the very earliest form yet discovered of a masonic certificate.



Silver Collar Jewel of the Senior Warden, belonging to Lodge No. 679, Ballygawley, Co. Tyrone, exhibited, in 1896, by Brother the Rev. J. M. Moutray, in the Quatuor Coronati Lodge. As seen above it presents on the obverse side emblems other than the three Craft degrees. The reverse is engraved with purely Craft symbols. The Lodge was warranted for Ballygawley in February, 1788. (From A.Q.C. ix., 158).

Ahiman Rezon.

In 1756 was published in England a book entitled "Ahiman Rezon" by Laurence Dermott, Grand Secretary of the Antients, setting out their laws and stating the case for Antient Masonry generally. In his second edition of 1764 he included a famous polemic against the Moderns, which remains one of the most important documents we possess regarding their sins of omission and commission against the Craft. Few books on masonry have had so great an influence among English-speaking Lodges. In Ireland proposals were afoot to publish it in Belfast by subscription in 1758, and in June, 1760, it actually was published in Dublin. Several editions were printed in different places in Ireland before the end of the century, and when the next official Irish Grand Lodge code appeared in 1804, it was known as "Ahiman Rezon," a name that continued to be applied to the "Constitutions" till 1839. The name is presumably Hebrew, and admits of almost as many interpretations as there are ways of spelling the words composing it, and those who have delved into old Irish minute books know that there are not a few. Mackey interprets it "the Law of the Chosen Brothers"; Bywater prefers "the Thoughts or Opinions of a true and faithful Brother"; Rosenbaum suggests "the true or faithful Secretary." Whatever the meaning, they became words of power, a slogan to all Antient Masons, as well known in Pennsylvania and South Carolina as in London or Dublin.

From the appearance of this book it may be said to have formed the basis of every subsequent official publication by the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and not a few unofficial ones. Its ready adoption by the Grand Lodge of Ireland shows how close the Irish and Antient rites must have lain. Whenever the name crops up, let us not forget that it was written by an Irish mason for the English Craft, and travelled all over the world wherever Antient free-masonry was known.

Thus we get 1756 as another date to be underlined in our calendar.

From the time he first appeared in London, Laurence Dermott never made any secret of the fact that he was an Irish Freemason, or that the Masonic principles he maintained stood for anything other than the early training he had received in Ireland. Few traces have been brought to light about his parentage, early life or Irish

Masonic career. He was born in 1720,* was initiated in Ireland on 14th January, 1740-41, installed, 24th June, 1746, in the Master's chair in Lodge No. 26, then in the City of Dublin, came to London in 1748, as a journeyman painter, and appears, for the first time, on the register of the Grand Lodge of England (Antients) under date 1st February, 1752. Even thus early he was a man of personality and not unknown to his compatriots, and, four days later, 5th Feb., 1752, was elected Grand Secretary for the seventy or eighty Brethren who had agreed, in July, 1751, to start the organization, eventually to become known as the Grand Lodge of England (Antients). He retained this office till 1771, vacating it upon being appointed D.G.M. for the years 1771 to 1777, and again 1783 to 1787. He died in London in June, 1791, leaving a widow, Elizabeth, but apparently no children. Gould said of him:—"Of Laurence Dermott the first Grand Secretary . . . it may be said, without erring on the side of panegyric, that he was the most remarkable Mason that ever existed," and that "although a very unscrupulous writer, he was a matchless administrator. In the former capacity he was the embodiment of the maxim, '*de l'audace, encore de l'audace, toujours de l'audace*,' but in the latter, he displayed qualities which we find united in no other member of the Craft who came before or after him." ("History of Freemasonry," ii., 435). With such a commendation from so well-known a historian it is only a natural impulse that we should wish to know all we can about this remarkable Freemason. He is described, in 1769, as a wine-merchant in London which he had probably taken up, following the custom of the times, as the London representative of relatives, perhaps, engaged in the wine trade on the Continent, where many Irishmen in voluntary exile, after serving in the French and Spanish armies, or in the more precarious service of the Pretender, had eventually to take to commerce. A Dublin printed broadsheet, date *circa* 1727, entitled: "The Pretender's Exercise to his Irish Dragoons, and his Wild Geese," satirical in the extreme, enumerates names selected for the purpose of indicating the most prominent of the Irishmen in that service, and among them is that of "McDermot." These "McDermot" Wild Geese were probable descendants of Alderman Terence Dermott, senior, the Jacobite M.P. for Dublin City in 1689: and of Terence MacDermott (for the

*We have it in his own handwriting that on 24th June, 1761, he was "in the forty-first year of his age."

surname is the same), who, together with Captain John King (*vide* p. 180), were also Jacobite M.P.'s for the Borough of Boyle, Co. Roscommon. The last-named Terence was, perhaps, identical with Alderman Terence Dermott, junior, of Dublin, same date. From the very advent of the family of Lord Kingston (G.M. of England in 1729, and of Ireland in 1731) into Ireland the families of Dermott and King were friends;* so that it is quite possible much of Laurence Dermott's zeal for the Craft was hereditary. Among the Subscribers to the first edition of "Ahiman Rezon" (London, 1756), was Mr. Dominick Dermott, whom we identify as a near relative to Thomas and Anthony Dermott, two Dublin merchants of that time. The next edition of "Ahiman Rezon" (Dublin, 1760), contains a list of Subscribers which, together with the title page, are reproduced on the opposite page. Many of these Subscribers, we may be sure, were Dermott's personal friends, particularly the fourteen members of Lodge No. 340, Strokestown, Co. Roscommon. That the Brethren of Lodge No. 340 had more than an ordinary interest in the author is evident, and this justifies us in presuming that if Strokestown was not the place of his nativity it was in that neighbourhood. Strokestown lies 12 miles from the boundary of Co. Sligo, somewhere in which county lay Lestrand, the place where Lodge No. 26, warranted in 1733, originally sat,† and wherein Laurence Dermott was made a Mason; and 20 miles from Coolavin (which is in Co. Sligo), the home of The MacDermott, Prince of Coolavin, the head of the Clan. Our researches, not yet exhausted, indicate that Laurence was a probable son of Thomas Dermott, of Francis Street, Dublin, merchant, who had a country residence at Strokestown, Co. Roscommon, and who was the elder half-brother of Anthony Dermott, of Usher's Quay, Dublin, merchant.‡ This Anthony was a Trustee of the settlement, executed 5th July, 1736, upon the marriage of Thomas Mathew, of Annfield, Co. Tipperary, Grand Master of England (Antients), 1766 to 1770, with Mary, eldest daughter of Richard Mathew, a Dublin brewer. The Mathew family, like the Dermotts, were Catholics, and this very friendship

*Sir John King, of the Abbey of Boyle, by his will, dated 31st May, 1636, left 100 marks and all his wearing apparel to Bryan Dermott.

† From which place the warrant was probably carried to Dublin, and from thence, maybe, to London.

‡ To whose descendant, Miss Nina MacDermott, of Ramore, Co. Galway, we are indebted for courteous assistance in genealogical matters.

SUBSCRIBERS NAMES.

Mr. John Daniel E.
 Patrick Ennis, Esq. F.
 Mr. Richard France, 4 B.
 Mr. James Field G.
 Mr. James Graham, Gent. R.
 Mr. George Grace H.
 Mr. Henry Graves H.
 Rev. Matthew Hemings S.
 Mr. ——— Hodge, Gent. S.
 Mr. William Hughes S.
 Mr. John Hardy S.
 Mr. James Henhall S.
 Mr. Caleb Hughes S.
 Mr. Paul Hughes S.
 Mr. Will. Heberington S.
 Mr. Francis Hanly, Merc. *
 Mr. George Hadfor T.
 Mrs. Mary Hadfor T.
 Mr. John Jackson I.
 Mr. William Johnston A.
 Thomas Knox, Esq. 2 B.
 Mr. John Kelly L.
 Mr. John Kirchofer L.
 Mr. Joseph Lloyd M.
 Mr. John Lee, Jun. M.
 Mr. Marmaduke Mocler M.
 Mr. M. M. Dermott, Merc. *
 Mr. Michael Murphy M.
 Mr. John Miller N.
 Mr. P. M. Ginnes, x Reg. F.
 Robert Wall, Esq. W.
 Rev. Jo. Williamson, Clerk.
 Guttaus Warner, Gent.
 Mr. John Whelan, Merc.
 in Stroketown *
 Mr. William Wall N.
 Mr. John Waton N.
 Mr. John Waller N.
 Mr. Aaron Whitehouse N.

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE. 131

RECITATIVE.
 Wisdom and Beauty do combine;
 Our Art to raise, our Hearts to join.
 CHORUS.
 Give to Maſonry the Prize,
 Where the Faireſt chufe the Wife;
 Beauty ſtill ſhou'd Widom love,
 Beauty and Order reign above.

F I N I S .

Names of the Subscribers.

The Gentlemen marked thus * are of No. 340, in STROKETOWN.

A. Mr. Thomas Brown. C.
 Sir George Allen, Knt. C.
 Mr. Art. Forbes Auchmuty town, Esq. *
 Mr. Thomas Amphlet B.
 Mr. Owen Connor, Gent.
 Mr. Thomas Brice, Gent.
 Mr. Henry Booth B.
 Mr. Robert Beaufort B.
 Mr. Samuel Brooke B.
 Mr. Thomas Burnett, 2 B.
 Mr. William Beety B.
 Mr. Richard Banfol B.
 Mr. Edward Beady B.
 Mr. Thomas Blackhall B.
 Mr. John Butler Vickar B.
 Mr. Thomas Burnett B.
 Mr. Hugh Egger B.
 Mr. John Burton B.
 Mr. Daniel Callaghan *
 Mr. George Calfidy *
 Mr. Nic. Cregg, Glazier *
 Mr. ——— Caddy *
 Mr. Alexander Christie *
 Mr. Charles Cahill *
 Mr. William Cuffack *
 Mr. Patrick Corcoran D.
 Mr. Will. Donnellan, Sec. *
 Mr. Richard Dillon *
 Mr. Pierrot Daventry

AHIMAN REZON:

O R, A
 HELP to a BROTHER;

SHEWING
 The EXCELLENCY of SECRECY, and the first Cause of the Institution of FREEMASONRY; the PRINCIPLES of the CRAFT, and the Benefits arising from a strict Obedience thereof; the Sort of Men that ought to be initiated into the Mystery, and the Kind of Masons that are fit to govern Lodges, with their proper Behaviour in and out of the Lodge.

The ancient Manner of CONSTITUTING new LODGES, with All the CHARGES, &c.

LIKEWISE

The PRAYERS used in Jewish and Christian Lodges,

ALSO,

The OLD and NEW REGULATIONS, the Manner, of Chufing and Installing Grand-Maſter and Officers, &c.

To which is added,

A large Collection of MASON'S SONGS, entertaining PROLOGUES and EPILOGUES,

AND
 SOLOMON'S TEMPLE:
 An ORATORIO.

By Brother LAURENCE DERMOTT, Sec.

DUBLIN:

Printed by DILLON CHAMBERLAINE, in Smeck Alley, For the EDITOR.
 MDCCCLX.



Law. Dermott, G.S.
PAINTER, LONDON.

was the Brother we are writing about. Edward was an elder brother of Anthony MacDermott, of Coote Hall, Co. Roscommon (which lies about 5 miles east of Boyle, and 15 north of Strokestown), the property of the Coote family, several of whom intermarried with the King family of Boyle. Catherine Coote (*vide* p. 134), was wife to Marcus Anthony Morgan, our first J.G.W., and it is quite possible that a friendship existed between him and the Dermotts, and may thus account for the christian name of Anthony

between the families may have had no small influence with Laurence Dermott in bringing about the election of Thomas Mathew to the chair of the Grand Lodge in England. "Lawrence Mc.Dermot" and "Edward Mc.Dermot" appear as Subscribers to D'Assigny's "Serious and Impartial Enquiry," 1744. Lawrence, it is assumed,



Mrs. M. Dermott
1794.

AHIMAN REZON: OR, A HELP to a BROTHER.

THE EXCELLENCY OF SECRECY, and the first Cause of the Institution of FREE-MASONRY; the PRINCIPLES of the CRAFT, and the Benefits arising from a strict Observance thereof; the Sort of Men that ought to be initiated into the Mystery, and the Kind of Maçons that are fit to govern Lodges, with their proper Behaviour in and out of the Lodge. The ancient Manner of CONSTITUTING new LODGES, with All the CHARGES, &c.

LIKEWISE
ALSO
The PRAYERS used in *Jewish* and *Christian* Lodges.

THE OLD and NEW REGULATIONS, the Manner of Choosing and Installing *Grand-Masters* and *Officers*, &c.

A large Collection of MASON'S SONGS, entertaining PROLOGUES and EPILOGUES, AND
SOLOMON'S TEMPLE:
An ORATORIO.

By Brother LAURENCE DERMOTT, D. G. M.
The Fifth Edition with ADDITIONS.

DUBLIN:
Printed by D. CHAMBERLAINE, No. 5, College-Green, and T. WILKINSON, No. 40, Winchester-Street, MDCCLXXX.

Reduced facsimile title pages of the Dublin (1780) and Belfast (1782 and 1803) editions of Dermott's "Ahiman Rezon." A fourth edition, not dated, was printed in Drogheda by John Fleming, who printed in that town from 1772 till he died in 1785. A sixth edition was printed, 1795, in Belfast by William Magee. Dermott's attack on the "Modern" Masons, which he added to his second English edition, was not reprinted in any of the Irish editions.

AHIMAN REZON: OR, A HELP to a BROTHER.

THE EXCELLENCY OF SECRECY, and the first Cause of the Institution of FREE-MASONRY; the PRINCIPLES of the CRAFT, and the Benefits arising from a strict Observance thereof; the Sort of Men that ought to be initiated into the Mystery, and the Kind of Maçons that are fit to govern Lodges, with their proper Behaviour in and out of the Lodge. The ancient Manner of CONSTITUTING new LODGES, with All the CHARGES, &c.

LIKEWISE
ALSO
The PRAYERS used in *Jewish* and *Christian* Lodges.

THE OLD and NEW REGULATIONS, the Manner of Choosing and Installing *Grand-Master* and *Officers*, &c.

A LARGE COLLECTION of MASON'S SONGS, entertaining PROLOGUES and EPILOGUES, AND
SOLOMON'S TEMPLE:
An ORATORIO.

By Brother LAURENCE DERMOTT, Sec.
The Fifth Edition, with ADDITIONS.

BELFAST:
PRINTED BY JAMES MAGEE, (FOR THE EDITOR)
AT THE BIBLE AND CROWN, IN BRIDGE-STREET. MDCCLXXXII.

Ahiman Rezon: OR A HELP TO A BROTHER.

THE EXCELLENCY OF SECRECY, and the first Cause of the Institution of FREE-MASONRY; the PRINCIPLES of the CRAFT, and the Benefits arising from a strict Observance thereof; the Sort of Men that ought to be Initiated into the Mystery, and the Kind of Maçons that are fit to govern Lodges, with their proper Behaviour in and out of the Lodge.

The ancient manner of Constituting New LODGES, with all the CHARGES, &c.

The Prayers used in Jewish and Christian Lodges, Likewiſe,
Alſo,
The Old and New REGULATIONS.

The manner of Choosing and Installing GRAND-MASTER AND OFFICERS, &c.
To which is added,
A large collection of Maſons Songs, entertaining Prologues and Epilogues,

And
SOLOMON'S TEMPLE;
An Oratorio.
BY BROTHER LAURENCE DERMOTT, SEC.
THE SEVENTH EDITION, WITH ADDITIONS,

BELFAST:
PRINTED BY W. MAGEE, M.DCCC.III.

appearing in the latter family. Laurence Dermott's book-plate, ornamented with Masonic emblems and engraved after the "Chippendale style," *circa* 1755, reproduced here by the courtesy of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge,* bears a resemblance to the ex-libris, signed "Hu: McDermot, 1794," kindly presented to us, for reproduction by The MacDermot, hereditary Prince of Coolavin; and to the following coat of arms taken from Keating's "General History of Ireland," 1722.



Irish Masons Abroad.

It is not our purpose, in this volume, to give full details of how the influence of Irish Masonry became felt in countries far removed from Ireland; but we must glance shortly at what actually was taking place at this period, so that historical sequence may not be completely disregarded, though we intend the following *aperçu* merely as a hint of what has been written at length in a subsequent chapter of this history.

In the eighteenth century the doctrine of Exclusive Territorial Jurisdiction had not yet been formulated, so we find the Grand Lodge of Ireland invading the territories of the Sister Constitutions with a Lodge No. 148 at Norwich, England, in 1745; No. 247 at the Middle Temple, London in 1754; and No. 252 at Paisley, Scotland, in 1754. At Béziers, France, in 1773, No. 503 was founded. The Isle of Man received two Warrants, No. 290 Castletown, the date of which is uncertain, and No. 458 Douglas in 1767.

**Vide* their Transactions, vol. v., 142, 226, 227.

Jamaica was responsible for the issue of four Warrants:—No. 456 (1767); No. 699 (1789); No. 733 (1791); No. 738 (1791). Barbados had No. 622 in 1783, and No. 649 in 1800. Martinique was granted No. 690 in 1801. The fact may be recalled that in those days the town of Cork was the usual last port of call for British vessels bound to the West Indies, and it was only natural that one or two Irish Warrants should find their way across the Atlantic together with the salted beef and whiskey which, from the days of Raleigh onwards, had formed no inconsiderable portion of the cargo of ships outward bound from our southern ports.

On the Continent of America Irish Masons were active from an early date. We have records of two Lodges being officially founded there: No. 399 for New York in 1763, and No. 656 for Baltimore in 1786. It is uncertain, however, whether either of these Lodges ever came into existence. Fortunately we have learnt from many other sources, that the issue of Warrants was the very least of the services rendered by Irish Masons in spreading the Craft in the New World, and, we can claim with justice, that these Brethren bore a considerable share in founding some of the greatest and most highly reputed Grand Lodges in the United States.

The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania we may almost claim as a child. Leaving aside the obscure early Masonic history of this State, when it would appear that English and Irish Masons held meetings by Time Immemorial right, the foundation, in 1759, of the Provincial Grand Lodge after the Antient forms, which subsequently budded into the Independent Grand Lodge, was primarily due to an Irish Mason who had been made in a Belfast Lodge.

In Massachusetts among the Lodges which, on the 27th December, 1769, established the Antient Grand Lodge of that State and elected the patriot Joseph Warren G.M., will be found the name of Glittering Star Lodge No. 322, I.C., held in the 29th Regiment. This Antient Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, in the year 1792, united with its Modern rival, the differences between them apparently consisting in little more than the names, so that, even in the ancestry of what claims to be the most senior Masonic Constitution of the United States we find the ubiquitous Irish Military Warrant.

In New York in 1763 our records show Jeremiah Van Renssalaer, member of a well known masonic family which later gave the State a Grand Master, being named as Master in an Irish Warrant No. 399. But four years previously, on 11th April, 1759, by virtue of a dispensation granted by No. 74, I.C., held in the 2nd Batt. of the

Royal Scots, there came into existence, at Albany, New York, Union Lodge No. 1, the first warranted Lodge in the State. Gould (iii. 401) suggests a possible Irish influence prior to 1737, but the facts quoted are sufficient for the present.

In South Carolina, in 1782, the W.M. of No. 535, I.C., joined in a memorial vouching for the genuine Antient character of a Lodge recently established in Charleston; and, in 1788, there was an Irish Royal Arch Chapter meeting in the same city.

In Maryland, on the 13th December, 1754, we find the Revd. James Stirling, M.A., T.C.D., who contributed a masonic song to Smith's "Pocket Companion," 1735, "Rector of St. Paul's Parish in Kent County," and preaching before the Governor and both Houses of Assembly.

In Virginia, among the "multitudinous parentage" in Masonry which McClenachan attributes to this State, the strain of Irish is assuredly no slight one.

In Georgia, in the year 1743, we get the record of a lone mason, who, being precluded by solitude from practising the Royal Art, had to content himself with extolling the Craft to chance and infrequent visitors. His name is given as Mackary. If he was not an Irish mason, with this patronymic, he deserved to be one.

Finally, we find an edition of "Ahiman Rezon," published in Dublin in 1790, "for the use of all Lodges in England, Ireland and America," a reminder of the identical origin and universality of the Order.

We refrain in this place from multiplying instances of the places to which the Irish Warrant and the Irish working found their way. Minorca, Germany, Gibraltar, Louisbourg, Quebec—wherever there was work to be done, some of the two hundred odd Irish military Warrants were there to do it, and did it well.

Masonic Lotteries.

In the year 1777 the Grand Lodge of Ireland decided as a means of raising money which was very badly wanted to start a lottery scheme. Their proposals were set out as follows:

"The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in Ireland, ever anxious for the means of relieving the Distressed, and deeply concerned at the numerous Claims upon their small Funds from the Indigent, though worthy Part of the Fraternity throughout the Kingdom, which are found by

far too scanty to afford even moderate Relief, to a small Part of the Claimants; and, having maturely deliberated upon every probable Mode of increasing their Funds, so as to enable them to extend the brotherly Hand of bounteous Charity to all such as are truly deserving thereof; have at length determined to adopt a Lottery Scheme, to be grafted upon the State Lottery of the present year, the Profits of which they thus publickly Pledge themselves shall be applied to the Relief of indigent and distressed Free Masons, their Widows and Orphans: With that confidence, therefore, which a disinterested Endeavour "to Feed the Hungry, and to Cloath the Naked," inspires, The Grand Lodge, humbly presume to crave the support of their Ancient and Honourable Fraternity, and to solicit the Protection of the Public for the Mason Scheme, which shall be carried into Execution; they trust with that Fidelity and Truth, which have ever distinguished the private and publick Action of Free and Accepted Masons.
Dublin, May 26th 1777."

How the scheme developed can be seen from the following reduced facsimile of a circular in the "Furnell" collection, Grand Lodge Library.

SIR AND BROTHER,

THE GRAND-LODGE having according to the information given your Lodge sometime ago, Grafted the within SCHEME upon the State Lottery, of the present Year, I am ordered to transmit the same to you in full expectation of the Brotherly Support of your Lodge in particular, and of every good Mason, and Charitable Christian that may see it, in General, for if you will please to consider 1st the Humane Purposes of the Scheme "To releive the Distressed and Oppressed," 2dly the Trustly and Faithful Hands by which it is conducted, 3dly the prospect of Benefit arising from it to all Adventurers, and Lastly its Superiority to any other Scheme whatsoever. The GRAND-LODGE flatter themselves that it will meet Your warmest Encouragement and Support, as it has already done the Favour and Approbation of ALL who are acquainted with it. You will see by the Scheme that the smallest Subscription that can be received is for a Lot of Fifty Tickets amounting to 25l. 14s. 7d. any Person or Lodge therefore Subscribing for one or more Lots, is to send me a draft on some Person of Credit in DUBLIN, payable on or before the 1st Day of February next, but if agreeable to send the Cash for such Lot or Lots it will more effectually serve the Scheme.

I have the pleasure to acquaint you that the Subscription is filling fast, however the more speedy the Fraternity are in making their applications, the greater will be the Advantage to the Charity in future.

I, remain with Respect,

Sir and Brother,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

King-street, Oxmantown;
Dublin the 24 Day of

July 1777.

—Thos. Corkin Sec.

To the Master of Lodge No. 13

It would be needless here to set out all the details of the proposed scheme. The estimated sum that was to become available for charity was £1,767:5:10. The tickets appear to have gone off very well. The Grand Lodge of the Antients, for example, passed a resolution on the 3rd September, 1777, in reference to the lottery: "Resolved that this Grand Lodge will with great cheerfulness do their utmost to assist the Grand Lodge of Ireland in so laudable an undertaking." The undertaking might not appear so laudable to some of us nowadays, but we should not forget that lotteries were part of the accepted state morality of the time. The Napoleonic Wars were financed by the State Lotteries, and not a few Irish families, including at least one since ennobled, owed the beginning of their prosperity to a lucky lottery ticket. At all events, the support accorded to the Grand Lodge's scheme was so hearty that in October, 1777, it was able to advertise that it would stand the drawing.

The scheme, however, was not happy in its results. The minutes of Grand Lodge, which become available from the year 1780, show that much trouble was experienced in collecting money from those who had taken batches of tickets, the accounts became very involved, and a lot of unpleasantness resulted. As a consequence, the Grand Lodge had nothing more to do with lotteries.

Masonry and the Volunteers of 1782.

There is no lack of evidence to show that masonry was prevalent among those Irishmen who took up arms during the American War of Independence to guarantee their country from foreign invasion. Ireland had been denuded of troops; the memory of Thurot's descent on County Antrim in 1760 had not been forgotten; and the whole country formed itself into battalions of Volunteers to meet the French should they land again. We are not concerned with the Volunteer movement as a matter of history, nor with the constitutional changes to which it led, but we cannot omit

reference to the facts, that existing Lodges took part in forming corps of Volunteers, and other Lodges came into being as a result of such corps being formed.

Of the latter the best known to us, thanks to Bro. Geoghegan's history, is "First Volunteer Lodge," No. 620, Dublin, warranted in September, 1783. An older Lodge, and one still existent, had borne the title before No. 620. In a newspaper of 1782 we read:

"At a Meeting of the Brethren of Lodge No. 547, of Free and accepted Masons, held at Newtown Stuart, in the County of Tyrone, June 24th, 1782,

The following Resolutions were agreed to, viz.

- 1st. Resolved, That we shall form ourselves into a Volunteer Corps.
- 2nd. Resolved, That the said Corps shall be called the First Free Mason Corps of the kingdom of Ireland.
- 3d. Resolved, That the uniform of said Corps, shall be light blue cloth, white waistcoat and breeches, and silver buttons.
- 4th. Resolved, That the following Brethren be appointed Officers of the Corps, viz.

Brother Charles Nesbitt, Captain.
 Nathaniel Edie, First Lieutenant.
 Charles Scott, Second ditto.
 David Dick, Third ditto, and Adjutant.
 Jacob Alexander, Ensign.
 Rev. Alex. Ball, Chaplain.
 Robert Spence, Surgeon.
 John Hood, Secretary and Treasurer.

Signed by order,

JOHN HOOD, Sec."

(*Dublin Evening Post*, 29th June, 1782).



Copper-plate buckle presented by the late Brother Dr. F. C. Crossle to the Grand Lodge of Ireland, (from his own sketch).

Lodge No. 547 had been warranted in September, 1777, and thus had been five years in existence when it buckled on the sword. Disputes about precedence in the matter are hardly likely to arise between these two old Lodges at this late hour of the day: the present members of both may be content to reflect that their

respective predecessors were not slow to stand forth in defence of their native land, either in those stirring times or in others more recent.

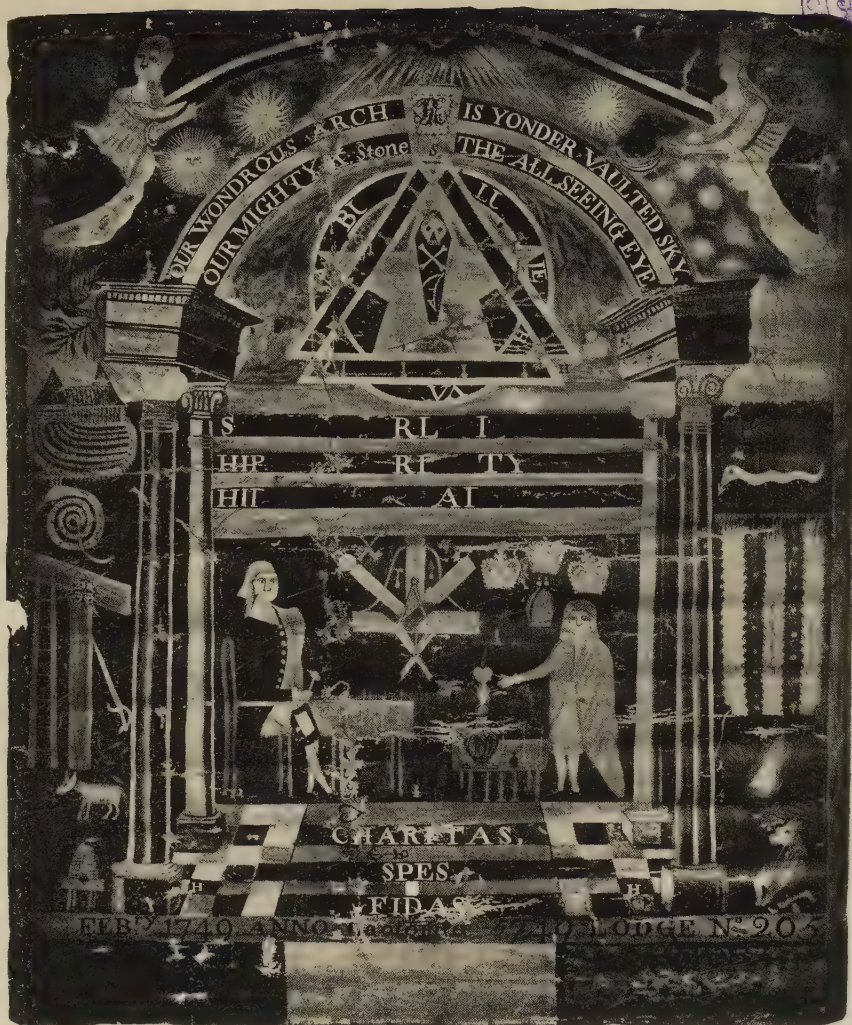
Another interesting masonic relic of the period is the belt-plate of the "Lowtherstown Masonick Volunteers," commanded by Colonel William Irvine of Irvinestown (otherwise Lowtherstown) who presided at the great Volunteer Convention held in Dungannon in 1782. Colonel Irvine was father of Gorges

D'Arcy Irvine, later Grand Secretary of Ireland, whose friendship for Alexander Seton led to a great deal of trouble for the Grand Lodge at a subsequent period.

We must not shrink from expressing our profound conviction that this public association of the name of freemasonry with bodies of men called together for other purposes, no matter how



Silver Medal in late Robert Day's collection. On the obverse are the figures "222," the number of the owner, John Thompson's Lodge. On the reverse are nine of the Volunteers, grouped as three Light Infantry, three Men of the Line and three Grenadiers, and above the points of the bayonets with which the men are armed are three Masonic groupings. (From *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, vol. xxiii., 1893, p. 335).



Photo, A. R. Hogg, Belfast.

FLOOR CLOTH

of Masonic Lodge, No. 205, warranted 7th February, 1749-50, for the 35th Foot. A local Lodge, however, seems to have met, with leave from Grand Lodge as from 5th October, 1769, although not officially noted on the Register, at Moy, Co. Tyrone, as the twelve names entered on the Grand Lodge Register from this date till the formal sanction, 3rd August, 1790, for the transfer of the warrant to Moy, are those of local Brethren. The 35th Foot may have been quartered at Charlemont Fort, which lies on the Blackwater opposite Moy, and when ordered elsewhere may have left the Lodge Chest in the Fort, and in course of time the warrant and the floor cloth may have fallen into the hands of the Brethren at Moy. The floor cloth, painted on canvas, one side only, 39 x 31½ inches, is reproduced by the courtesy of Brother William Tait, of Belfast.



Photo, A. R. Hogg, Belfast.

FLOOR CLOTH (OBVERSE),

of Masonic Lodge, No. 465, warranted 2nd February, 1769 (eight months before the first name was registered for Lodge No. 205), for Crew, a townland lying three miles north-west of the town of Moy, Co. Tyrone. The Lodge removed with leave from Grand Lodge, sometime during the eighteenth century, to Moy, and ceased to work *circa* 1832. The floor cloth, painted on both sides of the canvas and undoubtedly designed from that of Lodge No. 205, measures $37\frac{1}{2} \times 32$ inches. Reproduced by courtesy of Brother William Tait, of Belfast, who acquired both floor cloths (205 and 465), in 1912, from Thomas Nelson, of Culrevog, near Moy, who affirmed that they had been preserved by his family for one hundred years, at least, his father and grandfather having been members of the Craft. The names of

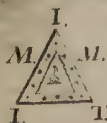


Photo, A. R. Hogg, Belfast.

FLOOR CLOTH (REVERSE),

three Brethren of this surname, Members of 465, were registered in the Books of Grand Lodge as follows:—James Nelson, 30th May, 1790; John Neilson, 23rd April, 1799; and John Neilson, 2nd Jan., 1816. The town of Moy was a veritable stronghold of Freemasonry, as, besides 205 and 465, the following Lodges also met there or in the immediate neighbourhood:—232, Charlemont, from 1752 to 1833; 395, Charlemont, from 1763 to 1855; 461, Moy, from 1768 to 1826; 576, Moy, from 1780 to 1825; 605, Moy, from 1782 to 1835; and 944, Kennaghan, near Moy, from 1804 to 1823; while three other Lodges, Nos. 557, 760 and 780, met, from an early date, at Benburb which lies $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Moy.

*The LIGHT shineth in DARKNESS & the DARKNESS com-
prehendeth it not.*



*Ye all Enlightned, Worlhy, Free and Accepted Masters of the
seventy-two the satisfaction of PEACE, LOVE, & HARMONY.*

*I Most care to Certify to all, Men who know the
truth and our worthy brother
Member of our First Volunteer High Knights Templars of Ireland
Killwinning Lodge (held by Charter from the Royal Mother Lodge of
Killwinning) having regularly gone through the several degrees
of BLUE MASONRY, passed the Chair, and having properly
conducted himself among us he was initiated into the seven
degrees of Excellent, Superexcellent and Royal Arch and having
proved his zeal to promote Charity, verity, & Instruction, he
was promoted to the highest rank in masonry for at that
further a general conference was held and he having given in
the usual Jewells with Satisfaction he was advanced to the sub-
lime degrees of High Knight-Templar & Rose Croix Prince Master, and
as such was recommended from to all the sublime Lodges and Bre-
thren who understand the O and A of III by III, to bestow on those
who shall in anywise be useful to him, may they be recorded in
the book of the celestial GRAND-LODGE: In Testimony
of this above he has delivered him this excellent matter on oath
and that of our Early Grand Lodge held in Dublin 1717. Metropolis
of Ireland and that it may be of use to any other person the
and
has signed his
name under our Seal this
day of April.
at noon 1791 and 5791.*

ROSE CROIX CERTIFICATE

issued, in 1791, by "The First Volunteer Lodge of Ireland," No. 620, Dublin. Written on parchment, 10½ x 7½ inches. This is the earliest known Irish Certificate in which the Rose Croix degree is mentioned. (From the original in the Lodge of Research collection.)

laudable in themselves, was a great mistake. How great that mistake had been became patent some ten years later, when assemblies of masons began to break the spirit, if not the letter of one of our "time immemorial" charges, and to pass political resolutions.

Ritual Matters and the Higher Degrees.

We have refrained from alluding to esoteric matters in this book, reserving the subject of the Higher Degrees for full treatment in our second volume; but in this place we must refer, in passing, to the great activity that was displayed in Dublin, during the ninth decade of the eighteenth century, to the Craft ritual, and to the fostering of the so-called Higher Degrees.

During the period 1780-1790 we find the greatest zeal in the metropolis for good and uniform working. The First Volunteer Lodge, No. 620, from the moment of its foundation in 1783 to the present day, has been a tower of strength in this respect, but it merely took up the torch from other Lodges. One of these demands a special mention:—High Knight Templars' Lodge, No. 584, of Dublin. Brothers Sisson Putland Darling, John Rigby and the Rainsfords, all of whom later joined No. 620, were active in the older Lodge and form the connecting link between the ritual of the early days of Dermott and Spratt and that demonstrated by John Fowler, which, in 1818, was declared by the Grand Lodge to be the true and proper system. Since then our Grand Lodge of Instruction has handed on the teachings of the Craft, and the Irish Mason can boast that the ritual he practises to-day differs in very few essential points from that in vogue about 1750, or even earlier.

Royal Arch Lodges Nos. 190 and 198, Dublin, specialized in the Royal Arch degree, as their names indicate.

Royal Arch=Lodge of Ireland.

(No. 198.—BLUE.)

Brother,

The Officers and Members of this Lodge request the Pleasure of your Company on Wednesday the 24th instant, to celebrate the Festival of St. John, in their Rooms at the Eagle in Eustace=street, and assure you they will esteem your Attendance as a very particular Favour. The Conclave to meet at Two, Lodge open at Three, the Installation at Four, and Dinner at Five, precisely.

*Signed by Order,**Daniel Beere, Secretary**15th June, 1789.**N. B. Pray bring Cloathing.*

Reduced facsimile of Summons in the "Furnell" collection,
Grand Lodge Library.

Brother William Rainsford, a leading member of No. 584, deserves to be remembered for the lectures he delivered on Masonry in 1785, having received the permission of Grand Lodge to do so, as can be seen from the official circular reproduced on the opposite page. Bro. Rainsford died about 1793, and his widow was assisted by the Grand Lodge.

BRETHREN,

EVER zealous in the Pursuit of Maſonic Knowledge, a Brother, who preſumes he may advance, that he has been enlightened by a cloſe Attention to, and a minute Investigation of, the Myſteries of Free-Maſonry; and who, from the Time of being admitted a Member of the *Glorious Craft*, has been actuated by the ſtrongest Inclination and Determination to purſue the myſtical Inſtitution and traditional Detail through every Point of View; and having with unceasing Induſtry and particular Diligence, joined to his natural Inclination, to the Satisfaction and Approbation of ſome private Brethren, completed a general Baſis, on which every Maſon may be equally enlightened and improved, by a certain and ſufficient Degree of Attention and Induſtry, (though fully convinced that it is at the ſame Time an inexhaufible and never-failing Fountain of Knowledge to the enquiring Mind): He therefore wiſhes to diſſuſe the Knowledge he has acquired, and for that Purpoſe intends, with the Sanction of the GRAND LODGE OF IRELAND, to attempt a public Lecture on the three Degrees of *Blue Maſonry*, wherein he will aſſiduously endeavour

[2]

your to diſveſt it of many of the Crudities of rhapsodical Commentators, or uninformed Minds, conſining himſelf, at leaſt for the preſent Seſſion, to a general Outline; as he humbly conceives one grand Object and Motive is to render it ſo plain, that the Part neceſſary to be known by *all*, may be equally intelligible *to all*, by clearing away thoſe Differences in *Particulars*, to eſta bliſh the Whole on a general Syſtem, at leaſt in *Essentials*. For this Purpoſe he propoſes to give a PUBLIC LECTURE on every ſecond *Friday*, from the 1ſt *October* to the 31ſt *December*, if encouraged by a ſufficient Number of Brethren to carry his Attempt into Execution.

CONDITIONS.

- I. Every Brother, at the Time of his Subſcribing, to receive a Ticket, *not tranſferable*, which ſhall admit him to each Lecture for the above Term.
- II. That each Brother is to come *Clothed*, and if not known, muſt either be vouched or prove himſelf before he can be admitted into the Room.
- III. That it is confidently expected, no Brother will, under any Pretence whatſoever, act ſo un-maſonically

[3]

maſonically as to interrupt the Lecture; but if any Doubt or Doubts occur, that he will retain them in his Mind until the Lecture ſhall be finiſhed, and then ſuggeſt them to the Chair, when they will be attentively liſtened to, and cleared and expounded as far as the Abilities and Knowledge of the Lecturer ſhall enable him. IV. The Subſcription for the Quarter 5s. 5d. for a ſingle Night is. 1d. The Room to be opened at 7 o'Clock, and the Lecturer to take the Chair $\frac{1}{4}$ after 8 o'Clock. Tickets to be had at No. 22, St. Andrew-Street.

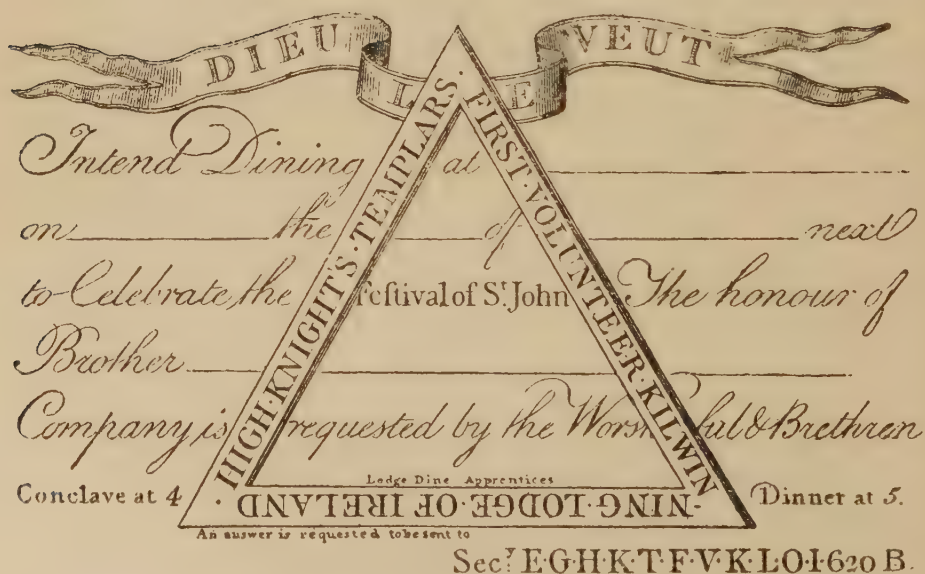
*Grand Lodge, Dublin, 1 Sept. 1785.
Ordered, that Brother W. Rainſford
do have the Sanction of this Right Wor-
thipful Grand Lodge, to open a Room
for the Purpoſe of giving Lectures on
Maſonry.*

*Atteſted,
Tho. Conker, D. G. S.*

This period is also notable for the fact that, while the Grand Lodge of Ireland refused to recognize any degrees but those of the Craft, some of the best Masons in Ireland were at the same time propagating the Higher Degrees and endeavouring to persuade the Grand Lodge to take them under its protection. The degrees of Royal Arch, High Knight Templar and Prince Mason, which last was introduced in the year 1782, were all being worked by bands of good and zealous Masons, and there was hardly a Craft Lodge in Ireland which did not come to have a knowledge of the two first mentioned and appoint special nights for working them.

To this period we may perhaps ascribe the beautiful Knight Templar charts, rescued from destruction by Brother W. Tait, which are reproduced in this book. The form of Prince Mason's certificate, in use in 1791, also reproduced, is undoubtedly one of the oldest documents of the kind in existence.

These indications are all we think it necessary to introduce about the subject in this place.



MEETINGS of BIRR LODGE

UNDER THEIR WARRANT, No. 163;

A N D

DISPENSATION, No. 17.

January	1st Monday.	<i>Blue Masonry.</i>
"	3rd Tuesday.	<i>Royal Arch.</i>
February	1st Monday.	<i>Blue Masonry.</i>
"	3rd Tuesday.	<i>Royal Arch.</i>
"	3rd Friday.	<i>Knights Templars.</i>
"	24th Day.	<i>Knights Templars.</i>
	St. Matthias.	<i>Festival.</i>
March	1st Monday.	<i>Blue Masonry.</i>
"	3rd Tuesday.	<i>Royal arch.</i>
April	1st Monday.	<i>Blue Masonry.</i>
"	3rd Tuesday.	<i>Royal Arch.</i>
May	1st Monday.	<i>Blue Masonry.</i>
"	3rd Tuesday.	<i>Royal Arch.</i>
"	3rd Friday.	<i>Knights Templars.</i>
June	1st Monday.	<i>Blue Masonry.</i>
"	3rd Tuesday.	<i>Royal Arch.</i>
"	24th Day.	<i>Blue Masonry.</i>
	St. John Bapt.	<i>Festival.</i>
July	1st Monday.	<i>Blue Masonry.</i>
"	3rd Tuesday.	<i>Royal Arch.</i>
August	1st. Monday.	<i>Blue Masonry.</i>
"	3rd Tuesday.	<i>Royal Arch.</i>
"	3rd Friday.	<i>Knights Templars.</i>
September	1st Monday.	<i>Blue Masonry.</i>
"	3rd Tuesday.	<i>Royal Arch.</i>
October	1st Monday.	<i>Blue Masonry.</i>
"	3rd Tuesday.	<i>Royal Arch.</i>
November	1st Monday.	<i>Blue Masonry.</i>
"	3rd Tuesday.	<i>Royal Arch.</i>
"	3rd Friday.	<i>Knights Templars.</i>
December	1st Monday.	<i>Blue Masonry.</i>
"	3rd Tuesday.	<i>Royal Arch.</i>
"	27th Day.	<i>Blue Masonry.</i>
	St. John Evt.	<i>Festival.</i>

By EDMOND KIERNAN,

1819.

Master.

T. Legge, Printer, Duke-St. Parsonstown.

A year's work of a Masonic Lodge in Ireland illustrating the custom that had been in use a long time previous to the date of this facsimile of the "Meetings of Birr Lodge," reproduced by the courtesy of Bro. James D. Mitchell, of Birr.

A New Era Opened.

St. John's Day, 1789, formed the opening of a new era for the Grand Lodge of Ireland in many ways, just as it was the opening of a new era for the world. In Irish freemasonry the revolution consisted in the installation of a Grand Master who, although elected annually, held office for twenty-four years, instead of for merely a short term as previously. From that year to the present time, the Grand Master, even though elected annually, has retained office for long periods. It was an immense change for the better.

Apart from this, the period of Lord Donoughmore's Grand Mastership, 1789-1813, produced so many emergencies and new problems to be faced that our laws and customs came to be largely remodelled. There was to be much hard work and anxiety in store for the new, young and untried Grand Master. How he acquitted himself we shall see later. For the present it is enough to show him taking the Chair in a blaze of popularity.

"Last Wednesday being the festival of St John, the greatest assemblage of Free and Accepted Masons met at the Grand Lodge to install their Grand Master, that ever were seen together in this city upon any occasion whatsoever; in consequence of which, and his Lordship's munificent donation the collection of the day, was the greatest that ever the Grand Lodge produced;—The affable deportment of this amiable young nobleman, and the thorough knowledge his brethren had of his goodness both of heart and head—his sound judgment, and his profound understanding, made all anxious, once more, to behold a Grand Master, worthy to fill so exalted a station:—a station which Kings and Emperors have been emulous of attaining.

After the Grand Lodge had broke up, all the Brethren repaired to their own respective Lodges, to conclude the day in festive conviviality, and toast their Grand Master;—every Lodge in Town mustered very strong on the occasion; however, not one was so excessively full as the Prince of Wales's Lodge* at Crofton's in Kennedy's Lane, where upwards of Sixty respectable Brethren dined together in one room, among whom were a number of gentlemen from Lodge No. 71, held in Tralee, in the county of Kerry; and many others from Boyle in the county of Roscommon, and from the city of Limerick, who all came up to be present at the installation of a young Nobleman in such high estimation with the Brotherhood, and with the Kingdom in general." (*Faulkner's Dublin Journal*, 27th June, 1789.)

*Prince of Wales's Lodge No. 209, Dublin. Named after Frederick Prince of Wales, who was initiated into freemasonry 1737. Warrant Granted 1750. Cancelled 1835.

After this journalistic flight the official minute of the Grand Lodge may seem a poor thing yet deserves a place.

"24th June 1789. The Grand Lodge met in ample Form.

Charity £17:19:6.

The Right Worshipful & Rt. Honble. Lord Donoghmore was Installed Grand Mr. of Masons for the year ensuing, & his Lordship was pleased to continue our well beloved Br. Joseph Keen, Esq. his Deputy—Br. Wm. Irvine was Installed as proxy for Col. Ross, S.G.W.—Br. Jno Peree was also Installed as proxy for Frans. Fetherston, J.G.W.—Jno. Stanford was also Installed Gd. Secy. & appointed Br. Thos. Corker his Deputy.

Ordered un: The Thanks of this R.W. Lodge to Br. Jno Peree for his very proper address this day delivered.

Ordered also the Thanks of this R.W. Lodge to the Rt. Hon: Lord Glerawly for his care & attention to the Craft while in Office.

Ordered also the Thanks of this R.W. Lodge to Br. Jos. Keen for his care and attention to the Craft.

Ordered also the thanks of this R.W. Lodge to Br. Wm. Irvine P.G.Mr. of Ulster for his care & attention to Masonry in General.

Ordered that the Collection of this day be added to the General fund & distributed by the Committee of Charity as usual.

Ordered unan. the Thanks of this R.W. Lodge to the Grand Mr. for his generous donation this day to the fund.

Lodge then closed to the first Thursday in July.

(Signed) Donoghmore, G.M."

And thus was a new era in Irish freemasonry inaugurated.



Rubbing of a pierced silver jewel in collection of the Lodge of Research, No. 200. The figures "60" are recut upon the erasure of a former number.



CHAPTER VI.

EVOLUTION OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS
1725—1789.

The Early Printed Constitutions.

All the early printed copies of the Irish "Constitutions," Pennell, 1730, Smith, 1735, Spratt, 1744 and 1751, are very unsatisfactory to the student with a nose for detail, as their compilers were content to copy mainly from the English editions of Anderson, and did not trouble to print the development of laws peculiar to the Irish Grand Lodge.

Very early in the history of the Grand Lodge we get evidence of new regulations being adopted.

"On Tuesday, April 6th, The Master and Wardens of the Lodges of Free Masons of the City of Dublin, assembled at the Bull's Head in Fishamble Street, to consider of some Regulations for the Good of that ancient and right Worshipful Society; when they unanimously Elected the Right Honourable James Lord Kingstown, Grand Master for the ensuing year, for the Kingdom of Ireland." (*Faulkner's Dublin Journal*, 10th April, 1731).

The foregoing obviously refers to other matters as well as the election of a Grand Master. Two years later at the installation of Viscount Kingsland as Grand Master, we get another hint.

"The Rules and Orders of the Grand Lodge was read and approved of and signed by the Right Worshipful the Grand Master." (*Faulkner's Dublin Journal*, 18th August, 1733).

Here we have two instances of new Regulations being adopted by the Grand Lodge after the publication of Pennell, 1730, yet one will go in vain to either Smith or Spratt to find an inkling of their contents.



GRAND LODGE OF IRELAND M.M. CERTIFICATE,
1772 to 1803.

First engraved form, printed on parchment, 12 x 9½ inches. At the top a winged male figure, flying to right amidst clouds, blowing a trumpet from which is suspended a banner bearing the words: "The Grand Lodge of Ireland." To left, Faith on top of the Ionic pillar, and Charity at base of the Doric pillar. To right, Hope on top of the Corinthian pillar. Shield, bearing harp and crown, leaning against the Altar. The plumb, level, square and compasses lying on the ground. For details of the seal *vide* No. 3 on plate facing p. 224.

The particular specimen from which this illustration is reproduced is the earliest known extant copy of this Certificate, and is preserved in the Library of the United G. L. of England.



GRAND LODGE OF IRELAND M.M. CERTIFICATE,
1807 to 1813.

Third engraved form, printed on parchment, 12 x 10 inches. The three pillars are similar to those of the first engraved Certificate, but without the figures. A ladder leans against the Corinthian pillar. The plumb, level, square, square and compasses, common gauge, and trowel lie about on the floor. For details of the Seal *vide* No. 4 on the plate facing p. 224.

During the year 1810 the wording:—"Register'd [] Day of [] 18[]." was engraved on the plate. The date entered here did not always correspond with the date entered in the body of the Certificate. Neither of these dates was intended to record when the Recipient of the Certificate was raised.

In the Report of G.L. for the twelve months ending June, 1807, there is an entry:—"Plate for Grand Lodge Certificates, £6 16s. 6d." Alexander Seton, D.G. Sec., having decamped with the plate engraved in 1803, G.L. had to order a new plate with a variation in the design.



CRAFT APRON

which belonged to Trevor Corry, one of the Founders, in 1809, of "Nelson Masonic Lodge," No. XVIII., Newry, Co. Down, and who died in 1838. The apron, which is made of lambskin 12 inches deep x $12\frac{1}{2}$ broad, stamped with emblems from a copper-plate and edged with blue ribbon, is in the "Crossle" collection, Lodge of Research.

This is possibly one of the "Aprons printed on leather from a beautiful copper-plate, and trimmed to answer all the Degrees, at 13s. 6dh. each;" as advertised, in 1805, by Joseph Hill who was for some time Printer to the G.L. In bye-gone days the Brethren of Lodge XVIII., who had attained to the Templar degree, wore these aprons trimmed with blue, red and black ribbons. The number of plain Craft aprons found in Ireland is small as compared with the number decorated for the higher degrees. One of the Regulations of 1768 (*vide* p. 283) ordered the Masters and Wardens, when sitting in G.L., to wear aprons "bound or edged with blue, and no other colour," which, probably, was not enforced very strictly, *vide* p. 205.

Some of the matters with which they must have dealt are patent on reflexion. A schedule of fees payable by the subordinate Lodges must have been drawn up, regulations regarding registrations, and so forth. Yet it is not till 1768 that we get a printed statement of these important matters. So much for blindly copying any book or custom, simply because it has a vogue in another masonic Constitution; no matter how high the reputation of that foreign Constitution may stand, it will be better to rely on native products for home consumption. The moral is obvious.

Let us say, that we believe these 1768 regulations, to which we shall have to refer many times in the course of this chapter were the agglomeration of various Resolutions adopted by the Grand Lodge during a period of over forty years; still in the present state of our knowledge no proof can be offered of this, and the best we can do is to present one or two fragments of research dredged up from this obscure period.

Members of Grand Lodge.

Those who had the right to a seat and vote in Grand Lodge were at first the Grand Officers and the Masters and Wardens of subordinate Lodges. By 1745 this privilege had been extended to all past Grand Masters, Deputy Grand Masters and Grand Wardens. In 1749 it was further extended to admit all Master Masons of the Grand Master's Lodge. For a long time the only other Grand Officers in addition to the Grand Master, his Deputy and Wardens were the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer. Grand Deacons were not appointed till the year commencing 24th June, 1849, though such officers had been known in the Irish subordinate Lodges from time immemorial.

Past Masters did not become members of the Grand Lodge until the year 1829. This is peculiar, because the Grand Lodge of the Antients, which was formed on the Irish model of working in every respect, extended the membership of Grand Lodge to Past Masters from the first. Thus on the 5th June, 1754, we find the Grand Lodge of England consisting of 4 Grand Officers, one Grand Secretary, 14 Masters, 28 Wardens, and 23 Past Masters, in all 70.

On the 6th November, 1754, it was resolved:

"It is the opinion of the Majority of this Grand Lodge (that is to say fifty Eight votes to three) That no Mason has a Right to Sit in this Grand Lodge untill he is a Regular Member hereof. That the Past and Present Grand Officers, the Grand Secretary and Treasurer, with the Masters and Wardens of all Warranted Lodges under the Constitution, with their past Officers as prescribed by the Regulations are the only proper Members of this Grand Lodge."

A further resolution of the 5th September, 1765, rather curtailed these privileges of the Past Masters; when it was ordered that, all Past Masters should have seats and votes in Grand Lodge, except for making new laws.*

We have gone into these deeds of the Antients in detail, because we believe them to illustrate what was probably being discussed in Ireland at the same time. It is plain that there was a doubt as to the qualification of a Past Master to sit in Grand Lodge, and the two countries settled it in different ways.

As regards the appointment of Grand Officers, these were always elective in Ireland, while the Premier Grand Lodge placed the power of appointment in the gift of its Grand Master, a custom still followed in England, even in the subordinate Lodges. The Antients, as we should expect, followed the Irish practice.

Bro. Robt. Turner of No. 15 chosen Grand Master for 6 months.

He appointed as his Deputy Bro. Wm. Rankin. Then the Grand Lodge proceeded to *elect* as Grand Wardens Saml. Quay of No. 2 and Ensign Lachlan McIntosh of No. 3. (*Minutes Grand Lodge England*, 5th December, 1753).



Rubbing of a pierced gold jewel in the collection of the Lodge of Research, No. 200.

*Minutes of Grand Lodge England, Antients, at dates quoted.

Grand Lodge Dues.

(1) The annual dues payable by subordinate Lodges in Ireland seem originally to have been very low. We have seen that in 1749 certain Lodges on being applied to by Bro. Calder for contributions claimed by the Grand Lodge declared that they would "never pay any dues, except a shilling from each Master and sixpence from each Warden on the commencement of their officers and Secretary's fees for registry." As the country Lodges in those days made a return to Grand Lodge (when they made any return at all) only once a year, though installing every half-year, this would fix the annual tax at only two shillings. Probably the Dublin Lodges had to pay more, even as they had to make their returns twice yearly. There can be no doubt that the Grand Lodge found this capitation tax quite inadequate for its expenses and prior to 1749 had passed a resolution increasing the sums payable; hence the revolt of the two country Lodges quoted above. But this was far from being general, and there is no doubt that most of the country Lodges acquiesced in the new demands.

The Regulations of 1768 disclose what these demands were; a shilling annually for every member belonging to the Lodge. In 1768 this payment was standardized for each Lodge at 10s. British or 10s. 10d. Irish.*

We now give the XVIth Resolution in full, as it is the first absolutely certain information we possess on this matter of dues.

"Every Lodge in the Kingdom of Ireland shall pay Ten Shillings and Ten-pence annually to the Grand Lodge for Relief of Sick and Distressed Brethren, and for defraying other incidental Charges of said Grand Lodge, which Contribution shall be brought and paid to the Grand Lodge, or to the Grand Treasurer, by the City Lodges on or before the first *Thursdays* in *August* and *February*, for the Half Year ensuing; and in Default of such Payment on the Days aforesaid, no Master or Warden shall be suffered to sit in the Grand Lodge until such Contribution be paid. This annual payment to be in Lieu of One Shilling and One Penny formerly paid by each Member, and to commence from the Twenty-seventh of *December* 1768,

*Up to the year 1827 Irish currency was different from British, every British shilling being worth 1s. 1d. Irish; hence the strange broken sums that meet us in old Lodge accounts, etc.

The student will do well to bear this in mind, as also the other point of dating up to 1752, viz., that up to that year the official year began on the 25th March, so that when we should now write 29th January, 1741, appears in contemporary documents as 29th January, 1740/41, or even 1740. This trap led even such a scholar as the late Bro. Dr. Chetwode Crawley astray in his dating of our oldest warrants on one occasion.

the Country Lodges to be allowed to the Twenty-fifth of March on or before which Day they shall pay their Year's Arrears. Every Lodge refusing or neglecting to pay such Contribution aforesaid, shall be excluded all Benefit of the Grand Lodge, and their Names shall be struck out of the Grand Lodge Books, the Grand Master's Lodge to pay what they shall think proper."

It will be noted that the Dublin Lodges had to pay twice a year in advance, while the Country Lodges were allowed a year's credit and paid annually.

There was another very important exception. The Grand Lodge had taken the Army under its wing from the very beginning, and by the XXVIth Regulation of 1768 it gave its military Lodges further privileges.

"No Army Lodge on the Registry of this Kingdom, shall at any time be charged with any Dues payable to the Grand Lodge as annual Contributions, except for the Time they remain on *Dublin Duty*."

This wise and generous Regulation may help to account for the great partiality shown by our military brethren during the eighteenth century, and later, for an Irish Warrant, though the privilege itself was revoked in the early years of the next century on the motion of the military members themselves.

The annual dues thus fixed in 1768 held good all through the period with which we are now dealing.

(2) Certificates must have come into general use soon after 1739, for the Charity Regulations of that year tacitly insist upon the production of such documents by brethren in need of relief.

"VII. That no Extraneous Brother, that is, not made in a regular Lodge, but made in a clandestine Manner, or only with a View to partake of this Charity; nor any assisting at such irregular Makings shall be qualified to receive any Assistance therefrom." (*Spratt*, 1751; page 171.)

It is hard to see how the applicant could have proved his membership in a regular Lodge but by a document signed by its officers; hence it was absolutely necessary that the use of certificates should, sooner or later, become general. By 1768 the procedure has become cut and dried.

"XXIII. That all the Lodges in and throughout *Ireland* shall have a Seal with the Impression of a Hand and Trowel, encompassed round with the Name of the Town or City where such Lodge is held, and the original Number thereof, in order to prevent counterfeit Certificates, which may be forged by itinerant Persons, who may take upon themselves the Name of Masons, in order to impose on the worthy Brethren of the Craft.

King-street, Oxmantown, Dublin, the 21th of Dec^r 1775.

TO THE
Master, Wardens and Brethren of Lodge, No. 296

GENTLEMEN AND BRETHREN,

I Have the Honor of informing you, that the following Right Worshipful Brethren are the Officers of the Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons in the Kingdom of Ireland, and continue in Office until the 24th Day of June, 1776.

"The Right Honorable George, Earl of Belvedere, G. Master,
Daniel Chenevix, Esq; D. G. Master,
Feilding Ould, Esq; S. G. Warden,
Richard Dawson Esq; J. G. Warden,
John Paumier, Esq; G. Secretary,
Holt Waring, Esq; G. Treasurer,
Mr. Richard Woodward, G. Purfuivant,
Mr. Mathew Woodward, G. Tyler.

By Order of the Grand Lodge, I am to acquaint you, that the Lodges No. 302, held in Dublin, and 208, also held in Dublin, have been erased from the List of regular Lodges since the 24th of June, 1774, and the Lodge No. 375, also held in Dublin lies under Censure for non-Compliance with the Rules of the Grand Lodge.

I am also ordered to inform you, that the Grand Lodge expects your particular Attention to the Regulations made in the Year 1768, and that you will with the utmost Speed and first Conveyance that offers, remit the Arrears (due by your Lodge to the Fund for Relief of Distressed Brethren) to the Grand Treasurer, in Henry-street, or to me.

I am also ordered to furnish you with an Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Grand Lodge for one Year, ending the 24th of June last, by which you will see the Necessity for an immediate Remittance.

Annexed is a Form of a Certificate for a Master Mason, which it is expected for the Future you will make Use of, to intitle the Bearer thereof to a Grand Lodge One, or Admission into any other, Lodge, and as it will be the means of abolishing many absurd Expressions frequently inserted in Lodge Certificates. You are also requested to incert on the Back of the Certificate of every Brother who shall hereafter be relieved by your Lodge, the No. THEREOF, the Sum granted, and the Date of such Grant, together with the Name of the City or Town where held,—viz.

No. held in granted on the Day of

177 to the within named Brother

I embrace this Opportunity also to acquaint you that the following Brethren are the Committe for Charity, by whom the Accounts of the Grand Treasurer and mine were passed: Brothers Anthony Davis, Thomas Maxwell James Hewitt, Wm. Healy, Wm. Maddock, Alex. Fenner Parry, Thos. Bennis, George Allen and Rob Bevan,

I remain with Respect,

Gentlemen and Brethren,

Your obedient humble Servant,

And faithful Brother,

Form of a Certificate for a Master Mason.

Declared on the
Day of
Admitted on the
Day of

To all whom it may concern. We do hereby certify, that Brother
is a regular registered Master Mason, in the Lodge, No. and has during his Stay with us,
behaved himself as an Honest Brother
Given under our Hands and Seal of our Lodge, in

(Seal)

Sec.

this Day of
Master.
Sen. Warden.
Jun. Warden.

Earliest extant Annual Report (24th June, 1774, to 24th June, 1775), of the Grand Lodge of Ireland. A two-fold folio sheet (15½ x 9½ inches, the text 7½ inches broad), from the "Furnell" Collection in the Grand Lodge Library.

An Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the GRAND LODGE of Ireland for one Year, ending the 24th of June, 1775.

		l.	s.	d.			l.	s.	d.
June 24, 1774.	To Collection made for Charity this Day	15	15	01	June 25, 1774.	By Cash paid to Wm: Archbold for Charity	11	41	
	To annual dues received from Lodges, No. 84, 100, 153, 189, 212, 279, 413, 489	3	5		July 5, 9.	By Cash for Summonses	2	81	
July 7,	To Do. from No. 64, 196, 202, 409, 412, 415	3	15	10		By Do. the Pursuivant, Wages to 24th Ulto.	4		
August 4,	To Do. from No. 155, 206, 225, 241, 353, 506	2	3	4		By Do. the Tylers do.	2	6	03
	To Charity collect. this Night	5	91		11,	By Do. to John Farrell of No. 353, for Charity	3	8	3
Sept. 1,	To Ditto Ditto	12	4		August 4,	By Do. to Rich. Quane of No. 96, for Charity	5	91	
	To Do. from No. 6, 134, 319, 328	6	10		24,	By Do. to the Widow of John Morrow, of No. 141, Charity	1	14	11
Oct. 6,	To Do. from No. 265, 374, 375, 402, 498	3	15	10	Sept. 2,	By Do. to Peter Sullivan from France	1	14	11
	To Charity collect. this Night	5	3		Oct. 6,	By Do. rent of the Musick Hall	3	13	
Nov. 3,	To Do. ditto	1	14	1	25,	By Do. for Summonses, Paper, &c.	1	0	11
	To Do. from No. 2, 7, 54, 137, 157, 198, 202, 319, 353, 354, 382, 411	5	19	2	Nov. 3,	By Do. to Wm. Stuart of No. 158, for Charity	3	8	3
Dec. 1, 27,	To Charity collect. this Night	5	3			By Do. to George Beck, No. 189, for Charity	2	5	6
	To Ditto Ditto	14	71			By Do. to Mr Faulkner for Printing	5	5	
	To Do. from No. 100, 141, 153, 172, 189, 207, 225	2	3	4	Dec. 8,	By Do. to James Vesey of No. 6, for Charity	1	2	9
1775, J n. 5,	To Charity collect. this Night	11	01		27,	By Do. to Tim. Whelan from 165, in England	5	3	
	To Do. from No. 6, 64, 118, 155, 171, 196, 236, 241, 266, 338, 342, 354, 489, 509	6	19	9	1775, Jan. 6,	By Do. to Mr. Carrick for Printing	13	61	
Feb. 2,	To Do. from No. 2, 7, 54, 100, 137, 141, 171, 209, 190, 207, 319, 339, 353, 412, 500, 506, 225	5	13	9		By Do. to the Pursuivant, Wages to the 27th Ulto.	5	2	9
	To Charity collect. this Night	12	11			By Do. to the Tyler, ditto	2	9	31
	To Do. from No. 202, 206, 324, 349, 505, 515	2	19	7	24,	By Do. to Mr. Potts for Advertising	1	1	8
March 2,	To Do. from No. 140, 157, 172, 198, 209, 362, 402	4	17	6	27,	By Do. for Summonses	4	4	
	To Charity collect. this Night	10	2		Feb. 5,	By Do. to Edw. Ryan, from No. 53, in England	12	11	
9,	To Do. recd. at the Play for Benefit of Dist. Masons	119	4	11		By Do. to Moses Lafcelles, from No. 81, England	3	8	3
April 7,	To Charity collect. this Night	5			March 14,	By Do. to Sam. Smith, No. 209, Jones of No. 171	1	2	9
	To Do. from No. 374, 411, 481, 497	4	1	3	17,	By Do. to Mr. Dyton for Advertising	5	5	
May 4,	To Do. from No. 469	10	10			By Do. expended for the Play on the 9th Inst.	92	15	6
June 1, 24,	To Ditto Ditto	3			29,	By Do. to Charles Huston of No. 419	1	1	8
	To Ditto Ditto	2	3	7	April 8,	By Do. to the Widow of Peter Anderson of No. 64	3	8	3
	To Do. from No. 118, 153, 155, 189, 196, 339, 382	2	8	9	15,	By Do. to Ant. Collier, No. 157	3	8	3
	To Do. recd. for Tickets passed on the 9th March last	36	5	10	17,	By Do. to Terence M ^o Joy, No. 6	2	5	6
	To Do. for new Warrants No. 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524	11	7	6	19,	By Do. to Edw. Walsh, No. 88	1	2	9
	To Do. from No. 490	1	12	6	20,	By Do. to Anne, Widow of John Merefield, No. 206	1	2	9
		4	247	14	3	By Do. to Hanov. Leigh No. 241	3	8	3

Carried forward.

Carried forward.

ACCOUNT CONTINUED.

		l.	s.	d.			l.	s.	d.
June 24, 1775.	To Amount brought over	247	14	3		Brought over	163	13	4 ¹ / ₂
					April 22,	By Cash to Jas. Kelly, No. 64	1	2	9
						By Do. to Wm. Nobler, No. 155,	5		
					26,	By Do. to Jas. Baird, No. 97,	2	5	6
					29,	By Do. to the Widow of Nat. Whitaker, of No. 97,	1	2	9
					May 1,	By Do. to Christ. Swan, No. 166,	2	5	6
						By Do. to Wm. Crawford, of No. 155	3	8	3
					2,	By Do. to the Widow of Tho- mas Watkins, No. 141	2	5	6
						By Do. to the Widow of Edw. Round, No. 171,	2	5	6
					8,	By Do. to Jn. Gardiner No. 97	1	2	9
					10,	By Do. to the Widow of John Atkins, No. 90, England	3	8	3
						By Do. to Osborne O'Brien of No. 382,	2		
					15,	By Do. to the Widow of Char- les Colles, No. 280	1	2	9
					16,	By Do. to Theob. Rofe, No. 97,	1	2	9
					19,	By Do. to Charles M'Daniel, of No. 186,	2	5	6
					20,	By Do. to Silvest. Dunn, No. 166	1	2	9
						By Do. to John Free, No. 64	1	2	9
						By Do. to Jn. Harrison, No. 374	3	8	3
						By Do. to Hen. Murphy No. 196	2	5	6
						By Do. to Geo. Bell, No. 412	1	2	9
						By Do. for Sunmonfes	8	5	
					23,	By Do. to Rob. Merritt, No. 234,	14	1	
					27,	By Do. to Christ. Daniel, No. 280,	2	10	
						By Do. to Pat. Higgins, No. 171,	1	2	9
						By Do. to Jn. Byrne, No. 225,	2	5	6
					June 1,	By Do. to Faulkner Hall, No. 97	1	2	9
						By Do. to Lau. Nelson, No. 206,	1	2	9
						By Do. to Gar. Farrell, No. 319,	1	2	9
					7,	By Do. to Maurice Hum- phrys, of No. 100	2	5	6
					17,	By Do. to Bryan Farmer No. 157	2	5	6
					22,	By Do. for a Steel Seal	13	13	
						By Do. for a Prefs for Ditto	16	7	
						By Do. to James Lock Prel- leur, of No. 6, England	2	5	6
						By Do. to James King, No. 64,	2	5	6
					24,	By Do. to the Purfuivant. Wages in full	4		
						By Do. to the Tyler, ditto	2	13	7 ¹ / ₂
						By Do. for Postage, Paper, Wax, Wafers, &c.	3	8	3
							<u>4247</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>7</u>

N. B. At the Settlement of the Grand Treasurers Accounts on the 10th Day of August 1775, a Balance of 6l. 11s. 14d remained in his Hands.

And at the Settlement of the Deputy Grand Secretaries Accounts, on the 31st of the same Month, there was due to him 7l. 12s. 11d.

XXIV. The Grand Secretary shall not give a Certificate with the Seal of the Grand Lodge affixed to it, to any Brother or Person whatsoever, but to such as have been at least one whole Year a contributing Member to the Fund of the Grand Lodge, unless such Brother shall produce a Certificate from his own Lodge; or in Cases of Emergency, approved of and ordered by the Grand Lodge."

By the Xth Regulation the cost of a Grand Lodge certificate was fixed at one British shilling, and this fee held good for the remainder of the century.

Further, it was ordered on the 4th October, 1781:

"That on the exclusion of any member by this Grand Lodge who has received a Grand Lodge Certificate, notice thereof be sent to the several Lodges by the Grand Secretary; and the like notice, if he should be restored."

An early instance of a certificate being demanded from a visiting brother in Ireland occurs in the minutes of Lodge 394, Lurgan, where we read under date 30th August, 1763, of "a Petition from Bro. Abraham Jacob, formerly belonging to Lodge No. 27* in England, as appears by his certificate, dated 8th April, 1763. By order of the R.W. Master he was examined by Bro. King, who reported him to be a Brother, upon which finding him to be in distress, ordered our Treasurer to pay him 5/5."

We must make a short digression here to point out two classes of irregular Masons against which the Grand Lodge of Ireland had to guard in particular: those that were clandestine and those that were Modern.

The trouble with Clandestine Masons, that is with persons who had either never received the masonic degrees at all, or had been given them in a body not yielding allegiance to one of the recognized Grand Lodges, existed both in England and Ireland in the eighteenth century.

The minutes of the Antients give us some interesting information about what went on in those days.

"Heard many debates concerning clandestine making not Necessary to be recorded here." (*Minutes Grand Lodge England, Antients*, 19th June, 1753).

"Published the exclusion of Thomas Richison (late of No. 14) for Clandestine makings and not answering the Grand Lodge Summons.

Ordered that Mr. Beaumont (an Accomplice with the said Richison) should be summon'd before the next Stewards Lodge to answer for his conduct relative to making of Masons in a Clandestine manner." (*Ibid.* 4th March 1767.)

*Lodge 27 (Antients) formed 9th Nov., 1733, for London. Cancelled 1774.



I Certifie that the Beaver Brother Edward Ward is a
 Regular Registered Mason in Lodge N^o 291 in Ireland
 and always behaved himself as a Worthy Member
 of the Fraternity Which appears by the Lodge
 Certificate to me. Given Under my hand and
 Seal of the Grand Lodge in Dublin. This eight
 Day of January 1762 in Masonry 5762 two -

To all Whom it
 may Concern.

J. M. W. D. G. B. G.

P. Cross to, facit.

The earliest known Certificate issued under the Seal of the Grand Lodge of Ireland (*vide* "Cæmentaria Hibernica," Fas. iii.). The seal on the original, of red wax (completely broken), placed on small pieces of yellow and blue ribbon, is sketched on the above reproduction in order to depict the document as it was issued in 1762. The ribbons, also, are lengthened slightly.

"Jacob Pollock and Lion Isaacs called to answer a complaint for making Masons in a Clandestine manner. Not appearing it was ordered that they and Baru David (the accuser) should attend next Stewards Lodge." (*Ibid.* 1st June 1768.)

If owing to the loss of our own old records we illustrate the history of the times by these extracts from the sister Grand Lodge in England, the following excerpt taken from our own Grand Lodge minute book under date 4th August, 1785, will show that the same trouble existed in Ireland.

"Resolved, That any regular Mason aiding or assisting at the works of any Lodge in this City, not authorised or warranted by a Grand Lodge, acts contrary to the established & fundamental rules of Free Masonry in this Kingdom."

A Modern Mason, too, though springing from the Premier Grand Lodge of the world, might not receive any official recognition in Ireland until he had gone through all the degrees again according to the Antient manner. On the 6th April, 1786, No. 141, Dublin, received permission to admit a Brother on the foregoing condition. The distinction continued officially, even after the Modern Grand Lodge had reverted in 1809 to the ancient landmarks, until the happy event of the Union in England in 1813.

The Moderns placed their opponents under a similar ban. Two good instances are found in the minutes of the famous Somerset House Lodge, London: on the 8th December, 1788, "Mr. Robert Guichard an Ancient Mason was proposed to be re-made under the Constitution of England, and to become an Honorary member of this Lodge on account of his Musical abilities, which was duly seconded and referred to a Ballot next lodge night"; and on the 8th April, 1793, "John Tubbs, Esq., of Stephen's Green, Dublin (an Ancient Mason), was proposed, and duly seconded, to be initiated into the Mysteries of Masonry." (Quoted in Sadler's "Life of Dunckerley," pp. 94 and 97).

The following letter from the Deputy Grand Secretary to Bro. William Park, of Lodge No. 668, Donarisk, Dungannon (1787-1815) shows clearly how matters stood officially in Ireland.

"D. Sr. & Br.,

I recd. yours & in Ansr. must inform you that a modern Mason can or ought not to be admitted in a lodge of Ancient Masons—without passing the courses over again as if the same had never been p'formed—their mode & ours being so different—& the founders of their Order being Schismatics

—withal we are a branch from the *Ancient York* Masons of which the Earl of Antrim is Gd. Master & cannot countenance *them*, with best wishes for you all, I remain D. Sr. & Br.

Yrs. Affectly.

THOMAS CORKER.

21st May, 1790." *

(3) A fee of one British shilling for registering new members seems to have been payable by Lodges in Ireland from the first. This was standardized in the Xth Resolution of 1768, which also prescribed a fee of sixpence for transferring a member from one Lodge to another.

On the 2nd September, 1784, these fees were raised to 2s. 8½d. for registry and 1s. 1d. for transferring. In accordance with the usual practice of the Grand Lodge in the case of military Warrants, it was ordered on the 6th November, 1788, that the army Lodges should pay only 1s. 1d. for the registry of their members.

The Lodges did not always register their new members promptly, and as this neglect led to endless abuses as well as curtailing the income of the Grand Lodge, an Order of the 3rd December, 1795, provided:

"That all Lodges in this Kingdom do register their members within three months after their being raised to the degree of a Master Mason, under the penalty of £1 2s. 9d. for each."

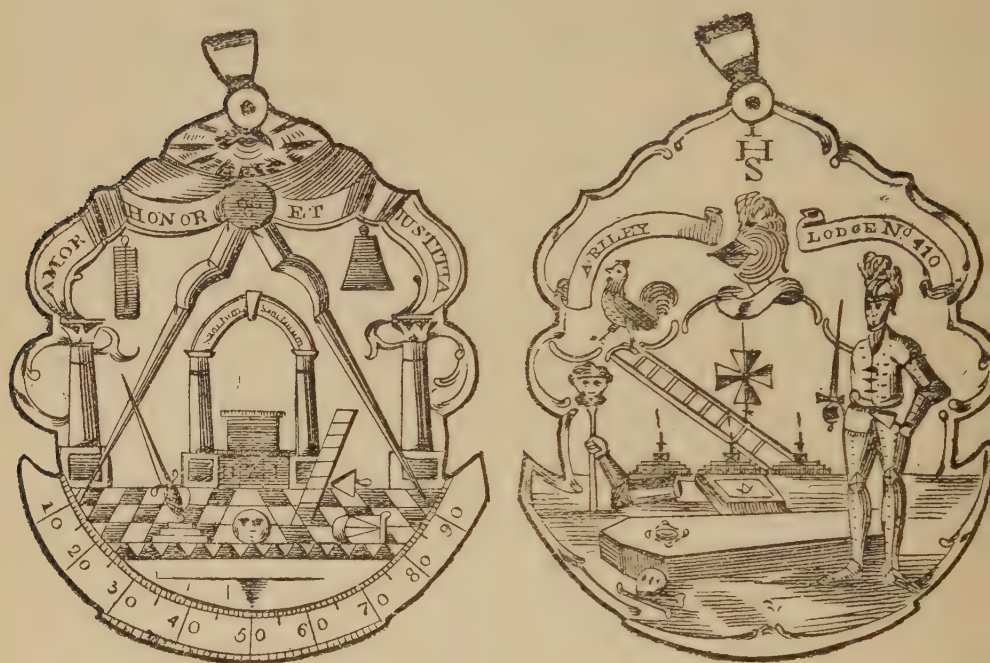
(4) So far we have been unable to discover what charge was made for the first Warrants. The Xth Regulation of 1768 laid down:

" . . . every Lodge having a Warrant granted by the Grand Master shall pay One Guinea to the Fund for Charity, One Guinea to the Grand Secretary, Three Shillings and Four-pence to the Pursuivant, and One British Shilling to the Tyler."

In August, 1784, the price of Warrants was raised to five guineas; in June, 1787, it had become £6:10:8½; and on the 6th January, 1803, a further charge of one guinea British was laid on every new Warrant for the support of the Masonic Female Orphan School.

As usual, the military Lodges were given preferential treatment. On 2nd September, 1784, it was ordered, "That the charge of each Warrant granted to the Army be £2:13:2."

*Original preserved in "Crossle" Collection, Lodge of Research, No. 200.



Engraved Irish Masonic Jewel. (From A.Q.C. xxi., 256).

Ancient Customs.

The search after such arid facts as have been treated in the foregoing sections brings with it the compensation of discovering evidence of old masonic customs, some of which are still with us though others have fallen into desuetude. Let us now glance at a few of these.

(1) In 1730 we find by a reference to Pennell (p. 44) that the Craft consisted in the same degrees as now. Further, that a brother must have taken these degrees and served as Warden of a Lodge before he could become its Master. This fact is stated in even stronger language in Spratt (1751, p. 139); thus we find rather a complicated piece of constitutional practice firmly established in this country nearly two centuries ago.

(2) Another point in which Pennell agrees with our present practice is insisting on the unanimity of the ballot.

"No Man can be enter'd a *Brother*, or made a member of any particular Lodge, without the *unanimous Consent* of all the Members then present . . ." (p. 54.)

In 1745 this had been altered to allow of Lodges adopting a by-law allowing admittance if not more than three adverse votes were cast against the candidate. Most Lodges wisely refrained from taking advantage of any such latitude, and the earlier law has since been reverted to in all its strictness in the Irish Constitution.

(3) There was one curious unwritten law, unwritten, that is, so far as Grand Lodge Constitutions went, which prevailed in the eighteenth century, and even much later. This was, that if a brother in a subordinate Lodge was elected to an office therein and refused to serve, he was either fined or expelled. Once again we go to England for an early example of its application.

"Heard Bro James Lowney's affair concerning No. 14. Agreed that Bror Jeremiah Coleman shall be excused the fine of five shillings for refusing to stand Master of the said Lodge." (*Minutes Grand Lodge England, Antients*, 8th August, 1753).

An instance of the same rule prevailing at home is found in the by-laws of No. 858, Tullamore, drawn up in 1798.

"The Election of Master and wardens to be according to the Constitution that the Master Shall have power to nominate Other Candidates as master wardens and deacons and the Body shall nominate the Officers which Shall be Chosen by Voice or balladding Respectively and any Brother refusing to Serve or decline to accept When Chosen when duly Ellected Shall forfeit and Pay two shillings and eightpence half penny."

(4) Another curious custom of the eighteenth century was, that the Grand Lodge would not concern itself officially with any mason under the degree of Master Mason. This lasted right into the next century, as on the 2nd February, 1809, Lodge No. 60, Ennis, wrote to say that they had expelled a certain brother and received the reply "that they had acted right in the expulsion, but the Grand Lodge take no cognizance of any Bro. under the degree of a Master."

(5) In case of a contested election for Grand Master up to 1751 that high office was to be filled by the merest chance.

"XXXIV. But if that Nomination is not unanimously approved, the new Grand Master shall be immediately chosen by ballot; the last Grand Master, and every Master and Warden writing his Man's Name; and the Man whose Name the last Grand Master shall first take out, casually or by chance, shall be Grand Master for the Year ensuing ..." (Pennell p. 68.)

"The extraordinary hap-hazard mode of election by ballot in case of dissatisfaction," says Crawley, "is apparently intended to deter malcontents from proceeding to extremity. At any rate, it would tax the wit of man to devise a plan less likely to ensure the selection of the best, or even of the most popular candidate."

(6) In 1730 the age at which a man might be made a mason was fixed at twenty-one. In 1741, however, we reverted to the age of twenty-five as it was in England. This remained the law till 1813, when we reverted to the younger age, probably in order to fall into line with that fixed by the United Grand Lodge of England.

It was a law that was often broken in the country districts.

The Grand Secretary and his Deputy.

The Constitutions of 1730 (p. 59) provided the Grand Lodge with a Secretary who "may vote in every Thing except in chusing a *Grand Master* or *Wardens*." Provision was also made for a Deputy Secretary, or as it is named in Pennell, a *Clerk*. The disqualification of the Grand Secretary to vote in the election of Grand Officers appears to have lasted all through the century, in spite of the fact that in 1767 the office became largely honorary, the duties being performed by the Deputy Secretary.

With the duties of the office the Deputy Grand Secretary also undertook its emoluments. These are rather important, as by the beginning of the nineteenth century they amounted to an annual sum large enough to induce men of a good social position to take the post, whence arose much trouble to the Grand Lodge. In the beginning, however, the income must have been a mere trifle, a shilling for each new member registered, as we have seen from Calder's report.

By 1768 the fees had been advanced. The Grand Secretary, or rather his Deputy to whom as was the custom he turned over the fees, received one guinea from the price of every Warrant (X.); 1s. for every new member registered, and 6d. for each Member transferred from one Lodge to another (*Idem*); 1s. for every Grand Lodge certificate issued; ten pounds "for his Trouble, Care and

Service" for every "Play performed for the Benefit of the Craft by Order of the Grand Master" (XII.). On August 5th, 1784, the price of new Warrants having been raised, the share of the Deputy Grand Secretary was raised to two guineas. In September of the same year, his fees for registering and transferring members were raised to 2s. 8½d. and 1s. 1d. respectively.*

When we come to describe the Seton revolt we shall find these fees of office exercising too much influence on the course of events.

From 1743 to 1756, Edward Spratt was Grand Secretary, and from 1757 to 1767, John Calder. During all this time no Deputy Grand Secretary was appointed. Then in 1767 we suddenly get a change introduced, thus reported in the Press.

"Dublin, Saturday, June 27th, 1767. Wednesday last the 24th inst. being the Festival of St. John, the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the Kingdom of Ireland, met according to antient Custom, when the Right Worshipful and Right Hon. the Earl of Cavan was proclaimed aloud Grand Master of all the Lodges of Free Masons of the Kingdom of Ireland, and was properly installed; David Latouche Esq. Deputy Grand Master; Peter Latouche, Esq. Senior Grand Warden; John Latouche, Esq. Junior Grand Warden; Holt Waring, Esq., Grand Treasurer; John Jones, Esq. Grand Secretary, who were all severally saluted and congratulated accordingly with Joy in the Minds of all the August Assembly then present; and John Calder was then appointed by the Grand Secretary his Deputy for the ensuing Year." (*Faulkner's Dublin Journal*.)

We should be face to face here with a pretty puzzle as to why Calder after having been Grand Secretary for so long should have been suddenly disrated to the post of Deputy, were it not that once again the minutes of the Grand Lodge of the Antients come to our help by preserving a letter written to Laurence Dermott in September, 1772, by Thomas Corker, the Deputy Grand Secretary who succeeded Calder in February, 1768, and held the position for over thirty years. This letter is full of such interesting matter that we need not apologize for giving a complete transcript.

"Your highly esteemed favour of the 29th April, also that of the 1st May p. Bro. Duffy, I do now (tho late) most thankfully acknowledge the Rect. of, and do, assure you that I would have done so long since had not some concerns of a particular nature prevented, which I flatter myself you will excuse, & now give me leave to inform you that I cannot find any traces of the agreement you mention as having been made between the two Grand Lodges in 1757. which must have been a most unpardonable neglect at least, as nothing could have been more advantageous to our fraternity than a strict adherence to such a resolution, and which I hope in future to

* The annual value of the position was then stated to be worth £300.

Cultivate or rather 'stablish on its original just and equitable foundation, which is a matter I find cannot be done without your kind Assistance, and which I am induced to hope from your known generous Disposition and great Attachment to the Ancient Craft—with respect to John Boucher, Pat Wilson & Nat Calder they did but act for John Calder while he was in the Country either on his own or the business of the Grand Lodge—which I find was frequently the case, before the year 1767 at which time his conduct had gain'd him so many enemies in the Gd. Mrs. Lodge* that they resolved to have a Gd. Secy. of their own Lodge agreeable to the Constitution who should appoint his Deputy, accordingly on the 24th June 1767 John Jones Esq. was elected Gd. Secy. and he appointed Br. Calder his Deputy in which station he continued till the 4th February 1768, from which to the present time I have been constantly appointed with the rest of the Gd. Officers as Deputy to the Secy. and have now the satisfaction to inform you that beside a Cup order'd to me by the Gd. Lodge on the 2nd May 1771 with a suitable inscription thereon I this day had the honour to receive from the Most Honl. Wm. Marquis of Kildare our late Gd. M. a letter of thanks for my conduct during his two years of being Gd. M. together with a very elegant Snuff Box— I have also recd. a like Letter of thanks from our most worthy Br. Joseph Keen Esq. who was his Lordships Deputy—in such estimation am I, and will endeavour by all just and possible means to continue—from what I have already said you will I hope think I knew not of such an agreement being between the two Gd. Lodges, and must beg you to assure Mr. Wm. Dickey that his Letter to me was lost or mislaid and that my having forgot his name was the sole cause of my not answering his Favor, that I will now with the utmost gratitude acknowledge any favor of the same sort I shall receive, and carefully Continue a correspondence with him with you Sr. or any of the worthy Brs. in London—I beg to subscribe myself, Dr. Sr. & Br.

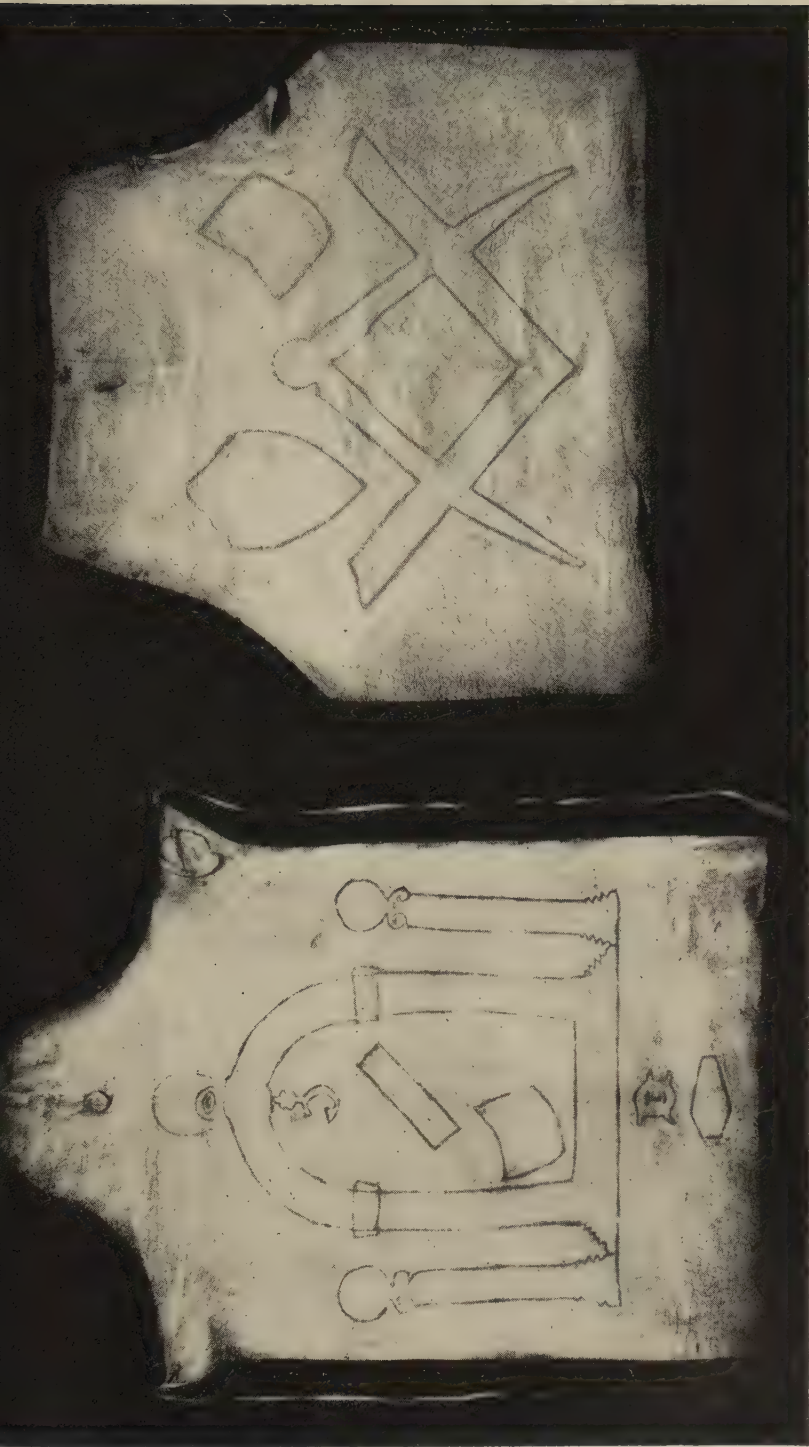
Sign'd

Thos Corker D.G. Secy."

From 1767 on for well-nigh 160 years we had a Grand Secretary and a Deputy Grand Secretary. How the dual office arose has now, we believe, been told in print for the first time. In 1923 the office of Deputy Grand Secretary was abolished.

Before leaving the subject we might mention that in 1769 Holt Waring, the Grand Treasurer, appointed Corker to act as his Deputy in receiving dues etc., as is witnessed by advertisements in the provincial newspapers. This circumstance of one brother acting as Deputy to these two important offices gave rise to trouble later on and should be borne in mind. The above letter also had no small bearing on events that were to take place in Irish masonry over thirty years later.

*At this time the Grand Master's Lodge used to recommend to the Grand Lodge what Grand Officers should be elected.



THE DUNDRUM APRONS

in possession of Masonic Lodge, No. 488, Dundrum, Co. Down. As reproduced the picture probably shows the backs of the aprons, as the other sides are very soiled. At one time both aprons were decorated with cloth emblems, as denoted by the outlined marks, and the backs were probably covered with cloth which accounts for the clean appearance. It is possible, however, that these emblems were added as later decorations, and that the aprons in their original state were simply of plain white lambskin and worn with the fall buttoned up to the jacket, as there is a button hole in each fall. The larger apron is 30.6 inches from top of fall to bottom, and 20.5 across the parallel sides. The smaller is 17.5 inches from top to bottom, and 19 greatest width. (From photographs supplied by the courtesy of Bros. Richard E. Parkinson and John Henderson, the Secretary of Lodge 488.)





TEMPLAR APRON

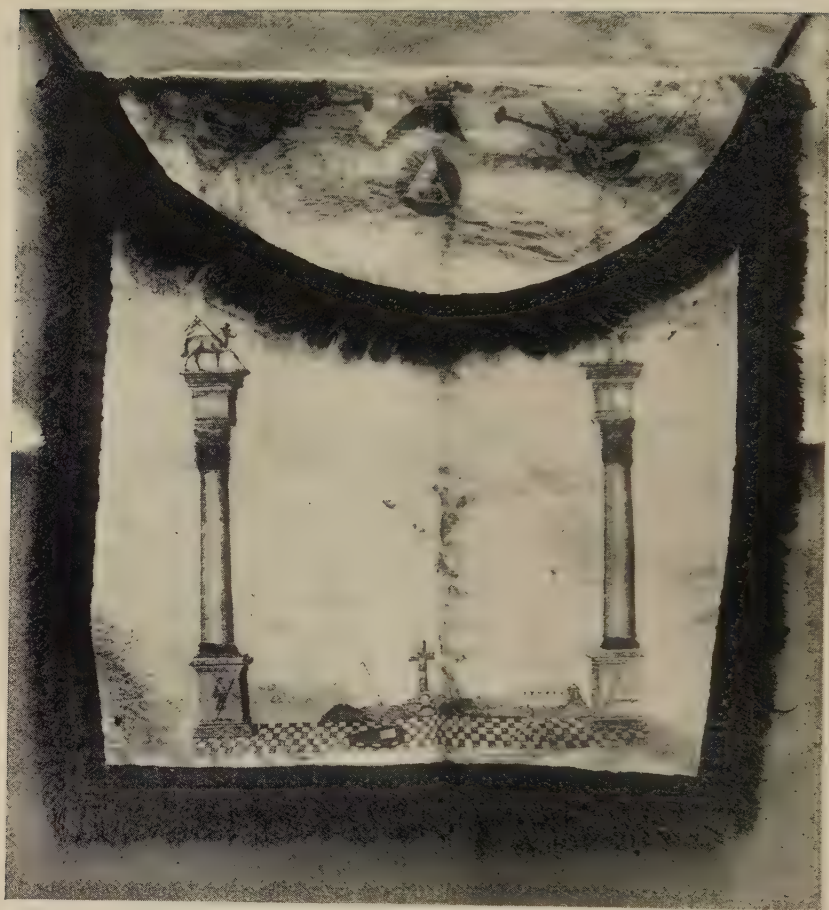
of Masonic Lodge, No. 394, made of calico, ornamented with red tape, 20 inches deep, 14 inches broad at the top and 20 at the bottom. This Lodge was warranted, in 1763, for Lurgan, Co. Armagh, but, by 1800, had removed to the village of Poyntzpass and became dormant in 1828. The Lodge chest lay for many years in a flax-store at Millvale, near Newry, an object of awe and mystery to the uninitiated—an awe, however, insufficient to prevent some inquisitive thief from abstracting the silver candlesticks and jewels which it contained. The apron is now in the "Crossle" collection, Lodge of Research. The floor-cloths used by this Lodge (*vide* plates facing pp. 112 and 113), also in the chest, were placed in the Masonic Hall, Newry, but are now missing.



*Eighteenth Century Apron. Original vice.
Copied from the original, now in the possession of Lodge No. 356, Maze: A.D. 1889.*

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY APRON

17½ x 12 inches (less the fringe), white ground, inner border red, outer blue, and blue fringe. Emblems painted in colours of blue, red, yellow and sepia. From a faithful facsimile in the "Crossle" collection, Lodge of Research, copied, in 1889, from the original in possession of Masonic Lodge, No. 356, Maze, Co. Down.



Photo, Chancellor, Dublin.

TEMPLAR APRON

made of lambskin, 14½ x 13½ inches to outer edge of black border, to which is attached a black fringe. The emblems are stamped from an engraved plate, tinted in some places in rose and yellow. The apron could be worn in a Rose Croix Chapter as denoted by an engraving, on the fall, of the pelican feeding her young enclosed within a small triangle and surrounded with a darkened circle and seven concentric circles, the whole surmounted by the All Seeing Eye. (Reproduced by courtesy of Brother James D. Mitchell, of Birr, King's Co.)



Pierced silver jewel in the collection of the late Bro. Robert Day, of Lodge No. 8, Cork.

Provincial Grand Masters in the Eighteenth Century.

We find the germ-idea from which our Provincial Grand Lodges developed in process of time as early as the year 1731, when Lord Kingston on being elected Grand Master of Munster appointed Adam Newman, Esq., of Dromore his Deputy. Whether the office, at first and for some years ensuing, was anything but honorary is doubtful. Certainly in 1749 when Calder went on his travels in the south there does not appear to have been such an officer as a Deputy Grand Master for Munster in existence exercising supervision over the Lodges in that province. Had there been such an officer, we should have expected to find him doing what Calder did and inspecting the Lodges.

Perhaps as a result of this journey of Calder, the Grand Lodge perceived the need that existed for some delegation of its authority to true and trusty brethren in the provinces; accordingly in the year 1751, as the result of a petition from Lodge No. 27, Cork, we find the appointment of what we should call now a Provincial Grand

Master for Munster, but which in those early days, possibly a reminiscence of the old independent Grand Lodge of Munster, was termed "Provincial Deputy Grand Master."* It will be well to remember the exact meaning of the phrase when it occurs in the eighteenth century.

We learn of most of these appointments from outside sources.

"Dublin, Saturday, January 5th 1754 (*sic.*) By Command of the Right Worshipful and Honourable Thomas Southwell, Esq. Grand Master of Masons in Ireland, John Reily of the City of Cork, Esq. is appointed Provincial Deputy Grand Master of Masons in and throughout the Province of Munster, who, by his Warrant of Authority, is empowered to receive all Charity Contributions, and regulate all Matters and Affairs relative to the Craft, in as full and ample Manner as the Necessity of the Business requires, whereof all Lodges are hereby to take Notice.

Signed by Order, Edward Spratt, Secretary.
December 18th 1754."

(*Faulkner's Dublin Journal*, 5th Jany., 1755).

We should be grateful to Spratt for having inserted this advertisement, because all the Irish Constitutions of the eighteenth century leave us in complete darkness as to what exactly were the duties of a Provincial Deputy Grand Master. The foregoing gives us an indication that fairly wide powers were conferred; even wider powers were assumed, as we shall see in another place, so that the Grand Lodge had finally, by resolution, to curtail the authority Provincial Officers had got into the custom of exercising by prescription. This matter will be found treated in the chapter on "The Irish Warrant" in the section dealing with the "Munster Custom," a term we adopt to describe a most extraordinary power assumed and wielded by the Provincial Deputy Grand Masters of Munster up to the beginning of the Donoughmore era.

Another press notice, only a few weeks later in the same year, shows us Provincial Deputy G.M. Reilly engaged at his functions.

"Corke, February 13th, 1755. On Monday last (10th) John Reilly, Esq. Provincial Grand Master, attended by the Masters, Wardens, Deacons, Secretary, Chaplain, and several other Members, of No. 27 Lodge, went from this City to Mallow, in order to constitute a Lodge in said Town, and accordingly installed William Jephson, Esq. Master, Henry Cole Bowen and Joseph Dean, Esqrs. Wardens of a new Warrant No. 253, vesting them and their lawful Successors, to hold and establish a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in said Town for ever. The ceremony of Installment was performed at the Swan, where a very elegant Entertainment was provided on the Occasion. The Evening was concluded with that Joy and innocent Mirth so peculiar to that most antient and honourable Society." (*Faulkner's Dublin Journal*, 18th Feby., 1755).

*David FitzGerald, of Lodge No. 27, Cork, was the P.G.D.M. appointed in 1751.

By The Right Worshipfull Thomas Mathew of Annfield in the County of Tipperary Esq^r Provincial Deputy Grand Master of Munster x x

Whereas the Right Worshipfull and Right Honble The Lord Newton Grand Master of all the Lodges of Free and Accepted Masters in the Kingdom of Ireland, The Right Honble and Worshipfull Lord Moore Deputy Grand Master, the Worshipfull John Bury Esq^r and Captain George Clanges Grand Wardens did by their grand Warrant Commission and Power, bearing date the 7 day of July 1757 in Masonry 5757 Authorise Constitute and appoint the said Thomas Mathew Provincial Deputy Grand Master of Munster. Now the said Thomas Mathew being some what engaged in Matters of consequence not at present to my family, and thereby unable to visit the several Lodges in the Counties of ^{at present} ~~Waterford~~ ^{Wexford} as I willingly would do, and having nothing more at heart than the Prosperity and true Advancement of Free Masonry, and reposing special Confidence and Trust in our trusty and well beloved Brother — Richard Croker of Youghall in the County of Cork Esq^r of whose Abilities and Knowledge in Masonry I am well satisfied, he being at present Master of N^o (8) in Youghall, Do by these Presents create Constitute and appoint the said Richard Croker my Deputy in and for the said ^{County of Cork} ~~Counties of Cork~~ ^{Province of Munster} ~~Waterford~~ and further Impower my said Brother Richard Croker to summon the different Lodges in the said ^{Province of Munster} ~~Counties of Cork~~ ^{County of Cork} at such Times and as often as he shall think proper, and to inspect into, and regulate all such Matters, as shall come before him, in the said ^{Counties of} ~~Counties of~~ ^{Province of} ~~Waterford~~ ^{Munster} at Cork ^{County of} ~~County of~~ ^{Province of} ~~Waterford~~ ^{Munster}, for the real advancement and benefit of the Craft as also Impower him to ask, demand and receive all Dues and Arrears of Dues that are due to the Grand Lodge, out of the different Lodges in the said ^{Counties of} ~~Counties of~~ ^{Province of} ~~Waterford~~ ^{Munster} and likewise reserving to the Grand Master and Grand Wardens and their Successors the sole Right of Deciding all Differences which shall be brought by Appeals before them and their Successors as also the Right of Recalling or removing this Deputation or Power whenever I shall think proper so to Do —

To all the Masters and Wardens of all the Lodges in the ^{Province of Munster} ~~Counties of Cork~~ ^{County of Cork} and Waterford and to every other Person whom it may concern —

Given under my hand and Seal of Office in Youghall this 8th day of September 1759 and in the year of Masonry 5759 —
Entered by me,

Philip Christie, Secy.

Draft Patent, dated 8th Sept., 1759, whereby Thomas Mathew, Provincial Deputy Grand Master of Munster, appointed Richard Croker to act for him during his absence, and reciting his own appointment, 7th July, 1757, by Grand Lodge to that office. Original in collection of the Lodge of Research, No. 200.

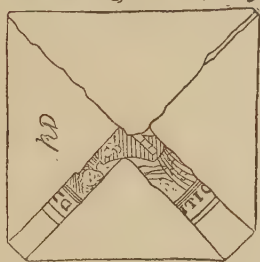
There is assuredly nothing strange to a present-day Irish mason in this spectacle of the Provincial Deputy Grand Master constituting a new Lodge in his bailiwick; but to the student of the history of the early Irish Warrants this account, which except for a few archaic phrases might have described a happening of yesterday, presents a very pretty problem, from which we feel justified in drawing a deduction, or rather, we are compelled to offer a fairly plausible theory as solution.

The problem is this: no No. 253, Mallow, exists on the roll of the Grand Lodge of Ireland which was written up afresh by John Calder *circa* 1761; but "True Blue" Lodge No. 253 was warranted for Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim, on the 10th February, 1755, the very date of the establishment of the Mallow Lodge. No other Mallow Lodge of an approximate number offers the possibility of a misprint, such as can often be demonstrated in these early masonic reports. We are thus forced to conclude, that two Lodges, each numbered 253, and each constituted by the authority of the Grand Lodge of Ireland came into existence in opposite ends of the island on the very same day. Further, a close examination of the 1755 Warrants shows us that something exceptional was taking place in their issue this year. In the ordinary course each successive number would have been issued at a successively later date. The following list, however, as written up in 1761 shows that the ordinary rule does not apply for this year.

- 253. Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim: 10th Feby 1755.
- 254. Dungarvan, Co. Waterford: 7th March 1755
- 255. Twelfth Dragoons: 7th March 1755
- 256. Kilkenny Town: 2nd May 1755
- 257. Belfast: 6th June 1755
- 258. Rasharkan, Co. Antrim: 4th July 1775
- 259. Kanturk, Co. Cork: 23rd February 1755
- 260. No record in Grand Lodge Rolls.
- 261. Kilkenny Town: 2nd August 1755

We have thus No. 259, a Munster Lodge coming out of its proper sequence of dates. We have found such an occurrence so exceptional in the eighteenth century, wherein as a general rule one can fix the date of an Irish Warrant almost to a day by its number, that there must be some cause for this particular anomaly.

We suggest that the explanation is, that when Bro. Reilly was appointed Provincial Deputy Grand Master in 1754 he was given some blank Warrants, signed by the Grand Officers, to be issued to such new Lodges in Munster as might desire the same. When he constituted the Mallow Lodge in February, 1755, he would naturally give it the next number to the last he had known issued by the Grand Lodge (No. 252 granted for Paisley, Scotland, 10th Decr., 1754). Either the mistake was never discovered and the existence of the Mallow 253 remained unknown to the Grand Lodge, or else it received another number instead, quite possibly the No. 260, regarding which there is no entry in the Grand Lodge Rolls. Possibly also, No. 259 Kanturk was given quite a different number at first, and received its official one after the 4th July, 1755.



Whereas the Right Honourable Garrett Earl of Mornington late Grand Master of Masons in Ireland, did by an Instrument in Writing under his hand and seal bearing date the 1st day of August. 1776 Appoint Robert Davies Esq. M^d of the City of Cork to be his Deputy and Act for him as Provincial Grand Master of Munster in the said Kingdom of Ireland. NOW We William Duke of Lennox Marquis of Kilmore &c &c and Grand Master of all the Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons in said Kingdom of Ireland, being fully satisfied that the said Robert Davies has in all matters relative to his said Appointment acted with Propriety and for the advantage of the Ancient Craft. Do by these Presents appoint the said Robert Davies to be our Deputy. And in our Absence to Act for Us as Provincial Grand Master in and throughout the said Province of Munster. This Instrument to be and remain in full Command of the force untill the 24 day of June 1778 at which time our said Office of Grand Master will cease and Determine. In Witness whereof We have signed our Name & Affixed the Seal of the Grand Lodge this 12 day of Novem: 1777.

Geo. Corken D. G. Secy.

Leinster G M

Grand Lodge Patent, dated 1st Aug., 1776, appointing Dr. Robert Davies, Provincial Deputy Grand Master of Munster. Original in the collection of the Lodge of Research, No. 200.

If this theory seems feasible enough to pass current, we thus get the earliest Provincial Deputy Grand Masters holding wider powers than do their successors to-day. Let us add, that over half a century later we find the Irish Provincial Grand Lodge of Barbados in trouble with the Grand Lodge for having issued a Warrant to a subordinate Lodge without reference to the Grand Lodge; in the latter case the Provincial Grand Lodge was clearly acting *ultra vires*; but there is nothing to show us that in 1755 the Provincial Deputy Grand Master of Munster had not such a power.

Indeed the details we have given above seem to indicate that he had been granted the faculty of issuing Warrants on behalf of the Grand Lodge.

From the first the appointment of Provincial Deputy Grand Masters rested solely with the Grand Master, even as now.

In the year 1757 we hear of a very famous Irish Mason, who later was Grand Master of the Antients in England from 1768 to 1770, being appointed to hold the position in Munster, and we also at the same time get the first record of a similar officer in Connaught.

"Last Thursday the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the Kingdom of Ireland, assembled in ample Form at their Lodge Room on Cork Hill; When the Right Worshipful and Right Honourable Lord Newtown was installed Grand Master of Masons in said Kingdom for the Current year; and his Lordship was with unanimous Joy, saluted and congratulated according to ancient Custom, after which his Lordship was pleased to make a very eloquent and polite Speech to the Audience, proper on the Occasion.—At the same Time Thomas Mathew, of Annfield in the county of Tipperary, Esq; was appointed Provincial Deputy Grand Master of Munster; and was accordingly installed, and cheerfully saluted.

BY Command of the Right Worshipful and Right Honourable Lord Newtown, Grand Master of Masons in Ireland, Thomas Mathew of Annfield in the county of Tipperary, Esq; is appointed Provincial Deputy Grand Master of Munster; and Charles Daly, Esq; Knight of the Shire for the County of Galway, is appointed Provincial Deputy Grand Master of Connaught, and are to Act as such in and throughout their respective Provinces, of which all Persons concerned are hereby desired to take Notice.

Signed by Order

Dublin, 8th July 1757.

John Calder, Sec."

(*Dublin Gazette*, 16th July, 1757.)

In the absence of official records before 1780, it is almost impossible to trace fully the succession of Provincial Deputy Grand Masters to that date. The following extracts, however, may serve as landmarks.

Mornington, 4. M.

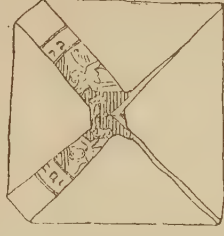
By the R. W. Worthington and R. W. Noble Barrett Carl of Mornington Grand Master of all the Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons in the Kingdom of Ireland.

Whereas, it has been Represented to us the great necessity there is of a Close Inspection being made into the Conduct and Behaviour of the several Lodges in a point of Duty to us, which by their Want of or Authority for Assembling they are bound to, and their Neglect in not Annually sending their Contributions and a Return of their Members Names as the Rules direct; which Inspection cannot be, nor Audaciously made otherwise than by Appointing one Brother of known Candor & Integrity to be our Deputy & to act under us as Provincial Deputy Grand Master in & through all the said Province of Munster.

Now We the Grand Master of Masons in Ireland, Duty requiring the Promises respecting special Trust and Confidence in our much Esteemed & Holy R. W. Noble Davies of the City of Cork Esq. whose ability & knowledge in Masonry, Zealous & steady Attachment to the true Interest & Welfare of the Craft, We are fully satisfied.

Do by these Presents of our certain Knowledge & meer Motion, Appoint, Create, Constitute & appoint our said R. W. Trustworthy well beloved Brother Robert Davies to be our Provincial Deputy Grand Master in & throughout the Province aforesaid. For us and by this our Authority to Receive the Annual Contributions from the several Lodges in the said Province to Hear & Determine all Differences relative to the Craft which may be brought before him by Appeal or Otherwise, And to take the speediest and most Effectual methods within the Limits of Masonry for Redressing the Grievances of the Brethren within a District. That our Deputy shall from time to time and at all times when he is thereunto called be accountable to us for all Receipts of Money & other his Transactions within the time of his his Authority. And this Instrument to be Continues in Force for & During our Pleasure or until the 2^d June next ensuing the date hereof at which time our Authority & Power Determines. Nevertheless this Instrument may then be renewed if the Pleasure of our Successors so be.

Witness our Hand & Seal of Office this 1st day of August 1776 in Masonry, 5776.



Robt. Barrett
Grand Master

Grand Lodge Confirmation, dated 22nd Nov., 1777, of the patent appointing Robert Davies, Provincial Deputy Grand Master of Munster. Original in the Collection of the Lodge of Research, No. 200.

"Galway: Yesterday being St. John's Day; the Worshipful H.F. Deputy Provincial Grand Master, with the Masters, Wardens, and Deacons, of Numbers 14, 106, 274, and 362 [? 368], of Free and Accepted Masons, met at the Eagle Tavern in this Town, whence they walked in order to Church where an Excellent Sermon, suitable to the day, was preached by the Rev. Edmond French." (*Sleater's Public Gazetteer*, 30th June, 1764.)

"The Right Worshipful and Right Hon. the Earl of Cavan, Grand Master of all the Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons in Ireland, has appointed Richard Jackson, Esq., his Deputy for the Province of Ulster." (*Sleater's Pub. Gaz.* 7th June, 1768.)

Then in the minutes of the Grand Lodge of the Antients under date 25th November, 1767, at a meeting presided over by Thomas Mathew, Grand Master, we find among the visitors Brother John Purcell, Provincial Grand Master of Munster.

We shall be very far from suggesting that the retiring "Worshipful H.F.," and the others we have quoted were all the Provincial Deputy Grand Masters up to 1768, but the discerning reader will understand from the references given how wide the nets have had to be cast to bring up even such a moderate catch.

One final extract from the Press will bring us up to within grasping distance of the official records.

"Whereas the Right Worshipful George, Earl of Belvidere, Grand Master of Masons in Ireland, has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. John Lord Eyre, his Deputy for the Province of Connaught, Robert Davis, Esq. M.D., of the City of Cork, for the Province of Munster, and William Irvine, Esq. of Castle Irvine, in the County of Fermanagh, for the Province of Ulster. The Lodges in said Provinces, are hereby required to take Notice and pay proper attention to his Lordship's Appointment.

Dublin, 8th March 1776.

Signed by Order,

T. Corker, D.G. Sec."

(*Faulkner's Dublin Journal*, 12th March, 1776.)

Another step forward was made on the 4th December, 1783, when the Grand Lodge ordered:

"That from henceforth every petition for a new warrant shall, besides the customary certificates, have the approbation and recommendation of the Provincial Grand Master, under his signature, if there should be such an officer in the province from whence the petition was sent."

We have now traced in the functions of the Provincial Deputy Grand Masters of the eighteenth Century certain characteristics which were to be handed on to the Provincial Grand Lodges, when they came to be formed in Ireland in the third decade of the next century.

At the East of a
most enlightened Place,
where Silence, Peace,
and Friendship reign
with Union, Wisdom,
and Charity.



A L'Orient d'un
Lieu très éclairé, où
régnent le Silence,
la Paix, et l'Amitié,
avec la Concorde, la
Sagesse et la Charité.

TO ALL WHOM IT DOTH CONCERN.

WE the Worshipful MASTER and Wardens of
LODGE, No. 198, in IRELAND,
DO CERTIFY To all the Accepted, that our BROTHER

(whose Signature is underneath) is a regular and lawful MASON,
of the Degrees of Apprentice, Craft and Master.

In each of which he has worked with the greatest Zeal and
Affiduity, and with a Capacity worthy of our Regards; WE
do therefore require all Lodges where this worthy Brother may
present himself to admit HIM (after the usual Examination) to
their Work without Fear, and to assist him if his Occasions re-
quire it, being always ready to do the same to all true and faith-
ful BROTHERS who present themselves among us.

GRANTED in Our LODGE, at Dublin, under our Seal,
this 18th Day of the Tenth Month of the vulgar
Æra 1786 and in the Year of the Birth of Virtue 5786

James Hartley } MASTER.
John J. C. Spenshurst }
Wm. B. Dunning } WARDENS.
Clem. Archib. } SECRETARY.

NOUS Venerable MAITRE et Surveillant de
la LOGE, No. 198, d'IRLANDE,
CERTIFIONS à tous les Hommes Edifiés que notre FRERE

(dont la Signature est ci bas) est MACON, regulier et legitime
de GRADES d'Apprentif, Compagnon et Maître.

Ayant en ses Qualités travaillé avec nous de plus grande Zèle
et Affiduité, et d'une Capacité digne de notre Affection; AINSI
nous prions toutes les Loges ou ce digne Frere pourra se prése-
nter de l'admettre (après les Procédures usuelles) à leurs Obligées
Travaux sans crainte, lui faire Accueil et prêter Assistance si Be-
soin est, comme nous en usons avec Plaisir envers tous les vrais
et fidèles FRERES qui parmi nous se pouvant présenter.

FAIT en notre LOGE à Dublin, sous notre Scellum ce
18th Jour du Dixième Mois de L'Ære vulgaire
1786 - et de L'An de la Naissance de Vertu 5786,

James Hartley } MAITRE.
John J. C. Spenshurst }
Wm. B. Dunning } SURVEILLANT.
Clem. Archib. } SECRETAIRE.



BILINGUAL CRAFT CERTIFICATE

issued the 18th of the Tenth month, 1786, by the famous Royal Arch Lodge
of Ireland, No. 198, which worked, from 1749 to 1821, in the City of Dublin.
Printed on parchment, 10½ x 7¼ inches, with MS. entries, and a small piece
of blue ribbon passed through slits and fastened in front with a red wax
impression of the Seal. The document bears an endorsement on the back,
difficult to read, as follows:—"Pre(?) En L. Anglaise [] ante a Lo. de
Bordeaux constitute pro le G. O. de Londres in 1732, au No. 240, a
Londres. Bordeaux le 30e jour de siele (?) mois 5788. Per recommandant (?)
de le R. P. Cagedel (?) [] P. C." (From the original presented
to the Lodge of Research, by Bro. Richard T. Turner.)

WE THE HIGH PRIESTS

Of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch super-excellent
 Masons and under the Sanction of Lodge No. 413
 in the Town of Bandon and on the Registry of Ireland
 we certify that the Bearer Samuel Shelburn is a past
 Master of s^d Lodge and was by us Instal^d and
 Installed in that most sublime Degree of a Royal
 Arch super-excellent Mason he having with due
 honour and justice to the Royal Community justly
 supported the amazing Trials of skill and valour
 attending his admission and as such we recommend
 him to our true and faithful Brothers round the
 Globe given under our hands and seal of our Grand
 Chapter held in Bandon this 8th Day of March
 1809 and of Royal Arch super-excellent Masonry 3296

John Dognovan H. P.
 John South - W. A. C.
 John Donnegan G. M.
 Richard Threps L. G. M.
 James Helling S. C.

ARCH CERTIFICATE

issued, 8th March, 1809, to Samuel Shelburn, by Masonic Lodge, No. 413, which worked, from 1764 to 1835, at Bandon, Co. Cork. Written on a two-fold sheet of paper, 9 x 7½ inches, with red ribbon to which is affixed a red wax impression of the Seal (completely obliterated.) Two smoke impressions are also stamped on the document. (From the original in the "Crossle" collection, Lodge of Research.)



IN THE NAME OF THE MOST HOLY GLORIOUS INDIVID- VIDED TRINITY FATHER SON AND HOLY GHOST AMEN

We the Carlin General's &c. of our Grand Encampment of
Knights Templars and Knights of Malta de honor call to
the Honor our faithful and well known brother Sir
Samuel Shelburn was by us elected a Knight of that most holy
and invincible and Magnanimous order of Knights Templars and
Knights of Malta the true and faithful Soldier of Jesus Christ
believing with due Honor Justice Courage and Fortitude Justice and
Patience supported by a numerous attendance of his admirers
and as such we hereby Recommend him to all Kings Princes
and Knights of Malta on the face of the Globe given under our Grand
and sangher of Honor No 413 in the Grand registry of Scotland
this 8th Day of March 1809 and wearing 5808 and order of
St. John's 690 and of Malta 63 in which we affix our
hands and seal of our Grand Encampment in **BANDON**

John Donovan G. G.
John Howell G. G.
John Dunmagon G. G.
Richard H. H. G. G.
John H. H. G. G.



TEMPLAR CERTIFICATE

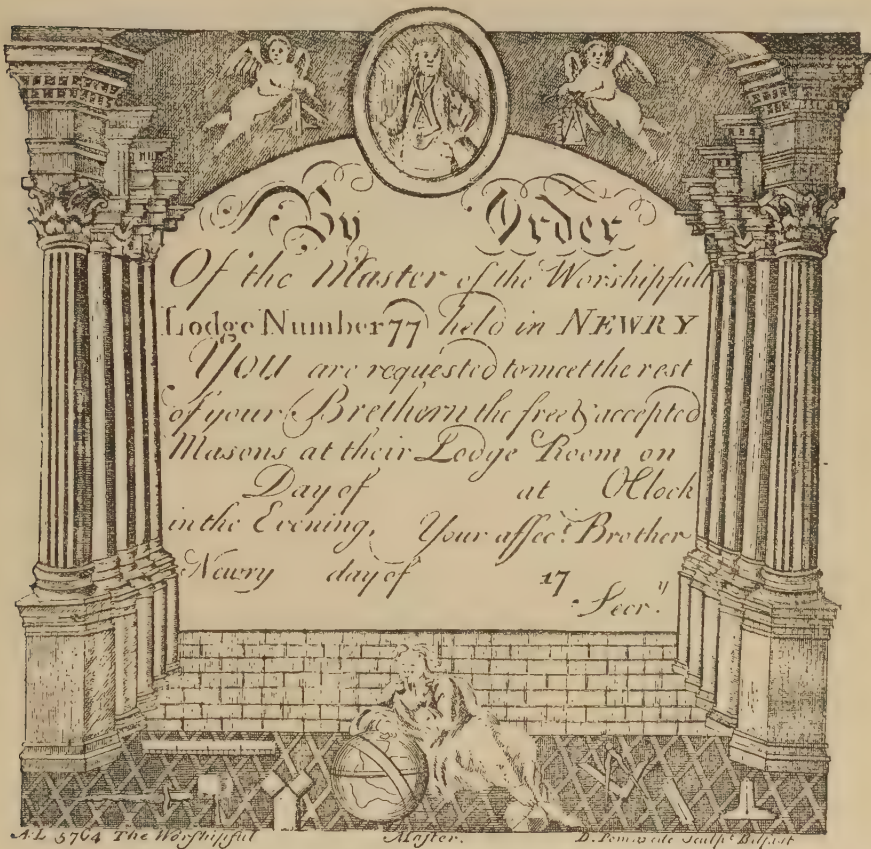
issued, 8th March, 1809, to Samuel Shelburn, by Masonic Lodge, No. 413, Bandon, Co. Cork. Written on a two-fold sheet of paper, 15 x 9½ inches, with black ribbon to which is affixed a black wax impression of the Seal. A smoke impression is also stamped on the document. (From the original in the "Crossle" collection, Lodge of Research.)



LODGE SUMMONS

issued, 15th March, 1794, by Masonic Lodge, No. 118, which met, from 1740 to 1810, in the City of Dublin. Copper-plate engraved by Arth Leech, of Dublin(?). (From a photograph in the Lodge of Research collection.)

Compare with the woodcut on p. 281, which is of a similar Summons, but engraved, in 1764, at Belfast, showing a uniformity of custom. Both Summonses bear a vignette depicting the Master of a Lodge wearing the compasses as the insignia of his office. Compare these vignettes with the portrait (facing p. 166) of William, 3rd Viscount Mountjoy, who is also shown wearing the compasses as the insignia of his Grandmastership.



Copper plate Lodge Summons in the "Crossle" collection, Lodge of Research, No. 200. Note the date "A.L. 5764" at the bottom and that it was engraved in Belfast by D. Pomarede.

Other Changes in the Laws.

Some other alterations in the Constitutions made during this period deserve to be briefly noted, as being interesting in themselves, or still part of our code.

(1) On 6th September, 1779, it was enacted that any brethren meeting on Sunday as a Lodge should be excluded. This still holds good.

(2) On the 5th December, 1776, an order was made for the destruction of all old Warrants in the possession of the Grand Lodge, and that duplicates of them should never be re-issued. This fell into abeyance, owing to the misconduct of Alexander Seton, some twenty-five years later.

(3) On the 4th October, 1781, an order was made that the names of all unworthy brethren who were expelled should be communicated to all the Lodges. This law is still in force and likely to remain so; but the legal right of the Grand Lodge to make such a communication to its adherents was not established till the famous law-suit of Seton *v.* Graham in 1808.

(4) On the 14th June, 1787, a very important new law was adopted, which has since been considerably extended to embrace other parts of the Kingdom.

"That no lodge in Dublin, or the suburbs thereof, do make a man for less than two guineas, and the usual fine of 5/5 to the Grand Lodge."

(5) In 1789, the year in which the French Revolution began, a prohibition was made against publishing any masonic transaction in a newspaper without special leave of Grand Lodge. Unhappily for some years to come it was evaded in the spirit if not in the letter.

The Grand Tyler and the Grand Pursuivant.

The Constitutions of 1730 provided for a Grand Tyler, who was not to be considered a member of the Grand Lodge, and in 1768 we find another serving brother employed, of analagous functions, who was known as the Grand Pursuivant.

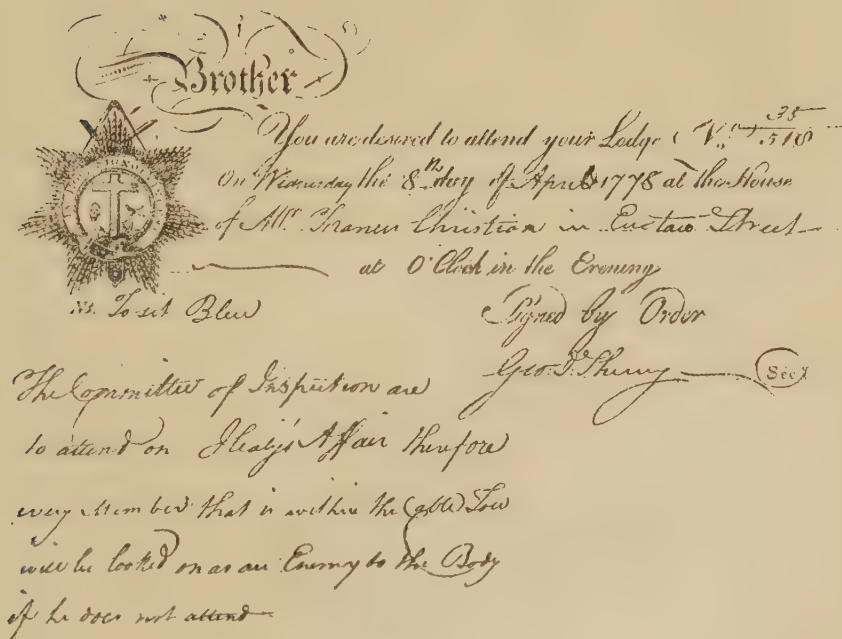
The Grand Tyler's duties need no explanation, the activities of the Grand Pursuivant seem to have been the delivery of summonses to members of the Grand Lodge, attendance on Grand Lodge Committees, and acting as Inner Guard, the last term, by the way, not having come into general use in Ireland before the middle of the nineteenth century.

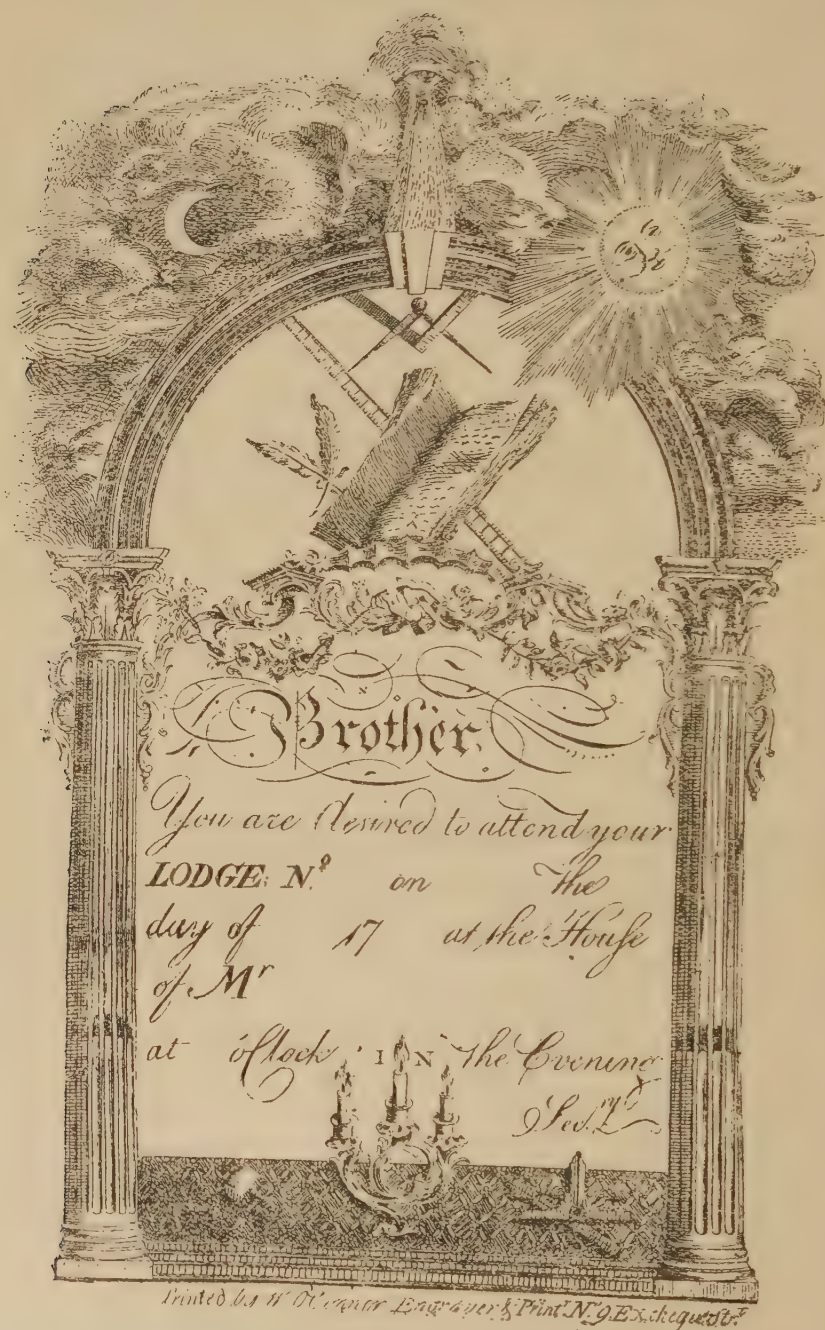
These officers were paid by results. From the fees for each Warrant granted the Pursuivant got 3s. 4d. and the Tyler 1s. British The Pursuivant got a fixed salary of £8 a year; the Tyler 1s. for

each night of attendance on Grand Lodge or Committees. When a play was performed for the benefit of the Charity, the Pursuivant received one guinea from the receipts, and the Tyler two. The Pursuivant was liable to a fine of 2s. 6d. "for admitting into the Grand Lodge any Officer or Member, not decently or uniformly dressed," or to a fine of sixpence, if he permitted anyone to leave Grand Lodge or Committee "without leave of the Master in the Chair."

The XXIst Regulation of 1768 enables us to see how he was to be guided.

"No Master or Warden shall be suffered to sit in the Grand Lodge without wearing their proper Jewels and Aprons with white Ribbands bound or edged with blue, and no other Colour."





Copper plate Lodge Summons in the "Furnell" collection, Grand Lodge Library. Note the name of the engraver:—
 W. O'Connor, Exchequer Street, Dublin.

CHAPTER VII.

THE DONOUGHMORE ERA—GENERAL
EVENTS, 1789-1801.

Popularity of the New Grand Master.

There is no doubt about the energy with which the new Grand Master entered on the duties of his high office. Having made an inspection of the Munster Lodges in the autumn of 1789, in the first half of 1790 we find him presiding in person over five out of the six monthly meetings of the Grand Lodge. The Press also tells us something about his masonic activities in other directions.

"Tuesday, June 1st, 1790. By Command of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and Countess of Westmoreland; and by Special Appointment of the Right Worshipful and Right Hon. Richard Lord Baron Donoughmore, Grand Master of Masons in Ireland, For the Benefit of Distressed Free and Accepted Masons. On Wednesday the 9th June, 1790, will be performed the Comic Opera of LOVE IN A VILLAGE. With Masonic Songs between the Acts. To which (by command) will be added a Farce called Animal Magnetism.

The Right Worshipful and Right Hon. the Grand Master, attended by his Deputy, the Grand Wardens, Grand Secretary, and members of his Lordship's Lodge, with many others, will appear on the Stage in their proper Cloathing and Jewels, agreeable to Masonic Form and usual Custom." (*Faulkner's Dublin Journal*.)

Later in the same month we find him dining with two famous Dublin Lodges and get an inkling of how he was already regarded by the brotherhood at large.

"Friday, June 25th, 1790. Yesterday all the Freemasons of this City, celebrated the day in their respective Lodges with the greatest harmony, friendship and hilarity. The Right Worshipful Lord Donoughmore, Grand Master of Ireland, and the Most Noble the Marquis of Antrim, Grand Master of Antient Masonry in England, dined with the Members of Lodge No. 17 at Bennet's in Eustace Street. In the morning all the members

of the Grand Lodge met at their Hall in Back lane, and Installed the amiable Lord Donoughmore their Grand Master for a second year." (*Faulkner's Dublin Journal*).*

"Tuesday, June 29th, 1790. On Saturday last, the Lodge No 15† gave an elegant entertainment at the Exhibition Room, William Street, to the Right Worshipful and Right Hon. Brother Lord Donoughmore, Grand Master of Masons in Ireland; the Right Worshipful and Right Hon. Brother, the Most Noble the Marquis of Antrim, Grand Master of Ancient Masons in England; the Worshipful John Peree, Deputy Grand Master of Masons in Ireland; Brother Stanford, Senior Grand Warden of Ireland; Brother Pack, Brother Sir John Bristow, Brother Ferns, and a number of the fraternity. The dinner and fruit, of which there were every kind the season afforded, were good; and the wines, of which was great variety, were excellent. Every one seemed emulous to make his brother happy—and was successful; for more perfect harmony and innocent conviviality could not exist among men.

The amiable Lord Donoughmore is doing everything in his power to promote this ancient Society, and make it truly respectable. From the neglect of a former Grand Master, the Society has suffered much, and improper persons have been admitted into Lodges, but that cannot in future happen; a little time will wear away the disagreeable prejudices this has occasioned—for Phœnix like, a noble Society will hand down to latest posterity, the revered Donoughmore, as a model, not only for Grand Masters to Copy after, but for Nobility in General." (*Faulkner's Dublin Journal*.)

Affairs in Munster.

Lord Donoughmore did not confine his attentions to the meetings of the Grand Lodge and the metropolitan brethren, as, in October, 1789, being in Cork he proceeded to make the acquaintance of the masons of that important city, and described his experiences in a letter dated 2nd November, 1789, which gives an interesting view of the state of the Craft in the south.

"I have the pleasure of returning to you in this and two other covers the five Warts, which you transmitted to me for my signature & am happy to find that the spirit of Masonry is spreading. I know it will give you, as a lover of it, great pleasure to hear, that it is carried on in this City with a warmth & propriety that does the Craft and its members the greatest Honor. I have attended two Provincial meetings since my arrival here at the first of which 17 Lodges were present, and I had the pleasure of experiencing at both the strictest regularity & most proper Conduct. I have visited

*No. 17, this was the local Dublin number given to Royal Arch Lodge No. 198, warranted 1749, cancelled 1821. These local numbers were applied to Dublin Lodges all through the eighteenth century, and varied with every erasure of a Warrant. When correctly written we get No. 17/198; but often merely as above: it is another trap for the student to remember.

†The Royal Arch Lodge of Ireland, No. 15/190 (1749-1815).

many of the Lodges & have been most kindly recd. & entertained, by several of them, at the first entertainment by No. 1, no less than 75 Gentlemen were present, all Members of the Lodge, & I have had the pleasure of increasing their number very considerably during my Continuance amongst them. We have had a Play for the Benefit of the Charity fund, where the attendance of the Brethren wd. have astonished you, not less than 200, & I believe considerably more, & the Collection exceedingly good.

I am very sorry to be deprived of the Satisfaction of doing my Duty in person at the Gd. Lodge on Thursday—will you be good enough to make my Brethren there, my particular excuses,—& will you communicate to them also, what I feel [will] make them happy, the very flourishing state of the Craft in this City, by the zealous exertions of the worthy Provincial Grand Master, & the Cooperation of the Mrs. & Ws. of the different Lodges assisted by the spirit & Propriety of all the Brethren in general—and will you, inform my worthy Brethren of the Grand Lodge, that tho' at a distance I am promoting to the best of my power, the Honor & prosperity of the Craft, I remain very sincerely Dr. Sr.

Your Friend & Brother

Donoughmore.

I feel the less regret at my own absence, from the very worthy manner in which my place is filled,—But, whenever near at hand, I am too proud of the situation in which I have been placed by the partiality of my Brethren, not to give them every proof of my personal attention & personal respect.

[To] Thos Corker Esq. D.G. Secy."

(*Minutes Grand Lodge of Ireland*, 19th Nov., 1789).

In reply to this letter of the Grand Master the Grand Lodge sent him an address expressing thanks for and appreciation of his services, to which his Lordship replied with yet another letter which, unfortunately, has not been completely transcribed in the records. On the same occasion the thanks of the Grand Lodge were conveyed to Brother Joseph Rogers, the Provincial Grand Master of Munster, thanking the southern brethren for their reception of the Grand Master and their general masonic zeal.

This correspondence is important as showing the character of the new Grand Master and the keenness of the Cork freemasons, and the latter aspect should not be forgotten in considering the events that have now to be described, friction between the Grand Lodge and the Provincial Grand Lodge of Munster.

In 1790 Lodge No. 212, Kinsale, appealed from a decision of the Provincial Grand Lodge to Dublin, and the following resolutions were thereupon entered upon the minutes of Grand Lodge:

"Resolved un.: That no Individual whatsoever has in himself Ex Officio or otherwise, sufficient Authority to suspend for any length of time, the functions of a Lodge, & which if done by a Provincial Grand Lodge, shou'd be a very deliberate Act, and done for a limited & conditional duration only, with an express order of Reference to the Consideration of this R.W. Lodge.

2d. That this R.W. Lodge & this Lodge only are competent, in Ireland to decide on such conditional suspension, either to disallow the same, or to give it such exemplary Effect as shall conduce to the Advantage & Harmony of the Order.

3d. That from what has been reported & stated to us, it does Appear that the Right Wl. Jos Rogers P.G. Mr. of Munster did of himself & without Authority, suspend our Wart. No. 212; for an unlimited time—and without referring the matter complain'd of to our Examination & Decision.

4. That such suspension appearing to us to be hastily pronounced, & not warranted by the Fundamentals of our Order, be taken off, & the sd Lodge No. 212 on our Registry, be & is hereby restored to all its functions & Authorities.

5. That a Copy of these Resolutions be sent by our Secy. to the Secy. of the P. Gd. Lodge of Munster, to be by him entered in the transactions of that Lodge, at their next meeting, & another Copy thereof to be sent to the present Master of said Lodge No. 212." (2nd Sept., 1790).

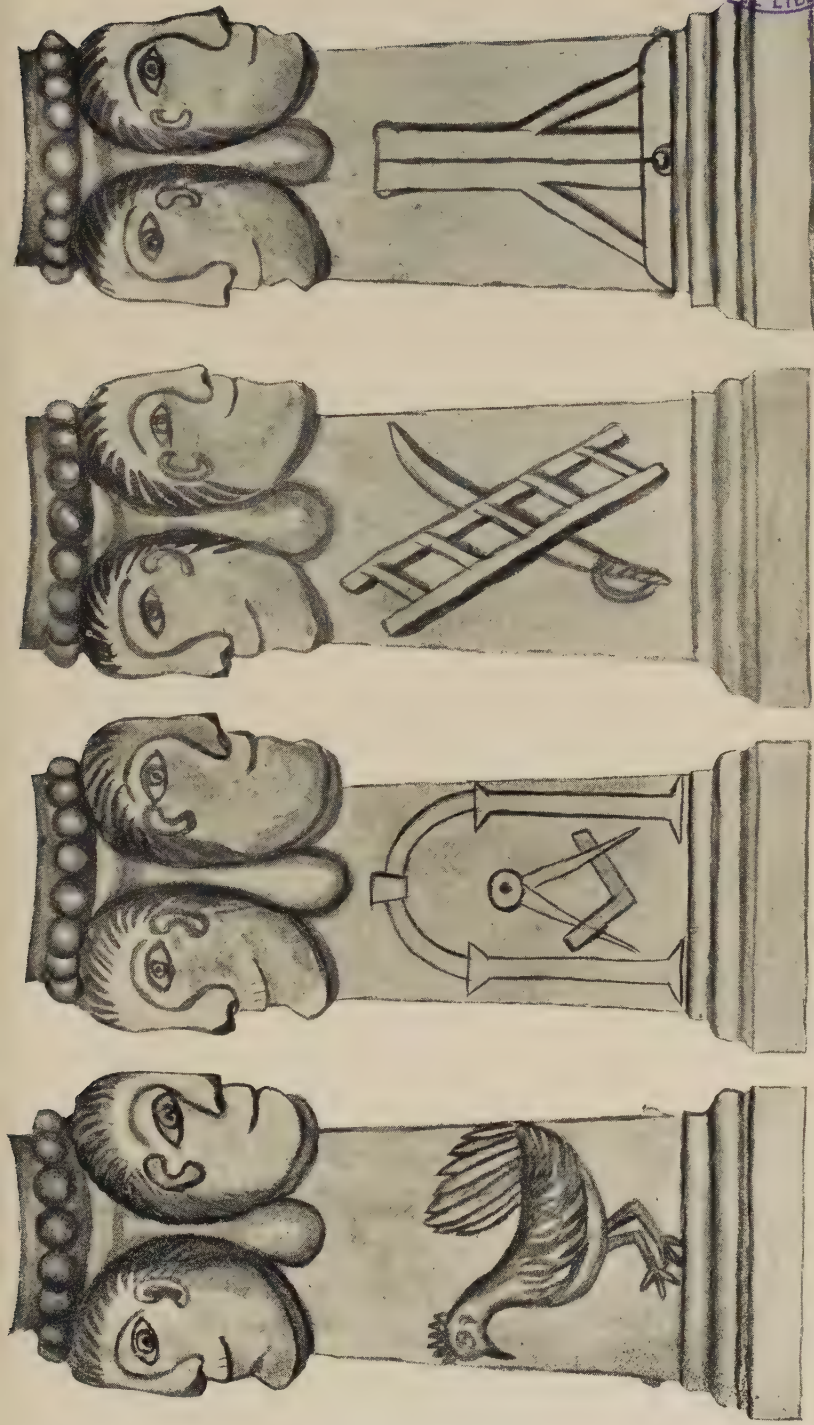
In November, 1790, several resolutions (text not given) by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Munster on this case were referred to a Select Committee of the Grand Lodge. In January, 1791, Brother Rogers was ordered to return the papers referring to "a Complaint from Lodge 212, & which papers were transmitted to him for the purpose of being reconsidered & shou'd have been returned with the report made in Consequence thereof." It was not till July that the report of the Select Committee on the matter was received, unanimously confirmed, and a copy ordered to be sent to the Provincial Grand Master of Munster.

Reading between the lines, Brother Rogers appears to have been intractable, to say the least of it, in this affair of No. 212; and hardly has the last been heard of it before we find him in trouble again, and this time much more seriously. Apparently he was one of those people who always will assume more authority than lies within the compass of their warrant. The outcome will be best told in the exact words of the Grand Lodge minutes.

(4th Augt., 1791).

"Read a Memorial of the Revd. Wm. Dwyer, late Master of No. 44* stating some injuries recd. from Jos. Rogers, Esq. P.G.Mr. of Munster—on the 4th of July last.

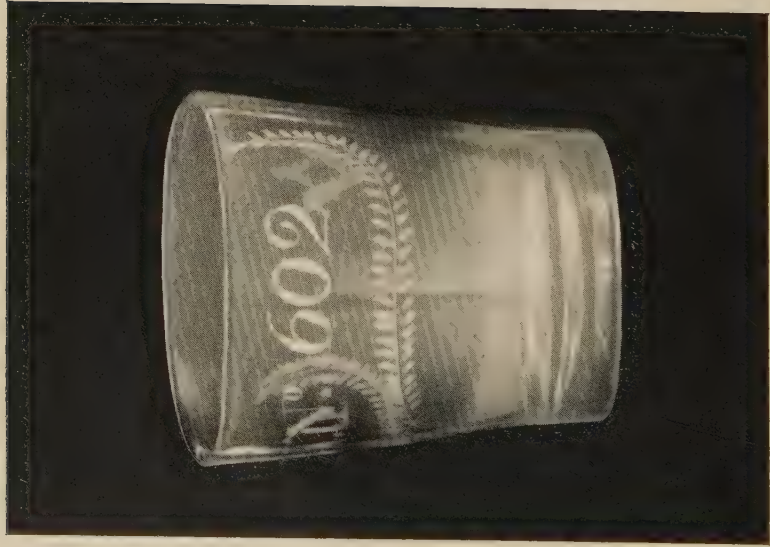
* No. 44 is one of the early Warrants about which the official records give no information. In this instance, however, the enquirer is not so completely baffled as is too often the case. We could not compress our sources of information within the compass of a footnote, but we would ask our readers to accept the statements, that we have good reason to believe the warrant was issued at the latter end of 1735 to a Lodge meeting at Doneraile, which might be the successor of the one held in the St. Leger household, wherein Mrs. Aldworth is said to have been initiated. The number was officially erased in 1801, and, from the fact that No. 44 is not included in the list of active Lodges in the Province of Munster (*vide* page 293), the Lodge seems to have ceased meeting before 1795.



OLD MASONIC STONE CANDLESTICK,

standing 10 inches high, two of which were, in 1895, in possession of Bro. Colonel Burges, of Parkanaur, Co. Tyrone, to whose family they were bequeathed by Sir Richard Johnston, Bart., of Gilford, Co. Down. It is said that, during some troubles which occurred in the year 1772, the place where Lodge, No. 126 (warranted in 1742) used to meet at Gilford, was pillaged, and that Sir Richard Johnston procured a fresh warrant, in 1797, to enable the Lodge to continue working in which these candlesticks were probably used. (From a sepia colour sketch in the "Crossle" collection, Lodge of Research.)

Compare this sketch with the ancient coinleir or altar candlestick, discovered, in 1834, inside the ancient Cathedral of Armagh, as illustrated in the Ulster Journal of Archaeology, Vol. vii. (1859), p. 72.



FIRING GLASS

of the "Derriagh Masonic Lodge," formerly known as "St. Patrick's Lodge," No. 602, warranted, in 1782, for the Village of Milltown, about two miles north of Lisburn, Co. Antrim. (From a photograph in the "Crossle" collection, Lodge of Research.)



PUNCH GLASS

from the original presented to the Lodge of Research by the Brethren of "St. Patrick's Senior Masonic Lodge," No. 623, Armagh. This exemplary Lodge was warranted in the year 1783.

Resolved unan.: That being fully sensible of the worth & good Conduct of the Revd. Wm. Dwyer our much esteemed Brother we feel ourselves truly concerned at the unmerited & severe treatment he has received from the said Jos. Rogers P.G. Mr. of Munster, & wish it were in our power to give him such effectual redress as he merits.

Resolved that a Committee of five be appointed, to draw up a Memorial to the Gd. Mr. stating the misconduct of the said Joseph Rogers, & requesting his Lordship to remove him from the office of P.G.Mr. of Munster, & entreating his Lordship to appoint a successor."

By the irony of fate the first name chosen on this Committee was that of Brother Walter Wade, later Deputy Grand Master, of whom we shall hear more in the sequel. On August 9th the Committee presented its draft Memorial, which was unanimously approved and ordered to be copied on the minutes as follows:

"To the Right Worshipful & Right Hon. Richd. Lord Baron Donoughmore
Gd. Master of Masons in Ireland.

The Memorial of the Grand Lodge of Ireland
Most humbly sheweth.

That while we sincerely rejoice & are extremely happy to Acknowledge the very high satisfaction which the appointment of your Lordship to the Grand Masonic Chair of this Kingdom has given to the Fraternity, not only of every nation and description, but particularly those of Ireland—We cannot omit doing equal Justice to our present feelings, which are excited by reiterated Complaints, to express, (with every respect for your Lordship) our decided and well founded dissatisfaction at, & total disapprobation of, your Lordship's any longer continuing Joseph Rogers Esq. in the Provincial Chair of Munster.

We hold it a settled & sacred principle that the Grand Master & the Grand Lodge of Ireland, are alone Competent to make Laws & regulations for the good government of Masonry in this Kingdom, that they are not only ultimately to decide on all material points but to be indisputable arbitors in all Masonic differences, & their decisions to be final & binding throughout this Realm.

That any Mason however dignified in station by Adventitious Circumstances & attempting to set his face against the supreme Power, & Indisputable authority of the Legislative Assembly of the Order or presuming to impose upon, or mislead the uninformed or Influenced Mason, by presuming a preeminence he is by no means entitled to, or arrogating a dictation Indelicate & unbecomeing, not only forgets the solemn obligations by which he is bound & *ought* to recollect but forfeits that trust & favorable opinion, which a preconceived confidence & Brotherly esteem supposed him worthy of.

We therefore conceiving that Joseph Rogers Esq. P.G.Mr. of Munster, has violated the trust reposed in him, and sullied the Sacred & Illumined Station he has been placed in, by not only having Acted with a degree of imbecomeing heat & unbrotherly rashness, but with a violence disgraceful to a Mason, & dangerous in example (as will more fully appear to your Lordship by the transactions of the 4th Inst. & documents annexed). Trust that your Lordship will be pleased to comply with the unanimous sense of

the Grand Lodge by removing the said Joseph Rogers Esq. from a station, which his quickness of temper proves him to be totally unfit for—& his unguarded conduct convinces us he is altogether incapable of filling to Advantage.

And in order to restore harmony & Establish a due decorum & subordination—We entreat your Lordship will be pleased to appoint a Brother in his room, who will Imitate your Lordship's noble & dignified example, by using every endeavour for the advancement, the Honor, & the dignity of the Order of Free & Accepted Masons.

Dated the 9th of August 1791.

Signed by Order

John Peree D.G.Mr."

(1st Sept., 1791).

"Br. Wade reported that the Committee appointed to wait on the Grand Master with the Memorial for the Removal of Jos. Rogers, Esq. P.G.Mr. of Munster, was graciously received, & his Lordship assured them that he shou'd at all times be happy in complying with their directions."

(3rd Novr., 1791).

"Resolved that the most sincere Thanks & grateful Acknowledgements of this Grand Lodge be presented to our Right Worshipful Grand Master Lord Donoughmore, for his kind & ready Compliance with the Prayer of our Memorial for the removal of Joseph Rogers Esq. from the office of P.G.Mr. of Munster, and also to express our hearty approbation of his Lordship's Apointing the Hon. Jno H. Hutchinson & Sr Wm. Clark jointly to that important & respectable station."

The same minute contains a copy of the proceedings of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Munster on the 10th October, 1791, at which Sir William Clarke was installed as one of the joint Provincial Grand Masters, an address was voted to the Grand Master thanking him for his action, thanks given to Brother Robert Strettel, W.M. of No. 1 for his conduct in the chair at the meeting, and the proceedings of the day ordered to be published in the Cork, Dublin and Waterford papers.

We have dealt with this incident, perhaps at tedious length, because we think it essential to show that the Grand Lodge had the support of the Province of Munster when it proceeded to curb the ambition of a Provincial Grand Master, who evidently wished to arrogate to himself powers greater than the constitution bestowed. The incident is the more significant as showing that Ireland now possessed a Grand Master who did not fear to take strong action when the moment demanded it. This faculty of his was to stand the Grand Lodge in good stead many times during his reign, wherein he was to have more emergencies to meet and overcome than has been the misfortune of any Grand Master of Ireland before

or since. Further, if we may attribute to Lord Donoughmore this new device of appointing joint Provincial Grand Masters, though the innovation did not come to stay, it shows his wish to establish stability. In the then uncertain state of the law the constitutions would not have been so liable to violation by two trustees as by one; so the idea had its points, though its disadvantages will be patent on reflection.

As a matter of fact, the dual appointment of the Hon. John Hely-Hutchinson and Sir William Clarke as joint Provincial Grand Masters in October, 1791, did not prove a success. Military duties kept the first mentioned brother employed elsewhere, and we can only conjecture the reasons which prevented the latter from exercising his office as Provincial Grand Master of Munster. Whatever the cause, the year had barely elapsed before the chair had become vacant.

This state of things caused some discontent among the brethren of Munster, who in March, 1796, issued a long circular reproduced on pages 293 to 295 stating their grievances. They set forth that "viewing with Regret the long period of Three years, during which the Provincial Chair of Munster has not been filled," they have memorialised the Grand Lodge of Ireland to appoint Brother Boyle Coughlan, M.D., to the vacant post of honour.

The terms, in which the memorial to the Grand Lodge and subsequent resolutions by the Munster brethren are couched, speak for themselves, and lead us to surmise that for some little time a feeling of tension must have prevailed. On the one hand the Brethren of the southern province felt that their affairs had been neglected by Grand Lodge for an unjustifiable length of time; on the other, the Grand Lodge would of course object to any dictation which encroached on the exclusive prerogative of the Grand Master, and as such the appointment of a Provincial Grand Master has always been regarded in Ireland.

Once again, the Grand Master appears to have stepped in as the peace-maker. From a manuscript note* endorsed on page 4 of the Lodge of Research's copy of the circular, it appears that Lord Donoughmore was expected in Cork, on or before 1st May, 1796,

* "Br. Sheehan's Compliments to ye Members of Lodge No. 49 hope the[y] will Comply with ye Within Regulation and ansr Doctor Asburn's wish as the Grand Master Dounaghmore will be here in 4 Days at furrest."

and we can assume that by this personal intervention he adjusted matters to the satisfaction of all concerned, for we hear no more of any discontent in Munster at this period. Here we have another instance of that tactful care always bestowed by this truly great mason in the exercise of his high office.



Copper jewel in the possession of Bro. E. J. Barron, of London. Originally owned by a member of "Temple of Fame" Masonic Lodge No. 822 (now No. 46), Comber, Co. Down. (From A.Q.C. xi, 213).

Discord and Rebellion.

There is one chapter in the history of Lord Donoughmore's Grand Mastership that we would willingly omit: while not feeling justified in so doing, for without an allusion to these particular events no history could be considered complete, we shall make it as short as possible, for it is the record of an attempt to use our Order as a political lever.

In the disturbed state of the country that existed from the outbreak of the French Revolution in 1789 till 1803, it is only to be expected that we should find the Masonic Order including men of the most diverse theories in regard to civil government; but it does surprise and shock us to find a certain party designing to make use of the Masonic Lodges as a means of concealing the plots in which it was engaged.

AT A MEETING OF THE FOLLOWING

L O D G E S,

Held at the CROWN-TAVERN, CORK, on the 15th Day of October, 1795,

THOMAS WESTROP, M. D. Master of No. 1, in the Chair.

LODGES PRESENT,

No. 1	---	28	---	95	---	347
25	---	67	---	221	---	385
27	---	71	---	277		

Resolved Unanimously, That the Grand Provincial Chair of *Munster* is vacant.

Resolved Unanimously, That Brother *Boyle Coughlan*, M. D. past Master of No. 1, is a proper Person to recommend to fill the vacant Chair.

Resolved Unanimously, That the following Advertisment be put in the Three Cork Papers :

“ THE different Lodges of the Province of *Munster*, are requested
“ to meet at Dennison's Crown-Tavern, *Cork*, on Thursday, 29th October inst.
“ precisely at 7 o'Clock in the Evening, for the purpose of recommending a pro-
“ per Person to officiate as Provincial Grand Master.

“ For Lodge No. 1, and the other Lodges of *Cork*,

“ THOMAS WESTROP, M. D. Master of Lodge No. 1.”

At a Meeting of the following Lodges, convened by General Advertisment, at Dennison's Crown-Tavern, CORK, held on the 29th Day of October, 1795,

HENRY OSBURN, Senr. Warden and past Master of No. 1, in the Chair.

LODGES PRESENT,

No. 1	---	27	---	67	---	95	---	347	---	552
19	---	28	---	71	---	221	---	385	---	742
25	---	31	---	84	---	277	---	520	---	

The Master having laid before this Meeting the Transactions and Resolutions of the Meeting held the 15th of October instant,—We do hereby

Resolve Unanimously, and agree to the Resolutions of that Meeting.

Resolved Unanimously, That a Committee of the following Brethren be appointed, immediately to draw up a Memorial to the Grand Lodge of Ireland, for the purpose of recommending our Brother *Boyle Coughlan*, M. D. to fill the vacant Chair.

Wm. S. Hallaran, of Lodge No. 1	Sampson Jervoise, of Lodge	84
John Travers	John Hingston	84
Dr. Watkins	David Shepperd	277
— Pierce	Frith	31

Resolved Unanimously, That We do approve of the following Memorial, submitted to Us by our Committee.

“ To the Right Worshipful and Right Honourable Lord *Doneghmore*, Grand Master,—The Deputy Grand-Master,—The Grand Wardens, and Grand Lodge of IRELAND:

“ THE MEMORIAL

“ Of the Lodges of the Province of *Munster*, for the purpose of recommending a Provincial Grand Master,

“ *SHEWETH*,

“ THAT Memorialists viewing with Regret the long
“ period of Three Years, during which the Provincial Chair of *Munster* has not
“ been filled; and feeling most sensibly the many ill consequences resulting there-
“ from, and particularly the total loss of the Charitable Fund, instituted for the
“ Relief of distressed Masons, their Widows, and Orphans.

“ Therefore

" Therefore unanimously, with the utmost deference, beg leave to recommend Brother *Boyle Coughlan*, M.D. past Master of Lodge No. 1, as a proper Person, and worthy of your Approbation, to fill so important a Station as the Provincial Chair of Munster, in whose Integrity, Knowledge, and Zeal for the Craft, the most implicit confidence may be placed."

Resolved Unanimously, That the Worshipful Master be requested to transmit our Resolutions and Memorial to the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

HENRY OSBURNE, Senr. Warden and past Master of Lodge No. 1.

These Resolutions were delivered to the Deputy Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, by Brother Richard Walfsh, Member of Lodge No. 1.

The Answer of the Deputy Grand Secretary was addressed to Doctor Westrop, and was—" That the appointment of a person to fill the Chair of the Grand Provincial Lodge of Munster, lay with the Grand Master of Ireland; that his Lordship was at that time in England, but that the Resolutions of the General Meeting at Cork, should be transmitted to him, and that his Decision should immediately be made known."

When the Grand Master arrived in Ireland he made no Decision, nor did he take any notice of the unanimous Resolutions of the Munster Lodges; but, on the contrary, a printed Paper, entitled "*Orders of the Grand Lodge of Ireland*," was served upon the different Lodges in the City of Cork; as if it were intended, that the said Orders should be in direct opposition to the unanimous Resolutions of the Munster Lodges.

The Orders of the Grand Lodge of Ireland were as follows:

" Grand Lodge of Ireland.—The Right Worshipful *Walter Wade, Esq;* M. D. Deputy Grand Master, on the Throne.

NOVEMBER 5, 1795.

" Ordered unanimously, That henceforward the Secretary shall not Register or Certify any Member of a Lodge in any County wherein a Committee is established by this Right Worshipful Lodge, if such Lodge shall not be amenable to the Rules of the said Committee.

DECEMBER 3, 1795.

" Ordered unanimously, That all Lodges in this Kingdom shall, in future, Register their Members in the Grand Lodge Books, within Three Months after being raised to the Degree of Master Masons, under a Fine of One Guinea for each.

" Signed by Order,—THOMAS CORKEE, D. G. Secretary."

On receiving these Orders, the Master of No. 1 wrote the following Letter to the Deputy Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

CORK, 2d February, 1796.

" SIR,

" Doctor Westrop, late Master of Lodge No. 1, has put into my hands a printed Paper of Orders of the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

" Before I can pay any attention to those Orders, you will be so good as to give me a very explicit and unequivocal explanation of the views and intentions of the Grand Lodge in those Orders, and, particularly, what they mean by that of November 5th, 1795.

" If you do not, I will not submit them to the consideration of Lodge No. 1, as I am fully aware by the Constitutions of 1768, that the power of making Committees by the Grand Lodge is limited to the City of Dublin only.

" You will also favour me with the necessity, mode and expence of registering Master Masons, in the Registry of the Grand Lodge.

" Now Sir, I call upon you for an official answer to the Resolutions of the Munster Lodges, met for the purpose of declaring the Grand Provincial Chair vacant, and of proposing *Dr. Coughlan* to fill it. We have waited with impatience for the decision of the Right Worshipful the Grand Master on those Resolutions, and we trust, that his Lordship (being now in the Kingdom) will not any longer withhold his acquiescence; which, having presided at their last Meeting, I will take upon me to say, the Munster Lodges are willing to receive as a favour.

" I am, Sir,

" *Mr. Thomas Corkee, Deputy Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Ireland.*"

" Your most obedient Servant,
" HENRY OSBURNE, Master Lodge No. 1."

The Deputy Grand Secretary having paid no Attention to the foregoing Letter, the Master of No. 1 addressed the following to him.

" SIR,

CORK, 14th February, 1796.

" On the 2d inst. I addressed a Letter to you, as Deputy Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, requiring an explicit and unequivocal explanation of the views and intentions of the Grand Lodge, in their printed Orders, enclosed by you to *Dr. Westrop*, late Master of No. 1.

" In

" In that Letter, I also called upon you for an official answer to the Unanimous Resolutions of the Munster Lodges.

" As you have not thought proper to answer my Letter, I call upon you again; and, for the last time, as Master of Lodge No. 1. And I call upon you again, and for the last time, as the Master who presided at the last Meeting of the Munster Lodges, to give me a positive answer to what I required in that Letter. I will wait the return of the post only; and then, if not satisfactorily answered, will immediately call a Meeting (as I pledged myself so to do) of the Munster Lodges; for the purpose of supporting their own dignity, and confirming their Unanimous Resolutions of putting *Dr. Coughlan* alone, into the Grand Provincial Chair of Munster.

" *Mr. Thomas Corker, Deputy Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Ireland.*"

" I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
HENRY OSBURN, Master Lodge No. 1."

Which letter being also treated with silence, it was thought necessary that the following Advertisement should be inserted in the Cork and Waterford papers.

FREE MASONS.

" THE Masters and Wardens of all the regular Lodges in the Province of Munster, are earnestly requested to meet at the Crown Tavern, Cork, on Saturday the 19th of March instant, at Seven o'Clock in the Evening; to take into consideration the Answer to their Unanimous Resolutions of the 15th and 29th of October last, and other business of the highest importance to their respective Lodges.

" Signed by desire of the Munster Lodges, assembled on the 29th of October last,

HENRY OSBURN, Master of Lodge No. 1."

At a Meeting of the MUNSTER LODGES, convened by General Advertisement, and held at Dennison's Crown-Tavern the 19th Day of March, 1796,

HENRY OSBURN, Master of Lodge No. 1, in the Chair.

Lodges present.—No. 1, 25, 27, 28, 49, 67, 71, 95, 221, 277, 347, 742

THE Resolutions of the 15th and 29th of October last being read, and the Master having laid before this Meeting, the Answer of the Deputy Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and also the Letters which he addressed to the said Deputy Grand Secretary of the said Grand Lodge; calling upon him for an official answer to the unanimous Resolutions and Memorial of the Lodges, assembled to declare the Grand Provincial Chair of Munster vacant; and to propose Brother *Boyle Coughlan*, past Master of No. 1, as a proper person to fill it: and the said unanimous Resolutions not having been attended to, by the Grand Master of Ireland, nor by his Secretary,

It was unanimously Resolved, That we feel very sensibly, the marked inattention that has been shewn by the Grand Master of Ireland to our Resolutions and Memorial of the 15th and 29th of October last.

Resolved Unanimously, That, in order to provide against the ill consequences of the Provincial Chair continuing longer vacant, and to be fully prepared for the unpleasant emergency of the Grand Master's refusing to gratify our Choice of a Provincial Grand Master; that the Proceedings of the 15th and 29th of October last, and also of this Night, together with the Orders of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, be printed and laid before the several Lodges of the Province of Munster; and that they be requested to declare their Sentiments thereon: And, that they likewise be requested, to take into consideration the necessity of empowering the Masters and Wardens of the several Lodges in this Province, to take the Business thereof into their own immediate Care and Protection; and that they also be particularly requested, to report the Result of their Deliberations in Writing, and under the Seals of their respective Lodges to the Master of No. 1, against the First Day of May next.

Resolved Unanimously, That the appointment of a Provincial Grand Master, is essential to the interests of Masonry in this Province; and that in order to communicate all the benefits of such appointment, it is absolutely necessary that such Provincial Grand Master should be a resident.

Resolved Unanimously, That the Grand Master of Ireland be presented with a printed Copy of our Resolutions.

Resolved Unanimously, That a Committee of THREE be appointed to Print and carry these our Resolutions into effect.

Signed by Order of the Lodges assembled,

HENRY OSBURN, Master of Lodge No. 1.

EDWARDS, PRINTER, CORK.

Circular consisting of four large pages 17 x 11 inches, width of text 7½ inches, from a copy in the collection of the Lodge of Research No. 200.

Our personal opinions about the rights or wrongs of particular political views are not involved in this question of principle—whatever a particular freemason's views about the organization of the commonwealth may be, his bounden duty is to refrain from obtruding them into the Craft; however laudable they may be in themselves, there is no room for them in our Lodges. We unhesitatingly condemn their introduction there; even if we are prepared to lay down our lives for them as private citizens, we should never express our particular political opinions while clad as masons.

What happened was this. The Society of United Irishmen, having been prohibited from meeting as an open political organization, became a secret one, and in too many cases in the north of Ireland, where was its chief stronghold, its members proceeded to conceal their gatherings under the cloak of a pretence of meeting as a Lodge of freemasons. The temptation to do so was great, as, owing to the high reputation of the brotherhood for never engaging in plots or conspiracies against the State, such meetings had been freed from the domiciliary visits of the military and magistrates. Thus it came about that some Lodges, whose membership was almost entirely composed of men of the same line of political thought, so far forgot what they had been taught in the Old Charges as to publish resolutions of a political nature. The curious in such matters can go to the Press of the times for further information—having contented ourselves with stating what is a regrettable fact, we can be excused for dwelling upon it further.

The matter was gone into very fully by an erudite mason, whose memory deserves long to be kept green in Ireland, not alone for years of devoted service in some of the highest offices of the great masonic province of Down, but also for bold pioneer work in research for which succeeding students will always remain his debtors; and when we venture now to quote some passages from a paper written by him in the year 1891, entitled "Historical Fragments of Irish Freemasonry," we feel that we are adding to the dignity of this work by using the *ipsissima verba* of such a revered brother, and can be certain that we are not transgressing the limits of what may or may not be written when we offer it on the authority of the late Francis C. Crossle.

' Certain Freemasons in the North of Ireland, however, fired with all the ardour of political feeling, and recognizing in every Lodge an organized nucleus for the propagation of their vaunted liberality, well nigh involved

our Order in a political struggle, our unwarrantable interference in which must have led to our complete and permanent annihilation as a legally recognized non-political body. Prominent, both as a Politician and a Freemason, we find at this time the name of Dr. James Reynolds, W.M. of Lodge No. 768, Cookstown, who had, by the unanimous voice of his Masonic Brethren, been elected to the important post of "President of the County Tyrone General Committee." In December 1792 we find the Masters of five Lodges meeting in Coagh, Cookstown, and Stewartstown addressing him

In pursuance of the foregoing requisition, Bro. Reynolds convened a meeting of delegates, from all the Lodges belonging to the County Tyrone Committee, to be held in the following month at Dungannon—a town rendered memorable in that Revolutionary period by the great Volunteer meeting of 1782. At this meeting which was attended by thirty delegates, representing a roll of 1432 Members, after the performance of the usual mysteries, it was agreed "That the wise Founder of our Glorious Institution, knowing the human Heart, and that Men's Sentiments, on some Subjects, would vary as much as their Complexions, in days of old established, for the purpose of preserving that unity which should ever be among us a wise Rule and Order—'That tenets of religious or political Parties should never be discussed in any Lodge':—Therefore the necessary mysteries being again performed according to Ancient Custom, they resolved themselves into an Assembly of Masonic Citizens, that they might take into consideration the important purposes of their meeting." In this way, while defying the spirit, they evaded the letter of the law; and, at this adjourned Assembly of Masonic Citizens, Resolutions and Declarations of the most pronounced political type were unanimously adopted . . .

This bad example was followed by masonic districts all over the north of Ireland, and even the County Armagh which repudiated the sentiments of the rest of Ulster fell into the same error of making political allusions in its published condemnation of this unmasonic conduct.

The Grand Lodge was wiser in the circular letter it sent forth to curb the activities of these misguided brethren.

"Ordered that a Lettr. be prepared & sent to the different Lodges in the Kingdom informing them that their interference in religious or Political matters is contrary to the Constitutions of Masonry & that the D.G.Mr.—(Walter Wade) Grand Treasurer (John Boardman) & Bro. John Fowler, S.W. of No. 26, do p'pare the same & confer with the Grand Master thereon—previous to its being forwarded." (*Minutes of the Grand Lodge of Ireland*, 3rd January, 1793).

Two of the brethren who drew up this letter, Boardman and Fowler, were later to exercise tremendous influences upon their masonic contemporaries, but they never gave a better lesson than in the wording of this circular. We give the document in full, as originals are extremely rare, and it has been omitted to be copied into the Grand Lodge records.

"Thursday, January 3d., 1793.

Grand Lodge in *due* Form.

John Boardman, Esq. Grand Treasurer, on the Throne.

The GRAND LODGE of IRELAND as the Constituted Authority and Guardians of the CRAFT, deem it incumbent on them to remind the respective *Lodges* of this Kingdom, that it is utterly inconsistent with the Fundamental Principles,—the ANCIENT CHARGES,—and the Uniform Practices of FREE MASONS, to permit any Discussions or *Publications* on Religious or Political Subjects among them—because these, of all others, are known to arouse the worst Passions of Men, and excite among the kindest Brethren the most rancorous and lasting Animositities.—TRUE MASONRY prefers no Sect, and acknowledges no Party.—A MASON'S RELIGION is the faithful worship of GOD,—his POLITICS a strict Obedience to the LAWS of the Country in which he resides,—and, a most cordial and unremitting Attachment to his Sovereign.

FREE MASONS have sufficient opportunities of expressing their Religious and Political Opinions in *other* Societies, and in *other* Capacities, and should not, under any pretence whatsoever, suffer such Topics to invade the *sacred retirement* of a LODGE, which is peculiarly appropriated to improve Moral Duties,—correct Human Frailties,—and, inculcate Social Happiness.

THE GRAND LODGE, therefore, in discharge of their Duty, and actuated by the most anxious Solicitude for the Prosperity, Honor, and *Unanimity* of the whole MASONIC BODY of IRELAND, earnestly exhort and require all the LODGES of this Kingdom to refrain from Religious and Political *Discussions* and all *Publications* on such Subjects

Signed by Order,

Nicholas Loftus, Grand Sec."

Even after this letter, wherein the duty of Freemasons is stated so impartially, we find Lodges in the north forwarding resolutions which the Grand Lodge refused to receive on account of the disrespectful terms in which they were couched. It is unnecessary to give examples.

The whole unhappy business culminated in 1798, when in consequence of the Rebellion Grand Lodge did not meet between the 3rd May and the 1st November. When the Grand Lodge reassembled, differences of opinion became manifest: one party wished to expel all freemasons who had been connected with the defeated political movement, the other quoted the Old Charges in support of the theorem that Grand Lodge should take no cognizance of a mason's public political actions.

It was then that the Grand Master came forward as a peace-maker, a rôle all the more honourable to him as his politics were not those of the vanquished, and on the 14th of February, 1799, from the Throne in Grand Lodge proposed a series of resolutions which were unanimously adopted as a compromise, and resulted in certain words, since restored, having been cut out of one of the Old Charges in the Irish Constitutions for over a hundred years.

Two other transactions at the same meeting interest us more.

"A motion made that an act of oblivion of the differences in the G. Lodge on the 6th Dec. last should take place—was unanimously agreed to."

"Ordered unan.: The Thanks of this G. Lodge to the R.W.G. Mr. for the example of Brotherly Love & paternal regard for the Craft which his Lordship has manifested in his Conduct this day, and on all occasions."

Has a higher tribute ever been paid to any mason in fewer words?

These troubles at the end of the eighteenth century had one very important result as regards the customs of the Craft in Ireland, and led to the prohibition and gradual extinction of the public processions on St. John's Days. The custom was a long time in dying. The first blow was struck by a series of resolutions passed by the Grand Lodge of England (Antients) on the 6th May, 1799, prohibiting on account of "the present Exigency of Public Affairs" all masonic processions and all but stated meetings of Lodges or Chapters. These resolutions were submitted to the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and in its minutes of the 6th June, 1799, we find:

"Read a lettr. from the Grand Secy. of England, containing sundry resolutions entered into by the said Grand Lodge—for the advantage of the Ancient Craft.—Ordered unan.: the thanks of this R.W. Lodge to the G.L. of England for their polite & friendly Communication & that the said resolutions be entered on this transaction Book."

From this date the student can trace an increasing purpose in the rulers of the Craft in Ireland to prevent the exhibition of masonic insignia in public. It is gratifying to find the two Sister Constitutions at one in the matter at this early date, and if Ireland lagged behind England in enforcing the reform that may be attributed to the natural distrust of the Irish mason for innovations, no matter how salutary.

Charity.

We have seen that an organized Charity Fund administered by the Grand Lodge had been in existence from the year 1738, and that during this period it continued to be replenished by theatrical performances and sermons. In the year 1793 Mrs. Abington, the famous actress, received on the 11th June the thanks of the Grand Lodge of Ireland for having played in the benefit performance for poor and distressed masons, while on the 5th of December the yet

more famous Sarah Siddons was asked to oblige in a similar way. It is pleasant to remember that this noble woman and great genius took more than a casual interest in our masonic charities, for we find her name appearing in June, 1802, as the subscriber of five guineas to the funds of the Masonic Female Orphan School.

Before we come to consider the noblest effort that the Irish Craft had yet made to do their duty in providing for the orphans of deceased brethren, the reader may be interested to glance at one or two instances of money being raised for Masonic Charity in districts remote from the metropolis.

"At a meeting of the Worshipful Masters of the respective Lodges of Belfast and its vicinity, held in the Lodgeroom of (St. George's Lodge) No. 686 in his Majesty's 64th Regiment, at the house of Bro. John Kennedy, Barrack Street, on Thursday, the 28th day of Nov., 1799.

In ancient form—Having been presented with a general state of the distribution by the committee during the last half-year, who were appointed on St. John's Day in June last, for the distribution of Charity to distressed Masons, the widows and orphans of deceased brethren—viz.,

	{ John McConnell	No. 262 (Sic. should be 272.)
	{ Richard Kearney	491
Members	{ James Law	550
	{ John Fair	621
	{ Henry Smith	762
Treasurer & Sec.	Jas. Allen Crowder	686

Resolved—1st. That the best thanks of this meeting be given to the committee above-mentioned for their great attention in meeting every Thursday during six months, and the care they have taken in their distributions, by which it appears that the great zeal they hold for Masonry should be pointed out to the public in general, that they have acted with that meritorious conduct becoming honest men and worthy Masons.

2d. That a new committee shall be appointed to serve for the ensuing six months, to assemble every Thursday evening during the period, for the purpose of distributing charity to distressed brethren, the widows and orphans of deceased Masons.

The following Lodges have been chosen to furnish one member for the new committee—viz., Nos. 484, 686 (held in the 64th Regiment), 687, 761, 763, and 793.

3d. That if either of the above Lodges chosen should neglect to furnish a member, or on failure thereof, shall pay a fine of 11s. 4¹d., which fine shall be deposited in the hands of the treasurer of the committee, to be by them applied to charitable uses only.

By permission of Colonel Murray &c. &c.

There will be a procession on Friday, 27th inst., being St. John's Day, and all the regular Lodges within seven miles of Belfast are required to attend Divine service, in ancient form, at 11 o'clock a.m., after which a collection will be made from the different Lodges, and deposited in the hands of the new committee for the purpose of answering the just claims

of distressed brethren, the widows and orphans of deceased Masons for the ensuing year. This will be found of great advantage to the subscribing Lodges as they are hereby desired to direct all persons entitled to charity to apply to the committee at Belfast, at the same time giving them a voucher, signed by two subscribing Lodges, and, if possible, to bear the seal of a Lodge.

Signed by Order

James Allen Crowder, No. 686."

(*Belfast News Letter*).

"Masonic Night. The Ladies and Gentlemen of Belfast and vicinity are respectfully informed that on Wednesday evening, 22nd inst., will be performed the favourite Comedy of 'The West Indian' and the admired Farce of 'The Wicklow Gold Mines' with the following Entertainments in the course of the evening, viz.,—'A Masonic Epilogue,' as spoken before the Right Hon. and Right Worshipful Richard Earl of Donoughmore, on a similar occasion, by Mrs. Wells; the favourite Masonic Song of a 'Mason's Daughter, Fair and Young,' by a young lady; a variety of Masonic Songs by several Brethren in Masonic Regalia, formed in order of a Masonic Lodge.

When a humane and liberal Public are informed that the profits arising from the above are solely to be appropriated to the relief of distressed Masons, their Widows and Orphans, it is sufficient to ensure a numerous, polite, and brilliant audience. Never did *Charity* call in vain to the benevolent inhabitants of Belfast.

In Faith and Hope the world may disagree,
But all mankind's concern is Charity."

(*Belfast News Letter*, 21st Feby., 1804).

"Charity Night for the benefit of Poor and Distressed Freemasons, &c.

On Friday evening, 17th June, will be presented the greatly-admired Play (never performed before) of 'Barbarossa,' with a Prologue by Brother Hammerton. At the end of the play a truly entertaining Masonic Epilogue will be spoken by Sister Skinner, after which will be seen sitting at refreshments, a Masonic Lodge, decorated in the Regalia of the Order, with Songs, &c., and a Hornpipe by Brother Duff, the whole to conclude with the Musical Entertainment (not acted here this season) of 'Lock and Key.'" (*Belfast News Letter*, 14th June, 1808).

Those of us who had our first lessons of fraternal service amid the Belfast masonic charities will find something very familiar about the first of the foregoing extracts, but when reading the two others may regret that the more picturesque days of "Sister" Skinner and Brother Duff were not for us.

As the number of Lodges increased the demands upon the Charity of the Grand Lodge became larger, and those responsible for administering it must have had many an anxious moment, lest it should prove inadequate. An immense amount of bad money was current, and there is a record of as much as 4s. 10½d. base coin out of a total of 18s. 10½d. being collected in Grand Lodge on the 11th

November, 1790. Trade was bad and the country upset by civil dissensions. In the circumstances the wonder is, not that the Grand Lodge was unable to spend very large sums on charity, but that it got anything at all to spend in that way. Yet the Grand Lodge relieved not only its own, but "Sojourners" (to use the proper technical term of the day to describe a mason travelling from home), from many a strange land. The following instances show masons coming from places where we should least expect to find the Craft flourishing; nor let it be forgotten that in each one of these instances the applicant would have had to prove himself not only "regular" but "antient" before partaking of the Charity.

"Read the Petn. of Brs. Abraham Raish & his son Ali of Constantinople praying relief to carry them home—Ordered £5 to each." (*Grand Lodge Minute*, 6th May, 1784).

In "Historical Collections relative to the town of Belfast" (Belfast, 1817, page 282) we learn that these two Turks had come to Belfast in March, 1784, recommended by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and were hospitably entertained by the famous Belfast Lodge No. 257. We further learn that they had been taken prisoners by the Spaniards while attempting to bring relief to the garrison of Gibraltar and had escaped to Leith. They seem to have taken a roundabout way of getting back to their native country.

"Read a Petn. of Ben Mahomet Chilibi from Algiers—for Charity—ordered £5:0:0." (*Grand Lodge Minute*, 5th October, 1786).

"Read a Petition of Abm. Gattogno from No. 7 in Constantinople—for Charity—referred to the Committee." (*Ibid*, 7th Decr., 1786).

Whatever Constitution this Lodge No. 7 hailed from, it was not the Irish.

"Ordered to Hadgs Aborahaman from Morrocco—£5:0:0." (*Ibid*, 4th July, 1793).

Another interesting item in the Charity accounts of the Grand Lodge during this period occurs under date 6th December, 1810, when 32 guineas were voted to 32 prisoners of war in France. Their names and the numbers of their Lodges have been preserved, and the latter were:

Nos; 164, 23rd Dragoons; 218, 48th Regiment; 240, Ballymonë; 244, 2nd Regiment; 300, Cavan Militia; 435, 83rd Regiment; 502, Aughnacloy, Co. Tyrone; 522, 4th Regiment; 567, Ballyronan, Co. Derry; 569, Lifford, Co. Donegal; 608, Maze, Co. Down; 737, Scarva, Co. Down; 784, Garvachey, Co. Antrim; 794, Newbliss, Co. Monaghan; 846, Tyrone Militia; 890, Moneyrod, Co. Antrim; 931, Ballymacarett; 945, Islandbridge, Co. Dublin; 936, 21st Regiment; 562, Royal Tyrone Militia.

The number of those who came from other than military Lodges is remarkable.

Most of us know that the establishment of our Masonic Female Orphan School dates from the end of the eighteenth century, but how it actually came under the control of the Grand Lodge is perhaps a matter of less general knowledge. The school was started by the initiative of some brethren, mainly from Royal Arch Lodge, No. 15/190, Dublin, who on the 4th February, 1796, prayed the sanction of the Grand Lodge "to establish a Society for the relief and support of the Orphan Children of distressed Masons in an Orphan Hall. Ordered the thanks of this R.W. Lodge to the worthy Bn. with whom this idea originated."

On the 4th January, 1798, Grand Lodge decided to raise a Fund for establishing a school and appointed a Committee to report. On the 1st February following the Committee's report was received and unanimously adopted. Among other things it provided:*

That each warranted Lodge should be charged 10s. annually for the fund, which could be commuted by one payment of ten guineas.

That a sermon should be preached annually in aid of it.

Subscribers of ten guineas were to be life governors, and of one guinea annual governors.

On the 4th July, 1799, another Committee was appointed to enquire and report:

"what steps have been taken to forward the resolution for the establishment of a School for the Orphan Children of Masons upon a general plan & also to report by what means that most highly laudable & desirable object can be attain'd on a Scale worthy of the extensiveness & benevolence of Masonry."

On the 1st August, 1799, this Committee's report was received and adopted. It drew attention to the former report, and stated that in the interim Lodge No. 15/190 had collected £398:11:8½ by voluntary subscriptions, and had disbursed through its treasurer, Bro. James Brush, £213:12:0. The new Committee was thereupon authorized to call upon the late Committee to account for the sums it had received, and so forth.

On the 7th November, 1799, the Committee reported that it advised an annual sermon in aid of the school, and an immediate grant of £200 from the funds of Grand Lodge for its necessities.

*Owing perhaps to the disturbed state of the times, this resolution never became operative, and was revoked in 1803.

The Grand Lodge assented, and then passed the interesting resolution: "Ordered also that a Clergyman of the Romish Church be requested to preach a sermon in one of their Chappels in aid of the said School on the 1st Sundry, in March." We may be certain that this request was not refused, and may here add that not a few children of deceased brethren were brought up in the Catholic faith in our Masonic School in its early years.

A further report of the Committee on the 2nd January, 1800, recommended that the Master and Wardens of No. 190 for the time being should be perpetual members of the Committee "in consideration of the laudable zeal and indefatigable exertions" of that Lodge, and that the same Lodge should have the right of nominating one out of every fifteen orphans henceforth to be admitted.

On the 3rd April, 1800, we find that the Grand Lodge Committee had taken over from Lodge 190 the balance of £112:11:6 standing to the credit of the School, and was prepared to carry on its management.

Thus was established what has since become one of the brightest jewels of Irish Masonry. Its subsequent history has been one of increasing usefulness and blessing. If misfortunes came, love has always proved triumphant in the end. It is not likely to perish while the word Charity conveys more to an Irish Mason than a conventional catchword. Let us never forget that we owe this School, one of the greatest glories of our Craft, to the efforts of a private Lodge, and though that Lodge itself has gone out of existence more than a century ago, the present holders of No. 190 can boast of owning a Warrant that ought to be for ever held dear in the memories of Irish Masons.

County Committees.

In September, 1790, several Lodges in the County Armagh presented a memorial to Grand Lodge, pointing out several irregularities that had been occurring and suggesting means for the better government of the Craft in that County. The memorial was referred to a Committee of the Grand Lodge and on receiving its report on 11th November, 1790, Grand Lodge adopted its resolutions and proceeded to create a General Committee of Inspection for the County of Armagh. The body thus created was practically a Provincial Grand Lodge in all except name. It was to consist of



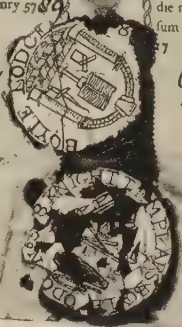
The Light Shines in Darkness
and the
Darkness Comprehended it not.

To all Enlightened FREE and ACCEPTED
MASONRY by the Seventy-two,
the Institution of Peace, Love and Harmony.

THESE are to Certify to all Men who have
Knowledge of the Duty that our worthy
Brother *Randle Peyton*
Member of our HIGH KNIGHTS TEMPLARS
of IRELAND, held in BOYLE, has gone through the
several Degrees of ENTERED APPRENTICE, FELLOW
CRAFT, MASTER, and PAID MASTER, and having
behaved judiciously and performed all his Works
with Diligence and Integrity amongst us, a ROYAL
CHAPTER was held in a full Body to initiate him
in the Sublime Degree of EXCELLENT, SUPER EX-
CELLENT, and after a severe Examination in the
ROYAL ARCH his great Zeal to promote
Charity, Secrecy and Brotherly Love having merited
him the highest Rank in MASONRY: a General
CONCLAVE was to that Effect assembled, and
having sustained the Amazing Trials with Fortitude
and true Valour, he was unanimously raised to the
most Sublime Degree of HIGH KNIGHT
TEMPLAR. As such we recommend him
to all the Sublime Lodges and Brethren who under-
stand the Angles and Squares of III by III. Elef-
be the Name of those who shall be in any wise
useful to him, may they be recorded in the Book of
the CELESTIAL GRAND LODGE. In Tes-
timony of the aforesaid we have delivered him this
Certificate under our Hands, and the Seal of our
GRAND LODGE of HIGH KNIGHTS
TEMPLARS held in BOYLE; and that it may
not be of Use to any one else but unto the said
beloved Brother *Randle Peyton*
he has signed his Name adjacent to the Seal.

Given in a most Holy Place at the East of the
Universe where Silence, Peace and Concord Reign
on the *Twenty-eighth* Day of *the Twelfth* Month
at High Noon, in the Year of Masonry 5789
and of Grace 1789

Wm. Boyle & Co.
Ballinacree, Sligo
Grand Secretary M.S.S.
Randle Peyton



LUX in TENEBRIS lucet et
TENEBRÆ
eam non Comprehendorunt.

Omnibus et singulis illuminatis LIBERIS et
ACCEPTIS LATOMIS per septuaginta duos
pacis Salutacionem, Amorem et Concordiam.

UNIVERSIS ad quos veritas cognita devenit,
per preceles notum facimus atque testamur,
illustrem et honorabilem fratrem nostrum

SUMMORUM EQUITUM
HIBERNIÆ TEMPLI, VILLÆ BOLIENSIS habiti
socium, INCEPTI TYROCINII SODALITIS ARTIS,
MAGISTERI; et EMERITI varios gradus inoffenso
pede percurrisse; nosque, postquam omnia officia
quæ ad ipsum spectabant, summa cum laude, cura et
integritate peregerit, ut ad sublimem gradum Lec-
tissimi et SUPER LECTISSIMI evehat, frequens et
REGALE CAPITULUM convocasse; et omnes, prævis
examinibus rigorosis, in iis quæ ad Arcum RE-
GALEM pertinebant, ferventi quæ ardebat zelo, in
promovendo charitatem, fidem et fraternum amor-
em, dignissimum cui maxima LATOMIÆ dignitas
donaretur, ipsum eximissimè.

Ut his igitur honoribus cumularetur, in generali
nostro convenimus CONCLAVI, in quo, dilectum
fratrem, summa interim exantians laborum, mag-
nisque tentaminibus invicta virtute toleratis, ad
sublimem et altissimum EQUITUM TEMPLI apices
evehimus. His jam insignitum honoribus, sub-
limibus LATOMIÆ fratribus, veram angularum et
quadrarum III per III scientiam cælestibus com-
mendamus. Qui ipsi benefecerint, benedictionibus
pleantur; ipsorumque nomina in libro CÆLESTIS
LATOMIÆ ordinis locum obtineant.

In quorum fidem hæc subscripsimus, et sigillo
SUBLIMIS LATOMIÆ ORDINIS SUMMO-
RUM EQUITUM TEMPLI, VILLÆ BOLIENSIS
habiti munivimus, et ut ipsi soli nobis catalis
prodesse queant, ipsiusmet
nomen sigillo apponi curavimus.

Datum loco sanctissimo, ad extrema orientis, ubi
cum pace, silentium et concordia viget
die mensis dum sol medium cor-
cum attingat, Anno LATOMIÆ 57 et Gratia

Wm. Boyle & Co.

TEMPLAR CERTIFICATE

issued the 28th day of the Twelfth month, 1789, to Randle Peyton, by
Masonic Lodge, No. 568, warranted, in 1779, for Ballinacree, Co. Sligo, but
moved soon after to Boyle, Co. Roscommon, and cancelled in 1830. Printed
on parchment, 14½ x 9½ inches, with blue, red and black ribbons, to which
are affixed red wax impressions of the Craft and Arch Seals, and a black
wax impression of the Templar Seal. (From the original in the "Clarke"
collection, G.L. Library.)



Photo, F. C. Stoaite, London.

TEMPLAR ENGRAVED CERTIFICATE,

11 x 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, issued during the eighteenth century by Masonic Lodge, No. 253, which met, from 1755 to 1892, at Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim. Reproduced by courtesy of the Board of General Purposes of the G.L. of England, from the original in the Museum, Freemasons' Hall, London.

Compare this Certificate with the Floor-cloth of Lodge No. 394, facing p. 112.



TEMPLAR ENGRAVED CERTIFICATE

used by Masonic Lodge, No. 253, Carrickfergus, similar to, but of a later date, to that on the opposite plate. From a photograph in the "Crossle" collection, Lodge of Research, where there is another photograph of the same Certificate issued, 2nd Sept., 1800, to Christopher Porter, by Masonic Lodge No. 447, Newtownards, Co. Down, and signed by the Officers of the Encampment. Porter's certificate has a black ribbon superimposed with a red ribbon, attached to which are red and black wax impressions of the Arch and Templar seals of 447.



Beloved, let us love one another: for love is of God; and every one that loveth the
born of God, and knoweth God."

1st John iv. c. 7th v.

In the name of the most holy and undivided Trinity, Father,
Son, and Holy Ghost. Amen.

WE, the High Priest, Captain General, Grand
Master, and Master Wardens, and Brethren of that
magnanimous and illustrious order of High Knight
Templars, held in *Carnlough*, (County of Antrim),
under sanction of Lodge No. 216 of the registry of
the Grand Lodge of Ireland, dedicated to the honour
and memory of the Holy St. John, do hereby Certify,
attest, and affirm that our dearly and well beloved
Brother, the Worshipful Sir *James Russell*,
having been duly entered; passed, raised, passed the
Chair, was admitted an excellent, super-excellent Royal
Arch-Mason, and being found worthy, was by us regu-
larly-admitted, dubbed and initiated in the rights, cere-
monies and mysteries of that most Holy and Christian
Order of a High Knight Templar, the true and faith-
ful soldier of Jesus CHRIST, and having withstood the
amazing trials attending his different admissions, and
underwent his Pilgrimage with undaunted bravery;
we therefore greet well all our worthy Brethren of the
said illustrious Orders, and as such we recommend him
to your Brotherly care, conversation and assistance.

Given under our hands and seals of our Lodge en-
campment, and grand assembly in our Lodge Room, in
Carnlough aforesaid, this 20 day of *November* in
the year of our Lord 1825 Arch Masonry of 4 and of
Knight Templar Masonry 1st D.

H. P.

G. M.

Secretary, *David Russell* S. G. W.

John Russell J. G. W.

Photo, F. C. Stoaate, London.

TEMPLAR CERTIFICATE

issued, 20th Nov., 1825, to James Russell, by Carnlough Blue Masonic
Lodge, No. 216, Co. Antrim. The ribbons are pale blue (left), pink and
black. At the top is a smoke impression of the Craft seal. At the bottom
the upper seal is of red wax, the lower of black wax, both illegible, probably
intended for the Arch and Templar seals. Reproduced by courtesy of the
Board of General Purposes of the G.L. of England, from the original in the
Museum, Freemasons' Hall, London.



the Masters of all Lodges in the county, to have the power to draw up by-laws and form sub-committees for different districts. The Committee was to consider and approve the name of every candidate for freemasonry before he could be initiated (as had been the case in Dublin since 1768), and was further to approve of the officers of Lodges twice yearly before they might be installed. It was to inspect Lodges and collect Grand Lodge dues and see that the Lodges registered their members. The XIIIth Resolution said: "That in Case the said County Inspecting Committee, or such *quorum* of them, as aforesaid, shall neglect or omit to assemble for the above purposes, for the space of nine Months, and such Sub-committees (or *quorums* of them) shall neglect or omit to meet for the Space of four Months, then all these Powers and Authorities hereby granted, or to be granted to them by the Grand Lodge, to cease and be utterly void."

We have quoted this last resolution in full, because it explains, we believe, how the wide powers granted to these County Committees became, for the most part, a dead letter between 1804 and 1817. Right up to the time of the formation of Provincial Grand Lodges we find these County Committees continuing to exist, holding enquiries for the Grand Lodge, and so forth; but some time between the two dates mentioned above they lost their most important power, that of deciding upon the eligibility of candidates. Many Provinces have since been regranted this wise provision, at their own request; but there can be no doubt that at the beginning of the last century, probably owing to family troubles, it was allowed to fall into desuetude. It will be noted that we have the County Armagh giving a lead to all the other provinces in this respect.

The new arrangement did not find favour with all the country Lodges. On the 7th January, 1792, Grand Lodge had to refuse to receive a memorial from certain Armagh Lodges on account of the disrespectful terms wherein it was couched. A worse thing happened on the 7th June, 1792, when the Armagh Committee reported Bro. Winright Proctor of St. Patrick's Senior Lodge No. 623, (warranted 1783 and still flourishing) for having—"said the said Committee of the Co. of Armagh were a set of perjured Rascals and Villians."

The offender was suspended for three months and ordered to make an apology. Various other regrettable incidents were reported during the course of the same year, while in May, 1793, several Lodges which had proved refractory were suspended till they should give the Committee satisfaction.

As a result of this Committee, Co. Armagh speedily became the best governed Province in Ireland, and the Grand Lodge was anxious to extend the scheme to other counties.* Tyrone and Monaghan soon followed the lead, and in April, 1794, Grand Lodge ordered the Lodges of Down to hold a meeting by their delegates to consider the desirability of doing likewise. The Down Lodges met at Dromore on the 24th April, and only 8 of them were in favour of establishing a Committee for the county, a very large majority being against the proposal. Thereupon Grand Lodge adopted an unwise course.

"Ordered that the said 8 Lodges be impowered to act as a Com.: in the said County, to Inspect the Lodges therein & report their Conduct, the names of their Members &c. &c.—agreeable to Rule."

A Committee so constituted had not much chance of being successful, so we are not surprised to find in the minutes of Grand Lodge under date 7th May, 1796:

"Read a lettr. from Bro John Barr p'sident of the Co. of Down Committee stating that at the regular meeting of said Com.: on the 2d. inst. they had dissolved themselves &c. &c.—deferred to this night month."

The popularity of the idea undoubtedly varied with the district. Thus as early as February, 1792, eight Mayo Lodges petitioned Grand Lodge to appoint a Committee of Inspection for that County. Our records do not show whether this was ever actually established, though a favourable reply was returned to the West. It would have been a very good thing for Irish freemasonry, if these County Committees could have continued to work on the plan as originally laid down, but that was not to be, and it was left to the wisdom of a succeeding generation of masons to revert to a scheme of undoubted value that had been tried for a time and then abandoned.

Alterations in Laws.

Right up to the end of the eighteenth century the printed codes of laws of the Grand Lodge of Ireland are hopelessly unsatisfactory. A slavish copying of Anderson had given place after 1760 to as slavish a copying of Dermott. The two printed additions of purely native growth were the Charity Regulations of 1738 and the Regulations of 1768. From that date onwards the

* Bro. W. Jenkinson, of Lodge No. 623, Armagh, is at present engaged in preparing a history of the Co. Armagh Committee.

code had been amplified by various resolutions passed in Grand Lodge, and these resolutions were probably printed from time to time, on the annual reports or in small printed tracts, and in this manner distributed among the Lodges. On the 3rd March, 1792, a Committee was appointed to examine such "rules, orders and regulations as have been made since the rules of 1768." The work went on slowly, for it was not till 2nd January, 1794, that this Committee reported progress and asked leave to consider further Grand Lodge records since 1750. On the 5th May, 1796, another Committee was appointed to consolidate the rules of 1768 "with those made since that Period." As a result of the

labours of these Committees a small tract (for the title page of which *vide* p. 195) was printed, 1796, giving the "Rules, &c. since the year 1768." Another tract, title page reproduced on page 308, printed in 1800, brought the "Rules" further to date. The "Rules, Orders and Regulations," with the dates they were ordered by Grand Lodge since the year 1768, were still further brought to date in Downes's first edition of "Ahiman Rezon," 1804; bound with which will be sometimes found, but under a separate title page, the official "List of Lodges," printed in the same year (*vide* chapter ix.). Downes's second edition of "Ahiman Rezon," 1807, brought the laws to that date. The "Rules," etc., made since 1768 were also reprinted, unofficially, in Hill's "Ahiman Rezon," Dublin, 1803, but they do not appear in Wilkinson's "Fratrimonium excelsum," Dublin, 1790.

FRATRIMONIUM EXCELSUM.

A NEW

AHIMAN REZON:

OR, A

HELP TO A BROTHER.

With an elegant COPPER-PLATE FRONTISPIECE.

SHEWING,

The EXCELLENCE of SECRECY; and the first Cause of the Institution of FREE-MASONRY; the PRINCIPLES of the CRAFT, and the Benefits arising from a strict Observance thereof; the Sort of Men that ought to be initiated into the Mystery, and the Kind of MASONS that are fit to govern LODGES, with their proper Behaviour in and out of the LODGE.

The ancient Manner of, CONSTITUTING new LODGES, with All the CHARGES, &c.

LIKEWISE,

The PRAYERS used in Jewish and Christian Lodges.

ALSO,

The OLD and NEW REGULATIONS,

The Manner of choosing and installing GRAND-MASTER and OFFICERS, &c.

To which is added,

A large COLLECTION of NEW MASONS SONGS, entertaining PROLOGUES and EPILOGUES,

AND

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE:

AN ORATORIO.

With a LIST of all the MASTERS and WARDENS of the different LODGES in DUBLIN.

BY A WORTHY BROTHER.

DUBLIN:

Printed for all the LODGES in England, Ireland and America, and sold by THOMAS WILKINSON, BOOKSELLER, No. 40, Winstanley-street.

Reduced title page bearing no date, but, from internal evidence, it was printed during the year 1790.

GRAND LODGE OF IRELAND.

A
L I S T
OF
GRAND OFFICERS.

ALSO
RULES AND REGULATIONS,
SINCE THE YEAR 1768.

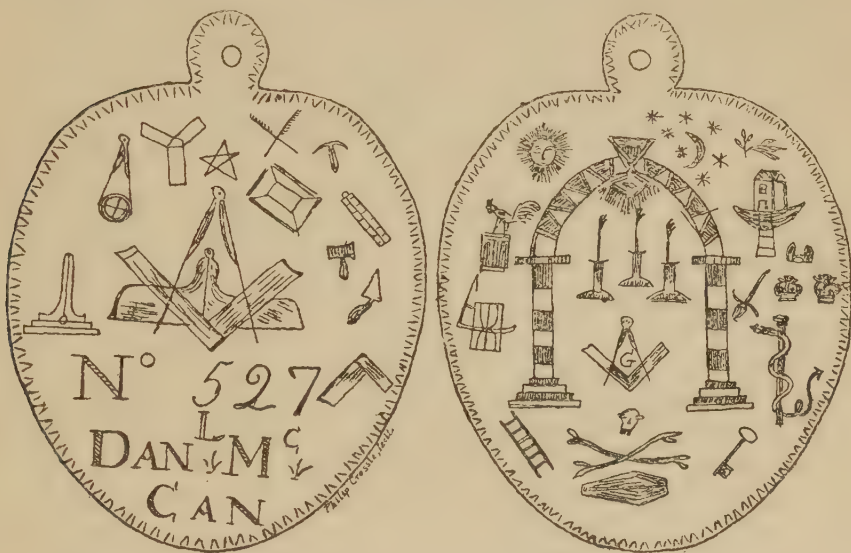
DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY BROTHER JOSEPH HILL.

1800.

Full size facsimile title page of a tract consisting of 16 pages in collection of the Lodge of Research, No. 200.

It should not be forgotten that from the publication of the 1768 Regulations, no complete official copy of the Irish Constitutions was issued till Downes's first edition of "Ahiman Rezon," 1804, and that the laws were not thoroughly revised and consolidated till Downes's third edition of 1817, which last inaugurated a new

series.* Consequently a great many of the regulations governing procedure in the Grand Lodge had tended to become traditional rather than written. Bearing this fact in mind will help us to understand a dispute which arose in Grand Lodge at the end of the century to be recounted in the following section.



Copper gilt jewel presented to Dr. F. C. Crossle by the late Robert Darragh (Father Darragh), of Portadown. Lodge No. 527 met at Ballintagart, near Portadown, Co. Armagh, from 1775 to 1822.

Deputy Grand Master Wade and the Grand Lodge.

One of the traditional customs which had crept into the proceedings of the Grand Lodge some time before the year 1780 was that when new Grand Officers were to be elected the matter was previously considered by the Grand Master's Lodge, which then recommended Grand Lodge whom it should elect. This right of recommendation, so far as our records go, seems to have been firmly established by 1767 and never to have been challenged afterwards till the year 1799. To give one example out of many, what took place was this.

* Although called "Third Edition," another, not dated, was printed between 1807 and 1817.

"The Right W. & R. Hon. Lord Donoughmore was unanimously re-elected G. Mr. The Hon. Jno H. Hutchinson, & the Hon. Jno Baron Dillon, Grand Wardens—Jno. Boardman Esq. G. Treasurer, and Nichs. Loftus Esq. G. Sec. for the year ensuing.

Ordered unanimously the thanks of this R.W. Lodge to the Grand Masters Lodge for returning the Grand Master whose conduct we so highly approve of—to us for reelection.

Ordered also unan. the thanks of this R.W.G. Lodge to the Grand Masters Lodge for returning our worthy Br. the Hon. Jno H. Hutchinson, the Hon. Jno Baron Dillon, Jno Boardman Esq.: & Nicholas Loftus Esq. for our reelection.

Ordered the thanks of this Lodge to the Grand Master, for appointing our W. Br. Jno Peree as his Deputy." (*Minutes Grand Lodge of Ireland*, 3rd May, 1792).

Now, if there be any force in words, we would seem to have established here an undisputed right in the Grand Master's Lodge to have its nominees for office accepted by the Grand Lodge, even as an undisputed right existed in the Grand Master to appoint his Deputy.

But the Grand Lodge of Ireland having contented itself with reprints of English books of Constitutions, this privilege of the Grand Master's Lodge, if it had ever been formally conceded, which we see no reason to doubt, had never found its way into print. Consequently when the principle was challenged, its supporters were not in as strong a position as they might have been.

In January, 1794, Bro. Walter Wade, M.D., the famous Irish botanist, a member of the Grand Master's Lodge, was appointed Deputy Grand Master in succession to Bro. John Peree. Wade appears to have been in every way deserving of the honour and had a long record of good service done on Committees and so forth.

The trouble between the Deputy Grand Master and the Grand Lodge began on 6th December, 1798, when feelings were running high. It will be best to give the two minutes describing the proceedings verbatim.

"6th Decr., 1798. The Grand Lodge met the R.W.D.G.Mr on the Throne. Took into consideration the return of Officers from the Lodges in this City made in May last.*

(Signed) W: Wade, D.G.M."

"6th Decr. 1798. The Grand Lodge was again opened, & Br. Pat Keegan Mr. of No. 13 called to the Chair.

Roll Called.

Resolved Unan: that any discussion of Political, religious or controversial subjects is utterly subversive of and abhorred from the fundamental p'nciples of Masonry, by whatever authority attempted to be introduced.

*It will be remembered that the Grand Lodge did not meet between May and November, 1798.

Resolved Unan: as the R.W.D.G.Mr. did retire from the Chair & attempt to close the Lodge—pending a debate materially involving the interests of masonry in a manner which we conceive both hasty and arbitrary on this night.

That an application be made to the R.W. & R.H. the Grand Master to appoint a Deputy in his room.

Ordered that the above resolutions be forwarded to the G.Mr. by Br. Keegan, pro D.G.Mr., Brs. Cartland & Scott, pro Ws.

(Signed) Patt Keegan."

On the 14th February ensuing Lord Donoughmore, as we have seen, presided at the Grand Lodge in person and proposed certain resolutions which healed the breach—apparently.

The next step towards trouble was taken on the 7th November, 1799, when Bro. Galbraith, W.M. of No. 6, Dublin, gave notice of motion to explain the Laws relating to the Election of Grand Officers. The significance of the circumstances of this challenge to Wade cannot be mistaken. On the one side there is the representative of a "time immemorial" Dublin Lodge, on the other a member of the Grand Master's Lodge, indubitably prepared—and who shall blame him?—to uphold the traditional unwritten law that conferred a great privilege on his Lodge. One suspects a little bit of jealousy in the older Lodge. At any rate, the sense of the majority was with Bro. Galbraith, for on the 5th December Grand Lodge passed this resolution:

"Resolved That the Grand Lodge of Ireland are alone competent to Elect its Grand Officers or put candidates in nomination for that purpose & that if any practice to the Contrary may have been adopted heretofore it has not been warranted by the established Constitutions of the Order."

The Grand Lodge meeting of the 5th June, 1800, was notable for several things: it marked the granting of a new Warrant to Tralee (but never issued) one of the grantees of which was Bro. Daniel O'Connell; it heard a letter read from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania announcing the death of "General Washington their late Grand Master;" and it also heard another letter read from Deputy Grand Master Wade, who was not present. This letter was entered on the minutes, but afterwards stroked through, so that parts are almost indecipherable. What we have been able to recover runs as follows:

"Br. Corker,

Will you be so good as to present my sincere regards to my Bn. of the Grand Lodge & assure them, that nothing but indispensable business would prevent me from having the pleasure of being with them this night, for many reasons.

You will be so good as to inform them that the Grand Master's Lodge at their last meeting have nominated the present Grand Officers for their consideration—this from motives of Delicacy & I humbly conceived propriety & prudence, as the Grand Master is [not in Dub—?] lin, & his Lordship's sentiments nominations . . . being known as the Grand Master's Lodge have nominated the Grand Officers agreeable to their established Custom—tho' contrary to the resolution entered into by the Grand Lodge on the 5th of Decr. last. I think it necessary to state, that besides supporting their own consequences, & hitherto unopposed right by Custom—they have in the present instance acted under the influence of the explanation given to the Grand Master's Lodge by the Grand Treasurer, on the resolution of that night—indeed the restraint (?) always appeared to me to be unnecessary and unguarded—and I hope the Grand Lodge will pardon me if I add improper— No one injury whatsoever haveing occurred to Masonry in Ireland, by the Custom of nomination from the Grand Master's Lodge, but the Contrary—for Masonry from the time the Custom was adopted, to this day has flourished in Ireland and has been patronised & supported by Men of worth, rank & station—& which permit me to observe to my worthy Bn. must ever be the case as long as such a description of Bn. are allowed to Combine(?) with one another & their nomination and sentiments to have such a weight, & as their station & worth entitle them to—therefore let me beseech my Bn. of the Grand Lodge to look to their own supremacy & consequence, only when either is attempted to be assailed (?)—and not trifle with old Customs when they are . . . and harmless.

These are my Sentiments, which I submit to their better Judgement— & to assure them that I shall never willingly mislead them but upon all occasions give them my best advice—& always support their consequence & . . . their . . . however occasionally (?) I may differ in opinion with them—haveing it always in view that friendship & Brotherly Love shou'd ever be the Cement of Masonry—believe me to be with truth Dr. Corker yours sincerely

Walter Wade, D.G.Mr.

Glasnevin
5th June 1800."

Poor Brother Wade! We may be sure he searched every book and document available before basing his claim upon custom, and as fellow-sufferers from the incompleteness of the masonic records he has our sympathy. But he got none from the Grand Lodge, as the minute of even date shows.

"Resolved Unan: That as the D.G.Mr. has failed to hold the usual Communication appointed by the regulation No. 23—We find it necessary under the provisions thereof, to appoint a Com.: to enquire whether the G.Mr. will do us the High Honor to continue in Office another Year—or of nominating a Successor—& that a Come. be impowered to convey to his Lordship the high sentiments of Personal attachment, which they entertain for him—& their sincere & heartfelt regret at being obliged to resort to this mode of Communication—and to inform his Lordship of the p'ticular circumstances by which the Order is at p'sent embarrassed by his Deputy's

direliction of his duty & the serious consequence they apprehend from said Deputy's longer continuance in Office—The Com.; are Brs. O'Connell, Galbraith, Seton, Hamilton, & Fowler."

Wade's offence appears to have been not writing to the Grand Master at least a month before this meeting, to ask if he would continue in office, or nominate a successor. It was further arranged that an emergency meeting of the Grand Lodge should be held on the 19th June, 1800, to receive the Committee's report and elect Grand Officers.

At this meeting Bro. Daniel O'Connell, chairman of the Committee, read the correspondence that had passed between it and the Grand Master. Lord Donoughmore in his reply said that he had intended to resign the Grand Mastership and only the kindness of his brethren could have made him entertain a doubt with regard to persevering in that resolution. He now asked the Grand Lodge to give him time for consideration by adjourning to some other day before the 24th June. The Grand Lodge was according adjourned to the 23rd. At this adjourned meeting a letter was read from the Grand Master, after which all the former Grand Officers were unanimously re-elected. We should like to give this letter in full, as once more it shows Lord Donoughmore in the amiable rôle of peace-maker, but considerations of space make us offer a synopsis instead.

It had been his determination previous to leaving Dublin two months before to retire from his Office and he communicated this determination to Bro. Wade. The Grand Master's Lodge had put him in nomination against his express desire. He became aware with regret that the harmony in Grand Lodge had become disturbed, and having been the means of restoring it once before, he despaired of doing so again. The summons of the Grand Lodge on this occasion, however, showed him that he might once more become the restorer of harmony. He determined to retire unless he could bring about another reconciliation between the Grand Lodge and Bro. Wade; but Bro. Wade expressed his desire to retire from the post of D.G.M. Nothing now remains, therefore, but for the Grand Master to comply with the wishes of his brethren and remain in office for another year.

Thus the incident closed for the time being with the resignation of the unpopular Deputy Grand Master. On the 7th May, 1801, Bro. A. Jaffray was appointed his successor, and he too in turn was to bring little peace to the Grand Lodge.

And the troubles of the Grand Master were only beginning in 1800.



Rubbing of a copper medal in collection of Lodge of Research, No. 200.

Death of Thomas Corker.

In January, 1801, died Bro. Thos. Corker, who had been Deputy Grand Secretary since the year 1768. He had been in bad health for some years before his death, and no meeting of the Grand Lodge was held on the 7th December, 1797, on account of his indisposition.* Unfortunately his absence on this and other occasions was not the only embarrassment his increasing infirmities had brought upon the Grand Lodge, for the affairs of his office were found to be in much confusion, and he had managed all the routine for so long that new men taking up the reins found that there were many things in need of alteration; nor could they be so learned in the traditional customs of the Grand Lodge as was the immediate successor of John Calder, and their interpretation of doubtful points would not have the prestige of the long experience in office that made Bro. Corker one of the great masonic figures of his day.

On the 5th May, 1796, a new Grand Secretary had been elected, Gorges Darcy Irvine, son of Colonel William Irvine who for years had been Provincial Grand Master of Ulster. In February, 1801,

* Bro. Corker was in straitened circumstances at the end. On the 3rd July, 1800, a Committee was appointed by Grand Lodge to approach the Grand Master to see if some provision could be obtained for the Deputy Grand Secretary. He did not live to enjoy such provision, if any were contemplated. The last minute in his handwriting in the Grand Lodge minute book is dated 27th December, 1800. Within a month he had died—in harness.

Irvine appointed as his Deputy Grand Secretary Alexander Seton, Barrister-at-Law, who was destined to be the evil influence in Irish masonry of his generation. The remainder of the period of Lord Donoughmore's Grand Mastership was mainly taken up with the secession movement engineered by Seton for his own ends and for his own aggrandizement. In consequence, we should be inclined to close this chapter with Seton's appointment in February, 1801, but consider it will be more convenient to take 1st October, 1801, as the dividing date instead, because after that there is a gap in our minutes till 5th June, 1806, a gap that is due to the misconduct of a man who dare not let the official records remain in evidence against his behaviour.

State of the Order in 1801.

In October, 1801, there were nominally 907 Lodges on the roll of the Grand Lodge of Ireland. Many of these were extinct; many in arrears; many had not been heard of for years. A Grand Lodge Committee reported in January, 1801, that the great need of the moment was to get in touch with the Lodges. With a view to recovering the arrears in July, 1801, a salaried Deputy Grand Treasurer was appointed, Bro. William Semple. This appointment amply justified itself by results, but all the same in November, 1801, the Grand Lodge had to proceed to its first wholesale cancellation of Warrants, when 169 numbers were declared vacant. Hitherto a Warrant had seldom been cancelled but on direct proof of misconduct or extinction of the Lodge, but henceforth failure to communicate with the Grand Lodge was to be enough cause for erasure. We shall find the rules growing more stringent from this on. The most interesting point to be remembered by us is, that up to the end of the eighteenth century the Grand Lodge of Ireland had formed many more Lodges than any other Grand Lodge in the world.

Those who go to contemporary records will be in no doubt as to the general interest taken in freemasonry at home and abroad during this closing period of the eighteenth century. In September, 1785, Grand Lodge granted permission to Bro. William Rainsford to open a room in Dublin for the purpose of giving lectures on

THE
Sentimental & Masonic
Magazine

From
JULY to DECEMBER
1792
Inclusive

VOL. I.



Dublin

Printed for the Proprietor John Jones . No 111. Grafton Street

Title page of Vol. I. of the earliest Masonic periodical in the British Isles.

freemasonry to the Craft. On the 3rd January, 1793, permission was given to Bro. John Jones, of Grafton Street, Dublin, to publish the names of the Officers of the Dublin Lodges in his journal:—*The Sentimental and Masonic Magazine*, printed by William Folds,* the title page of vol. I. of which is reproduced on the opposite page. This periodical, the pioneer of Masonic journalism in the British Isles, was published monthly, and ran to six complete half-yearly volumes from July, 1792, to June, 1795, with an overplus of two numbers for July and August, 1795. Next month, however, the journal was replaced by a bi-weekly newspaper:—*The Freemason's Journal: or Pasley's Universal Intelligencer*, printed by John Pasley, of Fleet Street, Dublin, the front page of one of which is reproduced on p. 318. No. 1 of this newspaper appeared on 15th September, 1795, and it lasted till some time during the year 1797 (at least).† Though these old newspapers give us very little information about contemporary masonry in Ireland, their very titles show how much the Craft stood for in the life of the times.

Within this period, too, fall two interesting items connecting Ireland with the Craft abroad. On the 6th July, 1797, a petition was read in Grand Lodge from George Kerr, Peter Farrell and George Black, praying for a Warrant to be held in the South Wales Corps serving at Port Jackson in New South Wales. It was deferred, and the Mother Lodge of Australia was not founded at Sydney under an Irish Warrant for over twenty years later; but this the very earliest

* Some years later Brother Folds became printer to the Grand Lodge.

† A file of these newspapers was presented to the Grand Lodge Library by the late Bro. Dr. F. C. Crossle, to whom it was given by an old family friend, Ellen, widow of Francis Howard, of Charleville, Blackrock, Co. Dublin, to whom it had come through his mother, Miss Pasley, and thus this file, the only one known to be extant, was preserved as a family heirloom. The Howard family also have some silver inscribed:—

"The Brethren of Lodge No. 190 present this Piece of Plate to their respected Brother Jonas Pasley, as a grateful testimony of their esteem and approbation of his conduct, while Master of this Lodge.

July 1st, 1795.	JAMES TANDY, Master.	
A. L. 5795.	WM. WALSH,	} Wardens."
	JONATHAN ASHE,	

Another Miss Pasley, Anne Caroline, married, in 1808, James Brush, junior, of Dublin. The Brushes, father and son, well known as Masonic engravers and jewellers, and the father as first Treasurer of our Masonic Female Orphan School, were also members of Lodge No. 190, as was also John Jones, the Grafton Street publisher.

THE
FREEMASON'S JOURNAL:

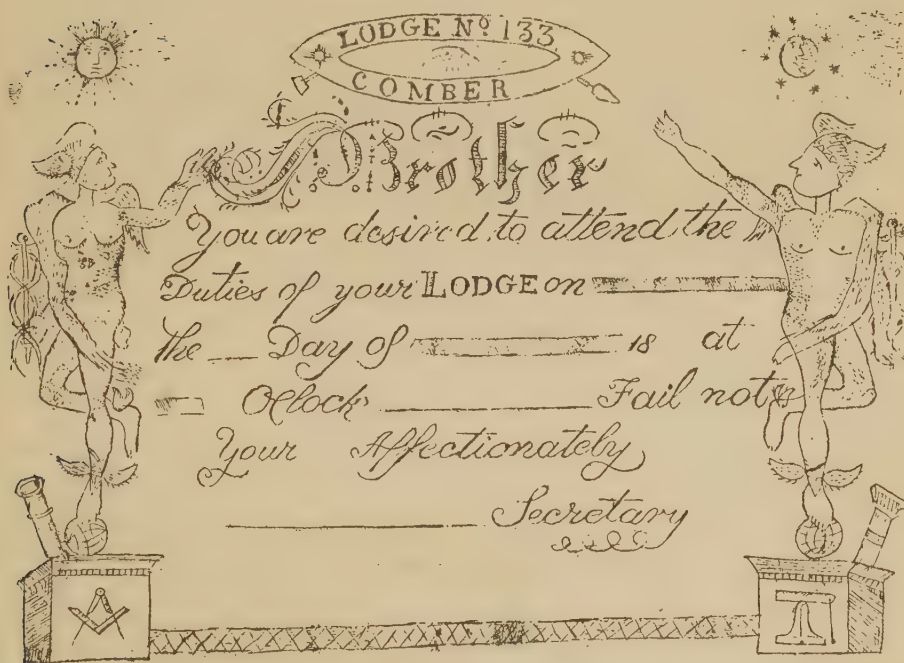
or Pasley's Universal Intelligencer.

THE FREEMASON'S JOURNAL.

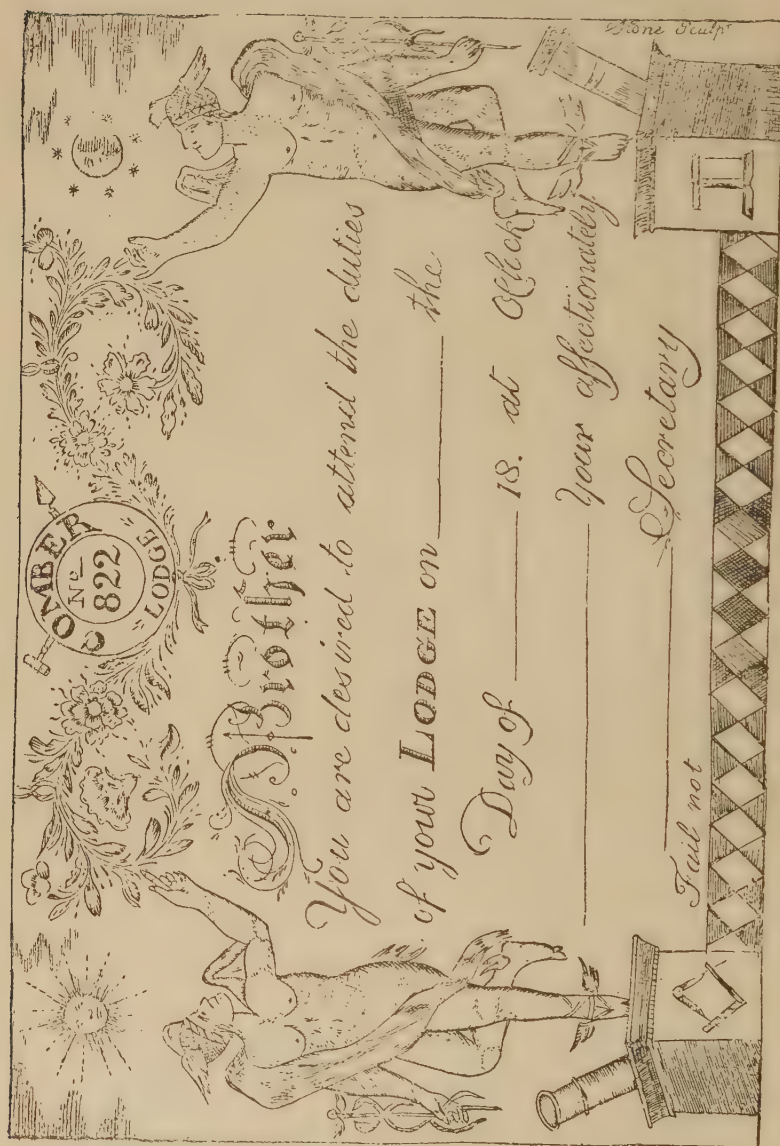
First page of a newspaper printed in Dublin. Instead of using the then Seal of the Grand Lodge of Ireland as a heading for the paper, Pasley adopted that of Dermott's Grand Lodge of England (Antients), the first time we have seen these arms used in Ireland. The original newspapers, consisting of four pages, 19½ x 12½ inches, width of text 11 inches, are all mutilated by the corners with the word "Freemason" and "or Pasley" being cut off.

reference to freemasonry in Australia is a prophecy of the services which the Grand Lodge of Ireland was afterwards to render to that great Commonwealth.

The other request came from a different point of the compass, from the Irish Lodges in Barbados that a Provincial Grand Lodge should be established in that island. On the 7th August, 1800, the Grand Secretary was instructed to write to Barbados and ask the brethren to nominate a suitable brother to be a Provincial Grand Master. The Provincial Grand Lodge was established and remained in a flourishing condition for many years thereafter. It ultimately transferred its allegiance to the Grand Lodge of England.



Lodge Summons from the collection of Bro. John Robinson, of Comber. Note: The phraseology is exactly the same as the Summons reproduced on next page, even to the omission of the final "s" in "Your." No. 133, warranted in 1810, is a daughter Lodge of No. 822 (now No. 46). The plate, which was probably made when the Lodge was warranted, was found, in 1910, in a field after being ploughed, at Ballystockart, a few miles from Comber.



Lodge Summons, engraved by — Stone, of Belfast, from the collection of Bro. John Robinson, of Comber. Warrant No. 822 was issued to Comber in 1796; returned to Grand Lodge, in 1833, and exchanged for No. 46.



CRAFT CERTIFICATE

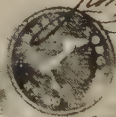
issued, 12th April, 1803, to George Retherford (endorsed: "Geo Rutherford"), by Masonic Lodge, No. 854, which was warranted, in 1796, for the Leitrim Militia, with headquarters at Carrick-on-Shannon. Copper-plate printed on a two-fold sheet of paper, $9\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with MS. entries and blue ribbon on which is placed a red wax impression of the seal, as also a smoke impression of the seal is stamped on the document. (From the "Clarke" collection, G.L. Library.)

See woodcut on p. 406 for the Mark Master Mason Certificate issued by the same Lodge about the same time.

ENNIS LODGE.

the Master, Wardens, and Bre-
of Lodge No. 60, in our Lodge-
assembled in the East, where the
life and illuminates the Masonic
I, do hereby certify, that our
y esteemed and well beloved Bro-
ther, *Charles Lopdell* served a just
and lawful time as an Entered Ap-
prentice, worked some time as a Fel-
low Craft, and was afterwards raised
to the sublime degree of a Master Ma-
son by us; and during his continuance
amongst us, he conducted himself in
every respect as became a steady and
upright Brother, and discharged the
relative duties of our Order with care,
diligence, and brotherly affection.---
We therefore recommend him to the
particular protection and countenance
of the good Fraternity over the Globe.
Sealed with our Seal, and signed with
our Hands, this *Eighth* day of *April*
in the year of Masonry 5804, and
of Grace 1804.

Forw'd *Blanky* Master,
Wm. H. Williams S. Warden,
James Piddley Warden.



Wm. Conny Secy

CRAFT CERTIFICATE

issued, 8th April, 1804, to Charles Lopdell, of Castle Lodge, Co. Galway, J.P., by Ennis Masonic Lodge, No. 60, printed on paper, 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, with MS. entries; together with a portion of the lambskin case used to contain the document. (From the original presented to the G.L. Library by the Right Hon. Thomas Lopdell O'Shaughnessy, P.C., K.C., Recorder of Dublin, grandson of the Recipient of the Certificate.)

CHAPTER VIII.

THE SETON SECESSION.

Introductory Remarks.

We have now to write the history of a period in Irish freemasonry in which we can take neither pleasure nor pride. It began with a struggle between two separate parties in the Grand Lodge, and it ended in the secession, for a time, of a large body of masons in Ulster. In giving a true account of it we shall have to exhibit both sides in turn making use of very unmasonic language and showing very little true brotherly love; but we shall also find that, even when feeling ran highest, the Craft did not lack "those of the better sort" to exercise a moderating influence and that the efforts of the peace-makers were eventually successful.

Owing to the misfeasance of one of the principal actors, Alexander Seton, the minutes of Grand Lodge are missing between the dates 1st October, 1801, and 6th June, 1806; but an abundance of other documents makes this loss almost negligible and enables us to get a just idea of the course of events. A crowd of pamphlets came from the opposition party, while circulars issued by the Grand Lodge indicate the point of view of its officers. Through this mass of material, amounting to many tens of thousands of words, mostly irrelevant, it shall now be our task to pursue the thread of history. The period falls into three main divisions: the preparing of the revolt; the revolt in Dublin; the formation of the Grand East of Ulster and its subsequent misfortunes. Each of these will now be examined in turn.



Rubbing of silver jewel in the Grand Lodge Library. Lodge No. 813 met at Granard, Co. Longford, from 1795 to 1835. Henry Grier was registered a member of the Lodge 6th July, 1805.

(1) Preparing the Revolt.

Alexander Seton.

On the 5th February, 1801, Gorges Darcy Irvine* who had been Grand Secretary since 1796 appointed, as his Deputy, Alexander Seton, barrister-at-law, Thomas Corker who had held that position for over thirty years having recently died. As we have seen, the Deputy Grand Secretary was entitled to some fees, and these had been increased during Bro. Corker's term so that the position was worth some £300 a year at the time of his death. He had acted, unofficially, as the Treasurer's Deputy in getting in the dues, and the increased emolument had been in recognition of his labours in this respect. The fees due to the Deputy Grand Secretary, in right

* The name is spelt both Darcy and D'Arcy. We use the former for the sake of consistency.

of his office, were thus high enough to ensure some competition for the vacant post, and it would appear that Seton was appointed against the wish of John Boardman, the Grand Treasurer, whose candidate was Bro. William Semple, then engaged in the task of straightening Bro. Corker's accounts, which owing to his illness had fallen into confusion.

The new Deputy G.S. was a Tyrone man, a neighbour and close friend of G. D. Irvine. He seems to have been a man of strong opinions and great energy. At first that energy was undoubtedly exerted in useful channels. We may ascribe it to him that in November, 1801, a large number of Warrants that had not corresponded with the Grand Lodge for years were erased and their numbers declared vacant. He paid particular attention to keeping in touch with the Lodges in the North, and, perhaps, the enormous numbers of new Lodges in Tyrone and Fermanagh that came into being in the early years of the century testify to his interest and encouragement. While his strict attention to the duties of his office gained him the respect of those who came in contact with him only in that capacity, his violent temper and immoderate language in Grand Lodge made him many enemies there. One of his own supporters has this description of his behaviour in the Grand Lodge:

"What I saw of him there I will tell you:—He seemed to be more anxious to do the duties of his office than to flatter the fancies of individuals. If he thought a shabby scheme was on foot, he was too ready to expose it; he encumbered himself with the petitions of poor country members; he exposed very often intemperately the paltry jobs of petty jobbers..." (*Pimlico Letter*, 1st Jan., 1809.)

The "Sincere Friend" who signed this anonymous epistle reveals more than perhaps was intended. The character indicated above is not one that would make for peace and harmony, and may be further illustrated by the fact, that after the very last meeting of the Grand Lodge before the revolt broke out the Deputy Grand Secretary lay in wait for his opponent, the Grand Treasurer, and thrashed him with a heavy horsewhip.*

During the whole five years of preparations for war, from 1801 to 1806, "shabby schemes" and "paltry jobs" are heard of more than enough; but these epithets, unhappily for Seton's reputation, are now known to be better fitted to describe his own conduct than that of his opponents, injudicious as the latter may often have been.

* *Vide* page 350.

We give it as our considered opinion in view of all the evidence we have perused, that Seton from the beginning was bent on making as much as he could out of his office in Grand Lodge. Anyone who hindered him in this object was certain to be abused or libelled, stabbed in the back anonymously or insulted in the presence of his brethren within the Grand Lodge itself. One can forgive almost every error of judgment or conduct to a man who is a clean fighter and unstained in his personal honour: but Seton cannot plead these qualities. At the time he was accusing his opponents of "paltry jobs" he was engaged in embezzling the funds of Grand Lodge.

As Deputy Grand Secretary he received the dues of the great majority of the country Lodges, who had been accustomed, when they paid at all, to pay to this officer; for many of these dues he never accounted, and for years after the Grand Lodge of Ireland had been rid of his presence we find it forgiving arrears to outlying Lodges which produced receipts signed by the late Deputy Grand Secretary. Another source of income he found in the revival of lapsed Warrants. The practice had been forbidden by the Grand Lodge in 1776, but Seton on coming into office proceeded to issue lapsed numbers, for a consideration. Later on, the Grand Lodge was forced not only to ratify many for which he had pocketed the fees, but also, as a corollary, to continue the practice of re-issuing lapsed numbers. It was to Seton's misconduct in the first instance that we must attribute the peculiar system of re-issues of Warrant numbers which exists to this day in Ireland, another transgression for which the student will not readily forgive his memory.

John Boardman, Alexander Jaffray and Others.

Of the other characters on the stage at this time, the most important is John Boardman, a barrister-at-law, who was Grand Treasurer from 1791 till his death in 1814. He is remarkable for several things besides his antagonism to Seton; amongst others, for having been one of the chief supporters of the Girls' School in its early years of struggle, and for having become the recipient in 1803 of a gold medal presented by the Grand Lodge of England (Antients) "in Testimony of the esteem of this G.L. for our sd. Bro. & for his Uniform exertions on all occasions for promoting the

Honor & Ints. of the United Grand Lodges of England, Ireland & Scotland." (*Minutes Grand Lodge England*, 1st Decr., 1803). Boardman appears to have been one of those men who never suffer either a fool or a knave gladly, and as he possessed a tongue worthy of the Irish Bar of the period, when it was no uncommon thing for an argument begun in court to be finally decided by pistols during the adjournment, he was not one to allow Seton to carry matters with a high hand in Grand Lodge. Boardman was very popular in Dublin. The bitterest of his anonymous revilers confesses:

"It may be asked, how he comes always to have a majority in the G.L.? I will tell you. He is a constant visitor of several Lodges in Dublin; he labours in their vineyards, honours them with his company at supper, has a shake-hand for every one, tells a pleasant tale, cracks a jest, and thus keeps the company in great good humour. The Masters and Wardens thus prejudiced in his favour, three-fourths of them have not penetration to see into his schemes, and the rest behold them with a cold indifference (*sic*), and thus the opposition of a few rational men has very little effect." ("To all whom it may concern," 1805, p. 50.)

It is clear from this that Boardman's personal character was esteemed by the Dublin brethren, and we shall not think the worse of him for having been a pleasant companion at the social board, for a man's real nature is as often revealed at refreshment as at labour.

The next figure who calls for some mention is that of Alexander Jaffray, who was Junior Grand Warden in 1799 and 1800, and was appointed Deputy Grand Master in 1801, about a year after Wade's resignation. The change was not for the better. Even as his predecessor, Jaffray had eventually to resign his office. His opponents declared that he had no will of his own and was swayed completely by the Grand Treasurer. His own party doled him out liberal libations of whitewash, but the philosophic student will scarcely be able to credit him with much strength of character, tact or impartiality, every one of which qualities was specially called for at that particular juncture in one who represented the Grand Master. An exceptional man would have been needed to fill the post with credit, but Jaffray proved to be a most ordinary person who did not come very well out of the struggle.

Gorges Darcy Irvine, a country gentleman of good family in County Fermanagh, is rather a shadowy figure in the events of this time. His notoriety comes from his friendship with Seton and his blindness in allowing himself to be used as a stalking-horse by his unprincipled friend. Irvine seems to have been not personally

unpopular with adversaries of the policy to which he lent his support. When they determined to elect a new Grand Secretary in 1805 as a means towards getting rid of the real danger, the Deputy Gd. Sec., they elected Irvine to the vacant post of Junior Grand Warden. Whether by the persuasion of Seton, or for some personal reason of which we know nothing, he considered himself aggrieved and resigned that high position, and later gave his name and influence to the formation of a secession Grand Lodge. Then for some reason, also unexplained, we find him withdrawing his countenance from his new associates so that the Grand East of Ulster knew him no more. Rather a problem this Irvine. But we are justified in assuming that no sordid motive led him to act as he did. The Irvine family had rendered great services to masonry, and however mistaken the motive that made it rebellious to constituted authority at this period we are certain that it was not a mean one, such as actuated Alexander Seton.

Now we come to a very sinister figure in the conspiracy, one César Gautier, a Frenchman who had left his own country about the year 1796 and whose business in Dublin is more easily suspected than determined. Ostensibly he was a great enemy to the Napoleonic government; but we more than half incline to the belief that he may have followed the same trade of spy as was made so lucrative by the infamous Theveneau de Morande in London not very long before; and Gautier was certainly almost as well fitted by nature as Morande to pursue the twin callings of libeller and black-mailer. He posed as a sincere mason, the exponent of many new and wonderful degrees, as is shown by a manuscript skit of the day, preserved in the Grand Lodge Library: this amusing document begins:

"That I John Baptist Hyacinth César Gautier, Past Master of Lodge 620, Honorary Member of 23 Lodges in the North of Ireland; an Elect of 9; Elect of Perignan; Elect of 15; A Noahchite; an Architect; Grand Architect; Scots Master; a Knight of the Sword; Excellent, Superexcellent, and Royal Arch Mason; Past Sublime Commander of the only regal and Warranted Chapter of High Knight Templars; Knight of Malta; General of the Prussian Eagle; Knight of the Crescent; High Priest of the Indians; Most Wise and Most Powerful Sovereign of the Order of Rose-Croix or Prince Masons; Grand Dadongue; Grand Epitome; and the only Grand Hierophante of the Gymnosophist Masons in England &c. &c. &c."

We can state, however, without the least hesitation, that Gautier, whatever degrees he may have possessed, never was a real mason—least of all in his heart. A proof of this severe judgment is still extant in an "Address" which he contemplated publishing in

1806 after his expulsion by the Grand Lodge. This polemic, as it so happened, was never published, but proof sheets with manuscript additions in his own hand are preserved in the Grand Lodge library. Those students who waded through it to their sorrow, as we have done, will find included in it a scurrilous attack on the Order in general, an attack which justifies the wisdom of those who expelled him from freemasonry.

The publication of this "Address" was hindered, as Gautier remarks in a manuscript note, by the untimely death of a Dublin bookseller, Bro. Joseph Hill. Hill figures in the history of this period as the man on whom suspicion fell of having distributed, if not written, some of the earliest libels upon the rulers of the Craft, and as having had the edition of "Ahiman Rezon" which he published in 1803 banned by the Grand Lodge, because some of its materials were drawn from Modern sources. This association of his with Gautier makes us inclined to believe that the suspicion which attached to him of being a disseminator of libels cannot have been without foundation. This Joseph Hill should not be confounded with John Hill, who was chief officer of the Early Grand Encampment in 1805 and in that capacity had his disagreements with John Boardman, which also provided stuff for the pamphleteers; so it is as well to remember that when the name of Bro. J. Hill is met with in contemporary documents it may mean either of two men. It need merely be said in conclusion that John Hill's opposition to the rulers of the Craft seems never to have outstepped legitimate limits.

These then are the personages of whom we shall hear most in the story that is about to be told.

Appointment of Deputy Grand Treasurer.

On the 2nd July, 1801, Boardman announced to Grand Lodge that he had appointed Bro. William Semple as his Deputy. By the Constitutions the Grand Treasurer had always possessed the right of nominating such a "clerk," but it had never been acted on till this year. Boardman had reason for making the appointment. Semple

had shown himself as a clever accountant in clearing up the money matters of the Grand Lodge which had been left in confusion at Corker's death; and the Grand Lodge was badly in need of a clever accountant to look after its concerns just then. Over £2000 was found to be owing from the Lodges for dues, and over £400 for theatre tickets for the charity performances. Possibly Boardman's wish to see Semple occupying the place of Deputy Grand Secretary was due to the knowledge that only a man skilled in accounts could cope with the problem of arrears; also, quite possibly, he may have already disliked and distrusted Seton who was given the appointment. At all events, he was determined that someone responsible to the Grand Treasurer should go into the details of the debts owing to Grand Lodge. That body supported him, and in June, 1801, fixed the remuneration of the Deputy Grand Treasurer at fifty guineas yearly and a commission of 10 per cent. on all arrears collected.

Before going any farther, let it be said at once that the measure was amply justified by results. The Grand Lodge accounts for the year ending 24th June, 1802, show that nearly £500 had been collected from Lodges, two, three, four, five, and even as long as fifteen and a half years in arrears. Those who know anything about the usually straitened conditions of the finances of subordinate Lodges in those days will agree that Bro. Semple accomplished what was almost a miracle.

But the appointment displeased some people. Several sincere brethren, without any axe to grind, saw in this new office only a needless expense entailed upon the Charity Fund, when Bro. Seton was there to remind the Lodges of their arrears. Seton saw in the new appointment a curtailment of his own dignity, for the Deputy Grand Treasurer took precedence of the Deputy Grand Secretary, and, no doubt, he also foresaw a very awkward check being placed upon his accounts. The opposition party he had begun to gather round him in Grand Lodge saw in the appointment a point scored by the Grand Treasurer, who had thus provided for one of his friends; here was an opportunity for attacking him which must not be let slip.

As the result of one, or all, of these feelings of opposition, there appeared in the year 1801 the first of those pamphlets which we shall have to consider during this period.



Photo, Chancellor, Dublin.

THE BAYLEY MASONIC JUG.

(A.)

Made for Richard Bayley, of Dublin, attorney, great-grandfather to Brother Arthur E. Bradley, of "St. Patrick's Lodge," No. 50, Dublin, in whose family this very fine specimen of the potter's art is preserved as a precious heirloom, and to whose courtesy we are indebted for these pictures. The jug stands $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, is 13 inches largest dia., and 8 inches dia. over the mouth, and is marked on the bottom "Wedgewood Δ " and "C."



Photo, Chancellor, Dublin.

THE BAYLEY MASONIC JUG.

(B.)



Photo, Chancellor, Dublin.

THE BAYLEY MASONIC JUG.
(C.)



Photo, Chancellor, Dublin.

THE BAYLEY MASONIC JUG.
 (D.)

State of the Grand Lodge Fund.

The full title of this anonymous pamphlet runs: "Address / To the / Right Honourable and Right Worshipful / The worthy Fraternity of / Free and Accepted Masons in / Ireland, / on the / State of their Fund, its Application, / and use. / By a Brother. / Dublin: / Printed in the year 1801." Its statements may be conveyed in a few words, as under:

No Grand Lodge accounts have been published since 1796, though a rule states that they shall be settled every half-year and printed yearly. This is no reflection on the memory of Bro. Corker who "met the pauper with a becoming cordiality, and the rich with ease; he sent away every enquirer *satisfied* from his office, and transacted the business of the Order for thirty years to its entire satisfaction." Here is Bro. Corker's last published statement of account, which shows how well he managed affairs. Our only other way of raising money for charity, apart from the Lodge dues, is by benefit plays. How is it we have no accounts of these since 1796? When we do get the accounts it will be found that the greater part of the gross sums credited from this source is nothing more than a bad debt. The Grand Treasurer wished to have a nominee of his own appointed Deputy Grand Secretary, and when he could not accomplish this he appointed him Deputy Grand Treasurer. Such an appointment makes one laugh on reflecting that there is now no money to collect. But Semple will get £100 a year, which would relieve twenty paupers annually or keep six children in the Orphan School. "The Deputy Grand Secretary is the only proper officer to keep up the communication between the G. L. and the Order in general." Things were much better when the Committee of Charity and Inspection consisted of but eleven members; now that it consists of all the Dublin Masters it needs an accountant to manage its business. Why not put the same confidence in Bro. Seaton (*sic.*)? Masonry isn't what it was in the good old days, now that it is being saddled with unnecessary and expensive officers. I am suspicious when I see men of a low rank in life make interest to be continued in the same office year after year; they must be making something out of it. If such a character is amongst us at present, he ought to be publicly degraded. Bro. Boardman is putting the surplus funds of the Order into Government stock, they should be used instead to build a Freemasons' Hall. We have the example of the Cumberland School in England to show how such an institution should be managed here, therefore how grieved I am to see "such indecency, unprecedented, and unbecoming attacks are made on your charitable fund." Boardman and his accomplices are acting like poachers in pursuit of game. Give me credit for my good intentions and pardon the errors of an unlettered man.

There are one or two passages in this effusion, such as the veiled attack on Boardman and praise of Seton, which go to show that the writer was not quite so disinterested as he makes out. Without making too much of the inference to be drawn from the misspelling of the Deputy Grand Secretary's name, the pamphlet does not remind us of any of his acknowledged literary productions,

and we do not attribute it to his pen. But it seems very probable that he inspired it, and we do not conceive that the author was altogether so unlettered as his modesty would suggest. The tradition of a certain "M. B. Drapier" had not been forgotten.

The pamphlet is important as being the first of the insidious attacks that were sent out against Boardman and his party.

Seton Gets Busy, 1802.

Money, no matter who collected it, was badly needed for the Orphan School, and on the 19th August, 1802, the Grand Lodge entered into certain resolutions increasing the dues payable by the Lodges, the extra amount to be earmarked for the Charities. Details of the proposed increases will be found elsewhere.* In this place we need only state that resolutions of protest were forwarded from many Lodges, particularly from the country districts. Two of these have been preserved in manuscript and we give them to show that the propaganda of Boardman's adversaries was already bearing fruit.

"Lodge No. 137, (Dublin), as a constituent part of the Order deems it incumbent on it at all times to investigate the general accompts.

It recollects perfectly well Brother Seton declaring in the Grand Lodge that he had received from the Country Lodges the £470 odd mentioned in the printed accounts, which clearly shows that the Country Lodges recognize no other Officer but the D.G.S.

It is also clear, that the City Lodges would readily pay their dues, as usual, to the same Officer.

It also sees with infinite concern, that in the appointment of D. G. Treasurer, there was more attention paid to the Interest of the Individual than the advantage of the Order.

It finds that the D. G. Treasurer's salary and centage this year amounts to £111:13:9.

It also sees by the M.O.S. account that the maintenance &c. of the Children for 12 Months amounts to about £163:2:11 which is in or about £12:11:0 per child, calculating at the same rate it sees that the D. G. Trs salary &c. for this year, with the addition of £1:5:3 only, would maintain &c. *nine* children in the School.

It therefore respectfully communicates its sentiments to the other Worshipful Lodges in the City, &c. to the intent, that by their joint wisdom, a plan of Oeconomy may be struck out for the advantage and honour of the Order.

Done in open Lodge. Octr. 29th 1802

(Signed) Henry Baird, Secy.†

[To] Mr. Andrew S. Casey Master of Lodge No. 100."

(*Manuscript in the Grand Lodge Records*).

* *Vide* Chapter ix.

† No. 137 was Joseph Hill's Lodge.

"Resolutions entered into at Dromore, November 25th 1802.

James Shegog, Esqr. in the Chair.

1. That on reading the circular letter and certain rules therein contained respecting the Masonic body at large which appear to have been entered into by the G.L. of I. on the 19 of Augt.

Resolved that it is our opinion that the G. L. have no right to impose rules upon warranted bodies without their concurrence, inasmuch as we think the warrant under which we severally meet gives us sufficient Authority to enact our own Laws, and that there is no power thereby reserved to the G. L. except that of deciding such differences as may be brought by appeal before it.

2. Though feeling the strongest sentiments of affection, respect and duty to the G. L. which shall ever guide our conduct, yet we must for the foregoing reasons disapprove of the three first Resolutions of the 19 of August which seem calculated for private emolument, and from which the body in distant parts of the kingdom can reap no advantage.

3. That we will be accomptable to the G. L. and pay our usual and accustomed dues as heretofore, but will not adhere, or submit to any innovation, that must eventually create disunion, and schism in the fraternity, to the great detriment of the Craft."

(Manuscript in the Grand Lodge Records).

The Grand Lodge listened to these protests and in March, 1803, revoked the orders which had been objected to, on the grounds that "it does not appear that the respective Lodges in the kingdom had Notice of the Resolutions of January, 1798."*

This incident must have given Seton the idea of collecting levies in the North to pursue his feud against Boardman. There is no doubt he was finding the supervision of the Deputy Grand Treasurer irksome.

We shall offer one instance. On the 2nd December, 1802, he issued Warrant No. 653 (which had originally been granted for Hillsborough, Co. Down in 1786 and erased in 1801) to a Lodge in Barbadoes and never accounted for the proceeds. Possibly forgetful of this transaction, in September, 1808, he issued the same number again to Carnlough, Co. Antrim. The misconduct was not discovered till 1818, when Grand Lodge provided the Antrim Lodge with a new number 216, free of cost, as well as confirming the issue to Barbadoes.

Ex pede Herculem! We can judge from this what a poundage might have been levied on the dues, had there been no supervision; and it also serves to explain why Seton on his forced retirement refused to deliver up the books which would have disclosed such secrets as the foregoing.

* *Vide* Chapter ix.

Enter W. F. Graham.

The attacks on the office of Deputy Grand Treasurer were continued in Grand Lodge, and at last Bro. Semple declared at one of its meetings that he would resign in July, 1803, and upon this taking place it was hailed as a great victory by the Seton faction. But Boardman was to find a much more capable backer in Bro W. F. Graham, who was Master of No. 6, Dublin, in 1803, and in that capacity had declared in Grand Lodge Committee that the office of a Deputy Grand Treasurer was necessary, "for there ought to be a check, or a watch over the D. G. Secretary." Graham, it appears, had been an opponent of the new appointment previously. Perhaps his conversion was due to rumours flying round of the methods by which Seton was increasing the emoluments of his office. At all events, Boardman appointed Graham his Deputy in January, 1804, and this called forth another anonymous printed circular, from which we have taken some of the foregoing information.

Attack on the D.G.T., May, 1804.

This circular is simply addressed "To the Free and Accepted Masons of Ireland." We follow our plan of giving a summary of contents that are interesting only to the seeker after details.

In a very wordy manner with many adjectives I shall assure my brethren that the Order is going to rack and ruin, when we see "Designing Craft leading Folly in the shape of a Petit Metre (*sic.*) by the nose." Since 1768, 10s. 10d. has been paid annually by every Lodge, except the Grand Master's Lodge which pays NOTHING. Instead of having a play every year now, it is only every second, or every third year that the Charity Fund is increased by this means. The G.T. has appointed a Deputy, not to aid the Fund but to gratify his own "arrogance, pride and resentment." He has a packed Grand Lodge to support him, and the D.G.M. takes his part. The arrears were really collected by Bro. Seton. I shall now quote a long string of texts about thieves and liars. When the Lodges remonstrated about the extra dues to be charged, the G.T. wished to move a censure on them, and this was seconded by Bro. Graham, who fancies his own oratory, has a fine pair of whiskers and snuffles in his speech. When Bro. Semple resigned in 1803, we did not get clear of the incubus, for Bro. Graham was appointed in 1804, and the office has cost the fund already £219:4:2. The G.T. has had a dispute with the G.S. about precedence and the D.G.M. has disgraced himself by taking the part of the G.T. They have a fine Masonic Hall in Liverpool, but we cannot get one here, because the G.T. applies the Fund to other purposes. The Girls' School is in a bad way too. We have no Ruspinis in Dublin. The scheme should be extended and a school be erected

in every Province. The Country Lodges will get no benefit from it so long as it remains in Dublin. I wish the Grand Master would inform himself of the state of masonry here. "Gentlemen and Brethren in the Country, this short address is intended for you." If you elect a new Grand Treasurer, and the Grand Master appoints a new D.G.M., things will soon go all right again.

The Grand Lodge took immediate notice of this anonymous circular. At an emergency meeting, held on the 21st June, 1804, and presided over by the Grand Master in person, it resolved that the paper was a "false, malicious and scandalous Libel, calculated to impose on the minds of the Craft, and grossly to misrepresent the characters of some of the most meritorious Members of the Order." At the same meeting it returned thanks to Jaffray and Boardman for their "zeal and exertion." These resolutions passed unanimously, and it is obvious that the inspirers of the attack, far from being able to command a majority in the Grand Lodge, were afraid to come into the open.

We think the Seton party was responsible for this circular. It was intended to appeal to Country masons, and it advocates two schemes, a masonic hall and schools in the Provinces, which were later made the main planks of Seton's platform in the secessional Grand East of Ulster, when anchored in Belfast. We further think that suspicion attaches to Joseph Hill as the probable printer, if not author. At any rate, Boardman suspected Hill of being the author of the 1801 pamphlet, and there are points of resemblance between it, the present libel and one to be considered later.

Downes v. Hill.

In 1803 Joseph Hill brought out an edition of "Ahiman Rezon," which was objectionable from the Grand Lodge point of view in having been drawn in part from Modern sources, and on the 2nd February, 1804, the Grand Lodge gave official sanction to another edition of the same book which Bro. Downes then had in the press, a book which remains to this day one of the most valuable on Irish freemasonry ever published.

In July, 1803, a dispute took place between Hill and Downes about their respective books. The former wrote a violent letter to the latter and broadcast it by means of handbills. Downes applied to the Grand Lodge to arbitrate on the dispute. It was referred to a Committee. On the 5th April, 1804, the Grand Lodge confirmed the Committee's report which was as follows:

"The Committee of the Grand Lodge, to whom the same was referred, having taken the memorial of Brother Charles Downes, Lodge 141, against Brother Joseph Hill, Lodge 137, into consideration, resolve that he the said Joseph Hill should be suspended for the space of one year, and that the conduct of Brother Downes was correctly masonic, highly praise-worthy, and undeserving the attack made on him by Brother Hill."

We thus get the May, 1804, attack on the D.G.T. closely following Hill's suspension by Grand Lodge, a fact in itself not insignificant. A second attack was delivered in October, 1804, but before considering it we should like to put in one other piece of evidence that deepens the suspicion against Hill as the author of these libels. In Gautier's unpublished manuscript "Address" dated 26th May, 1806, there occurs the following reference to Joseph Hill, and the words are afterwards struck through, as if Gautier, on reflection, had thought they disclosed too much:

"a man who perhaps carried too far his just resentment against a certain Gentleman who had the barbarity to rejoice at his death, as humbly supposed that he was the only person that would then brought to light his wicked and unmasonic conduct. . ."

Taking grammar and construction for what they are worth, this deleted sentence seems to us to form a very strong link in the evidence connecting Joseph Hill with the anonymous writer of 1801 and 1804.

Grand Lodge in 1804.

The second attack on the D.G.T., also addressed "To the Free and Accepted Masons of Ireland" was published in October, 1804. We shall present no synopsis of this circular, partly because there is nothing new or entertaining in its abuse, but chiefly because it contains some interesting particulars of masonic events, and the whole of this section is drawn largely from its contents. When we venture to quote these as records, it is with the knowledge that they are not being presented in such a way as to be unfavourable to the malcontents in Grand Lodge.

On the first Thursday in June, says our essayist, the Grand Lodge proceeded to elect its officers. Colonel Falkiner, M.P., who had been Junior Grand Warden since 1801, was rejected, but all the other officers were re-elected. An emergency meeting was ordered for the 21st June, some of the transactions at which we have already noted. The D.G.M. proposed that the Grand Lodge should present

the Grand Treasurer with a jewel and an address, but Bro. Boardman declined the honour. A vote of thanks was proposed by Bro. Gautier and seconded by another Brother to the D.G.T., but the Grand Master said that the vote already passed to the principal officer was enough. The remarks, in this circular, upon those brethren who brought forward the motion cannot have been relished by either.

On the first Thursday in July Colonel Falkiner was re-elected Junior Grand Warden, in spite of his previous rejection.

At the August meeting there was a breeze when Bro. Holt of No. 348 brought forward a motion about the Charity Fund. It is impossible to gather from the circular what exactly took place, but it ended in Bro. Holt being suspended for a year. Apparently Boardman did not mince language and Jaffray carried things with a high hand. This did not make for peace.

We may add to this information gathered from the circular, that in the Grand Lodge Report for the six months ending 24th June, 1804, Downes's new "Ahiman Rezon" is recommended to the notice of the brethren. Copies of the book were to be obtained from the printer or from Bro. W. F. Graham, as Deputy Grand Treasurer, both of whose addresses were given. We search in vain for the name of the Deputy Grand Secretary as one of the distributors. It looks as if Bro. Downes had learnt caution.

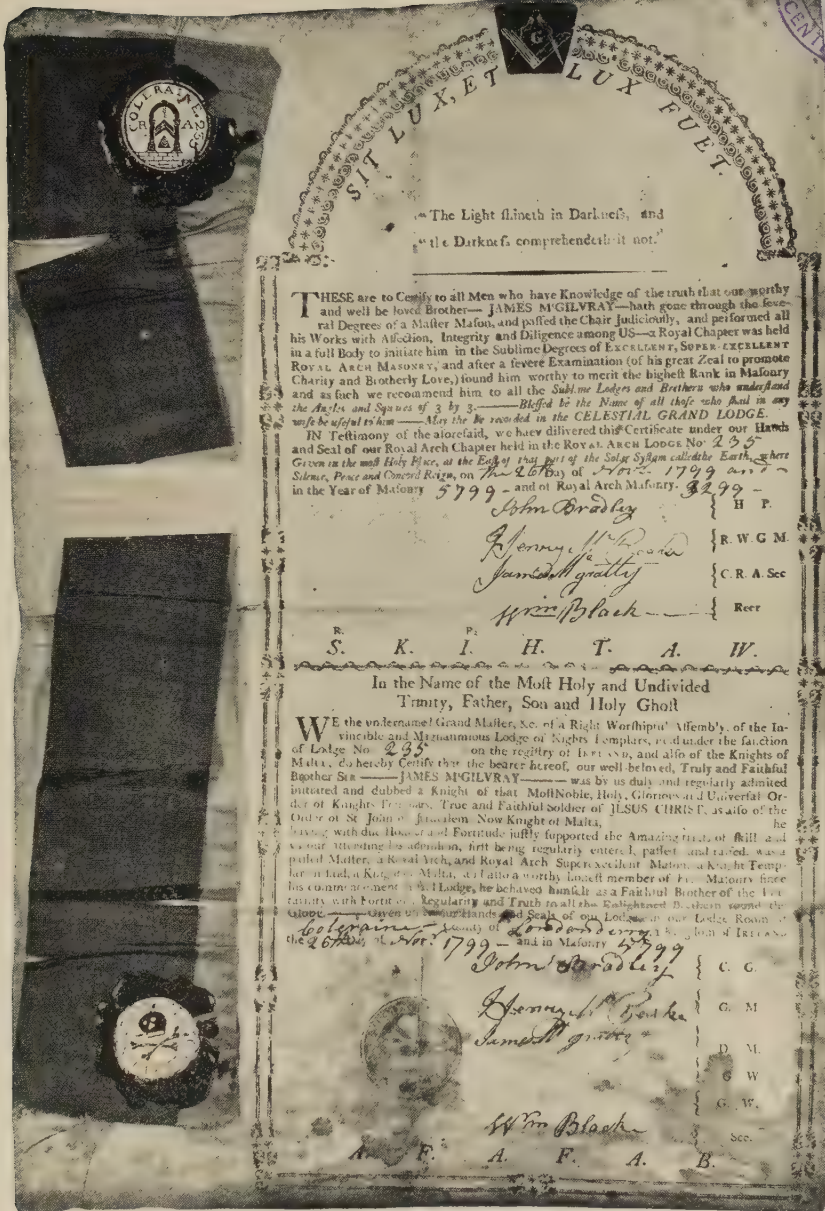
Affairs in 1805.

The year 1805 marked the culmination of the conspiracy which broke out next year and involved the Order in chaos till 1808. Our main authority for many of the events which took place in 1805 is yet another anonymous pamphlet, published at the latter end of the year.* Its full title runs: "An / Address to all / Those / whom it may Concern. / As I write for the general Good, and as my / Printer must be paid for his Paper and / Labour, it is hoped that whoever / may chance to get this, will / not think much of pay- / ing for it the sum of / 1s. 1d. / 5805."

* Although neither the place nor the name of the printer is given, from a careful examination of the fount of type, we think the pamphlet probably emanated from the same press as "An Address to all whom it may concern," 1806 (*vide* p. 347).



Masonic Chart printed by Brother Charles Downes, under sanction from the Grand Lodge of Ireland, apparently in anticipation of control of the Higher Degrees. (Original in the "Crossle" Collection, Lodge of Research, No. 200). Semi-official Craft, Royal Arch, and Knight Templar demits were printed contemporary with this chart, *vide* succeeding pages.



ARCH AND TEMPLAR CERTIFICATE,

issued, 26th Nov., 1799, to James McGilvray, by Masonic Lodge, No. 235, Coleraine, Co. Derry. Printed on parchment, 14½ x 10 inches, with red and black ribbons on which are affixed red and black wax impressions of the Arch and Templar Seals. A smoke impression of a later Templar Seal is stamped on the document. (From the original in Lodge of Research collection.)



To all whom it may Concern.

WE do hereby Certify that Brother
is a Regular Registered Master Mason in LODGE No.
and has, during his Stay with us, behaved himself as an Honest and
Worthy Brother.

Given under our Hands and Seal of our LODGE,
in

Day of 182 and of MASONRY, 582

Sec. }

Master.

Sen. Warden.

Jun. Warden

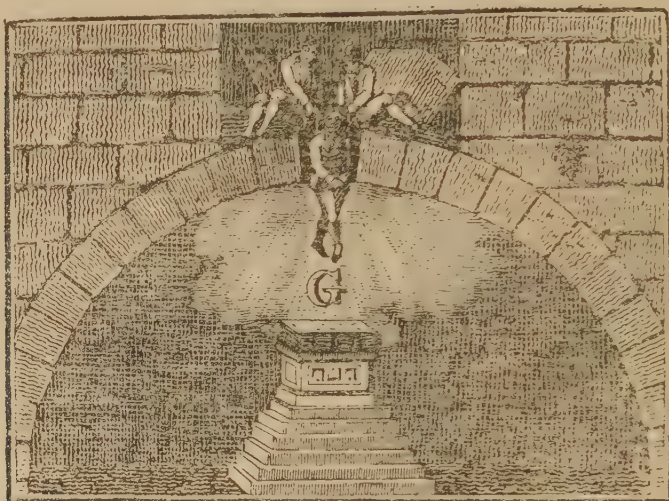
Admitted on the
Declared off on the

Day of
Day of

182
182

Printed by ELIZABETH DOWNES, Widow of the late C. DOWNES, (Printer to the R. W. the Grand Lodge of Ireland.)

Craft demit printed under sanction from the Grand Lodge (original in the "Crossle" Collection). Earlier imprints of this form of demit were printed by Brother Downes from 1806, at least.



ROYAL ARCH LODGE, 53,

Held at Brother FEENY'S, in the Town of Castlereagh.

BROTHER,

*You are requested to attend the Duties
of your Lodge, on the Day of
at o'Clock*

By Order of the Worshipful Master,

A. L. 581

Sec. X

—000—
Printed by Brother C. DOWNES, Whitefriar-street.
(Printer to the R. W. the Grand Lodge of Ireland.)

Form of Royal Arch Summons officially sanctioned by Grand Lodge
(original in the "Crossle" Collection).*

* Royal Arch demits with the above woodcut, were also printed by Brother Downes. One, dated 1808, reads thus:—

"The Light Shineth in Darkness, but the Darkness comprehendeth it not.



To all whom it may Concern.

*In the Name of the most Holy, Glorious and Undivided Trinity,
Father, Son and Holy Ghost.*

WE the Grand Master, Captain General, &c. &c. &c. of the Grand Assembly of Knights Templars and Knights of Malta, do hereby Certify that our Faithful, True and Well-beloved Brother and Companion Sir _____ was by us Dabbed a Knight of that Most Holy, Invincible and Magnanimous Order of High Knights Templars, the True and Faithful Soldier of JESUS CHRIST, as also of the Order of Saint John of Jerusalem, (now Knights of Malta) He having with due Honor and Fortitude supported the amazing Trials attending his Admission and as such We do Desire, Entreat and Enjoin all Brothers Knights Templars and Knights of Malta, on the Surface of the Globe, to Acknowledge, Receive, Honor and Respect him.

GIVEN under our Hands and Seal of our General Assembly, held at our Encampment
No. _____ in this _____ Day of _____ in the Year of Masonry
580 ; of the Order of Knights Templars 120 ; and of the Order of Malta 119

G. Scribe,

Grand Master,

Captain General,

Grand Marshal,

Knight Templar demit, contemporary with the chart on p. 335, printed by Brother Downes under sanction from the Grand Lodge of Ireland. (Original in the "Crossle" Collection, Lodge of Research, No. 200).

"We the Hight Priest, &c. &c. &c. of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Super-excellent Masons held under the Sanction of Lodge No. 398, Ballickmoyler, do hereby Certify that our true and well-beloved Brother *Edward Gilborne* Past Master of said Lodge, was by us Installed and Initiated into the most sublime Degree of Royal Arch and Royal Arch Super-excellent Masonry; He having with due Honor and Justice supported the Trials attending his Admission and as such we recommend him to all the Royal Community around the Globe.

"Given under our Hands and Seal of our Grand Chapter, this *Sixteenth* Day of *October*, 1808, and of Royal Arch Super-excellent Masonry 3306.

John Moore Hovenden
Ch. Coote
Thos. J. Smith
John Wilson
James McClean

High Priest,
Royal Arch Captain,
Senior Grand Warden,
Junior Grand Warden,
Scribe.

"Printed by Brother C. Downes, P.M. 141, Whitefriar-St.
(Printer to the R.W. the Grand Lodge of Ireland)."

Shorn of its scurrility and verbosity, the story told in the pamphlet is this.

On the first Thursday in June, 1805, at the election of Grand Officers, Colonel Falkiner, the Junior Grand Warden, was rejected, as he had been at first the year previously, and G. D. Irvine was elected to that position. The move was thoroughly understood by the opposition party. "Thus Brother Seton was deprived of his patron," wails the pamphleteer. G. D. Irvine resigned, evidently before being installed, and in August the Earl of Belmore was elected to the position "by a very small majority."

At this August meeting the Grand Treasurer moved that the Grand Lodge should take under its protection the Order of Knight Templar Masons. This was carried.

The pamphleteer then asserts that this motion by Boardman was occasioned by a personal quarrel between him and the members of Kilwinning H.K.T. Encampment. Boardman, so runs the tale, had failed to secure election to one of the three principal offices, refused to accept the post of Treasurer, withdrew with his friends from the Encampment, and then raised the suggestion of taking over the control of the Knight Templar body at the earliest possible moment.

There is not the slightest doubt that control was badly needed in the case of most of the higher degrees that were then practised in Ireland, but the moment was most inopportune to propose such a change. It gave the opposition a magnificent opportunity to carry the fiery cross round all the Northern masons who had been accustomed to confer these degrees in the ordinary Craft Lodges without authority from anyone. Between August and the end of the year the tocsin had been beaten to such purpose that 1806 was ushered in with a great cloud of memorials from protesting districts in the North. We shall come to these in due course, but the first and most interesting memorials of protest came from Dublin itself. The manifesto of the Kilwinning H.K.T. Encampment was signed by John Fowler as its Grand Master. That of the rival and earlier, though less aristocratic body, the Early Grand Encampment, signed by John Hill, as Early Grand Master, is much the more important document of the two. We shall give some account of these bodies in another place, so need not discuss their history here, beyond

For all Enlightened, Worthey,
Free and ACCEPTED MASTONS



the Grand Masters accompanied by our B³ in 1803. A number of gentlemen under the auspices of the G. A. of the U. and with full power from the Master, Order of KILWINNING having observed the Seat of our most Excellent Brother?

MA. 50XRY

after having judged of his *respectable* and *frank* *ing* when a scrupulous investigation of his conduct that he has discharged all the duties of a *FREE-MASON* on all the *three* *Degrees*. We gloried as above-mentioned, have *accepted* of admitted and instructed him with all the *accredited* *honours*, to the *degrees* of *EXCELLENT* and *SUPER-EXCELLENT*, and finally to the *Mysteries* of the *Royal Arch*.

WE therefore intrude, desirous and expect, all Chapters and
Masons, on the surface of the Jewish knowledge, have, and
perpetrated as such. In Testimony whereof we have witnessed
from this Instrument signed by us sealed and countersigned
by one of our associates and the by him off. NE. YAR. Done
in the City of Richmond, the ____ of the ____ Month. AL 53
A.D. 18.

H.C.

Sept

872

À tous Les digne et /
éclaires Frères maçons



Alors l'Grand Maître accompagné de six
M^{rs} assemblés en CHAPITRE ROYAL sous les auspices du G A d' ,
L U U et d'après les plémipouvoirs de la M^{re} Loge de KILWINNING.
ayant été tenus du cycle que notre excellent Frere

d'empire, pour parvenir au port positif
 de la **MANOUVRE** est point, par excellence, le
 fait, au surplus, en vertu de sa compétence, et
 qui n'a point point subi, à tout le moins, de
 dans tous les degrés inférieurs, sous l'empire
 l'on ne peut admettre d'initiation, sous les
 aux degrés d'**EXCELLENT**, **TRÈS EXCELLENT**, et enfin au
 ministère de l'**ARCHEVÊQUE**

Je me rendrai, priens, d'empressement à tous les Chapitres et
 à tous les assemblées, pour aller sur la surface de la Terre de la reconnaître, l'honorer
 et l'adorer, comme tu. En outre de qu'on, nous lui avons dédié
 le ponton Prof. signé de moi, et de contraindre par un de
 nos ordonnances, après l'usage, l'usage, l'usage, l'usage. Mais
 j'ai été dévot à la Pointe d'Espagne le 11 de Mars
 1753 AD 16

AL 58 AD 18

Q. No.

stating the bald fact that in its manifesto the Early Grand Encampment claimed to be in possession of documents showing it to have been in existence for over a century.*

To return to our pamphleteer, it appears that about this time the Grand Lodge had begun to shear Seton of some of his emoluments of office. The D.G.S. used to receive £10 for every play that was acted for the Charity; the task of directing it had now been conferred on the D.G.T. who was to get one shilling in the pound on the receipts.

Another curious fact we learn from this pamphlet is that John Boardman and John Fowler, both of whom in their day rendered immense services to Irish freemasonry, were at this time on bad terms. Indeed when battle was joined in 1806 we shall find them on different sides.

The last page of the pamphlet contains this significant call to arms:

"Gentlemen and Brethren in the North, I told you once before, that there was no reformation to be expected here—your friends are too few in Dublin—you must therefore do it yourselves. . ."

We believe this pamphlet to have been inspired by Seton, written by Joseph Hill, and that the information about Boardman's quarrel with Kilwinning Encampment was supplied by Gautier. The peculiar virulence of some of the scurrility smacks of the last-named.

In December, 1805, the Grand Lodge issued a long circular defending itself against the charges of the libellers. It pointed out that Bro. Graham received about £40 a year for performing most arduous and responsible duties; that in four years the D.G.T. had collected over £10,000 for which that officer received as total remuneration £266: 10: 8½. The circular then stated the reasons that had induced the Grand Lodge to take the higher degrees under its control and set out a schedule of resolutions agreed to in September, principally concerned with the government of the new bodies to be called into existence.

It is interesting to note that applications for Warrants to enable Lodges to hold Chapters and Encampments were to be made to John Leech, G.S., not to Seton who was still D.G.S.

* The present whereabouts of these documents, if they still exist, is unknown to us.

Before we pass from this subject, we should state that while the project of forming governing bodies for the higher degrees was generally unpopular throughout the country, some of the oldest and most notable Lodges in Dublin supported it and applied for Royal Arch Warrants. The numbers of these were: 6; 137; 141; 189; 190; 198; 202; 207; 324; 348; 930. Of these 190 and 198, both founded in 1749, were each known as the "Royal Arch Lodge." We may assume that all these Lodges saw some good necessity for introducing a controlling body; but twenty-three more years were to pass before we got our Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter established.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Bro. W. G. Simpson for an account of his very interesting discovery of an isolated record from provincial sources, of the issue, early in the year 1806, of one of these Warrants, as preserved in the Minute Book of Lodge No. 611, Glaslough, Co. Monaghan. The most notable circumstance in connexion with this incident is that the Warrant seems to have been applied for by the Glaslough Brethren through the influence of one of the members of No. 611;—William Seton, brother of Alexander Seton then Deputy Grand Secretary.

César Gautier and Grand Lodge.

One more important event was to happen before the end of 1805. Our acquaintance César Gautier appears at this time to have been employed as a travelling delegate between the malcontents in Dublin and their supporters in the North. He had joined "First Volunteer" Lodge No. 620 in Dublin in 1801, had been Master of it in 1804, and had resigned it in July, 1805. In August, 1805, he became a member of No. 205, Moy, Co. Tyrone, whose Master was William Richardson, later one of the leaders of the secession movement. On the 5th December, 1805, Gautier presented himself at Grand Lodge and claimed authority to speak and vote as the representative of Lodge 205. According to Gautier's own account in the unpublished MS., Boardman challenged his right to be there as a representative of the country Lodge, and after a great deal of debate he was allowed to speak only by courtesy, as a Past Master.

This unwritten custom of the Grand Lodge in allowing Past Masters, as such, to be present and speak, while not granting them a vote, only became patent to us on considering the circumstances of this sorry business and deserves special mention.

If Gautier was telling the whole truth, the Grand Lodge was completely wrong in refusing to admit him as the representative of No. 205. The law on the point was clear.

"No brother shall sit in the Grand Lodge, except the present and past Grand Officers, the members of the Grand Master's Lodge, the Master and Wardens of the regular Lodges in Ireland, and the treasurer of the charitable loan for the time being, without a dispensation from the Chair for that purpose; but if the Master and Wardens be sick, or in the country, a proxy (provided he be a past officer of the station he represents) shall be admitted." (Regulation VI. 1768.)

Lodge 205, having appointed Gautier as its proxy under the Lodge seal and having sent a duplicate of the appointment to G.S. Leech, would have had a legitimate cause of complaint had he been refused acknowledgment as their representative, provided all the forms had been complied with.

But there was one other matter of form with which Lodge 205 had not complied, though Gautier tells us nothing about that in his defence.

No. VII. of the 1768 Regulations stated:

"The Master and Wardens of country Lodges shall not take their places in the Grand Lodge, if there be any arrears due from their respective Lodges, until such arrears be first paid off."

We have searched the Grand Lodge published accounts back to the year 1802, and can discover no payments made by No. 205 during all that period: it is certain therefore that the Lodge was some years in arrears,* and it is probable that Gautier was objected to on these grounds, particularly as the same law was evoked with great effect two years later. At an adjourned meeting of the Grand Lodge on the 12th December, Gautier's character appears to have been fairly openly discussed in his absence and the assertion made that he was connected in some degree with the anonymous libels that had been appearing, an assertion for which internal evidence in some of these productions gives every warrant. On the 17th December Gautier addressed letters to Alexander Jaffray and John

* When No. 205 was cancelled, 7th October, 1813, it was, according to figures, 22 years in arrears!



Photo, Chancellor, Dublin.

OFFICERS' JEWELS, SILVER,

of Masonic Lodge, No. 306, which met, from 1758 to 1859, at Banagher, King's Co. The originals were presented to Grand Lodge by Bro. T. Armstrong White, of Lodge No. 540 (E.C.) The compasses to the right are inscribed *Br. Brush, Dubn., Fecit*, and bear the mark J B. James Brush, of St. Andrew's Street, Dublin, was the first goldsmith in Ireland to make Masonic insignia a speciality. He flourished from 1771 to 1812, having, in 1802, taken his son James into partnership. The square and the compasses (in the centre) are inscribed on the back *Banagher Lodge 306*, and are marked I T, presumably the initials of John Tweedie, who, in 1785, registered this mark in the Goldsmiths' Company, Dublin, but apparently worked in the country as his name does not appear in the Dublin directories. The Secretary's and Deacon's jewels are marked "306" only.



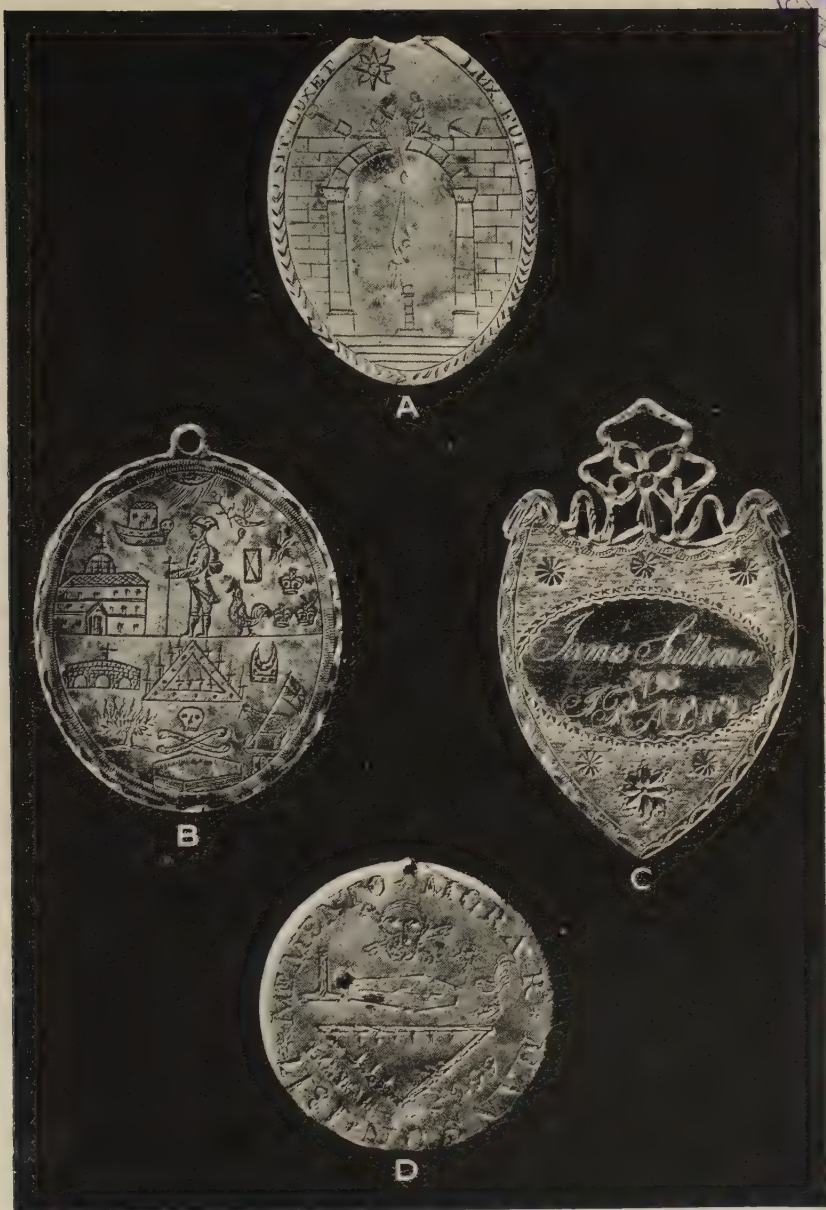
Photo, F. C. Stoate, London.

MASONIC JEWELS (OBVERSE).

Reproduced, by courtesy of the Board of General Purposes of the Grand Lodge of England, from the originals exhibited in the Museum, Freemasons' Hall, London.

A. Silver. Obverse inscribed:—"WILLM. PRICE, 28th REGT. No. 510," Reverse—"SIT LUX ET LUX FUIT." Lodge No. 510 (I.C.), was held in this Regiment, from 1770 to 1858; and the name of William Price was entered, 2nd Dec., 1773, in the Register of the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

B. Silver. Obverse inscribed:—"C. SCOTT, No. 350," upon a former inscription erased. Lodge No. 350 met at Cappagh, near Omagh, Co. Tyrone,



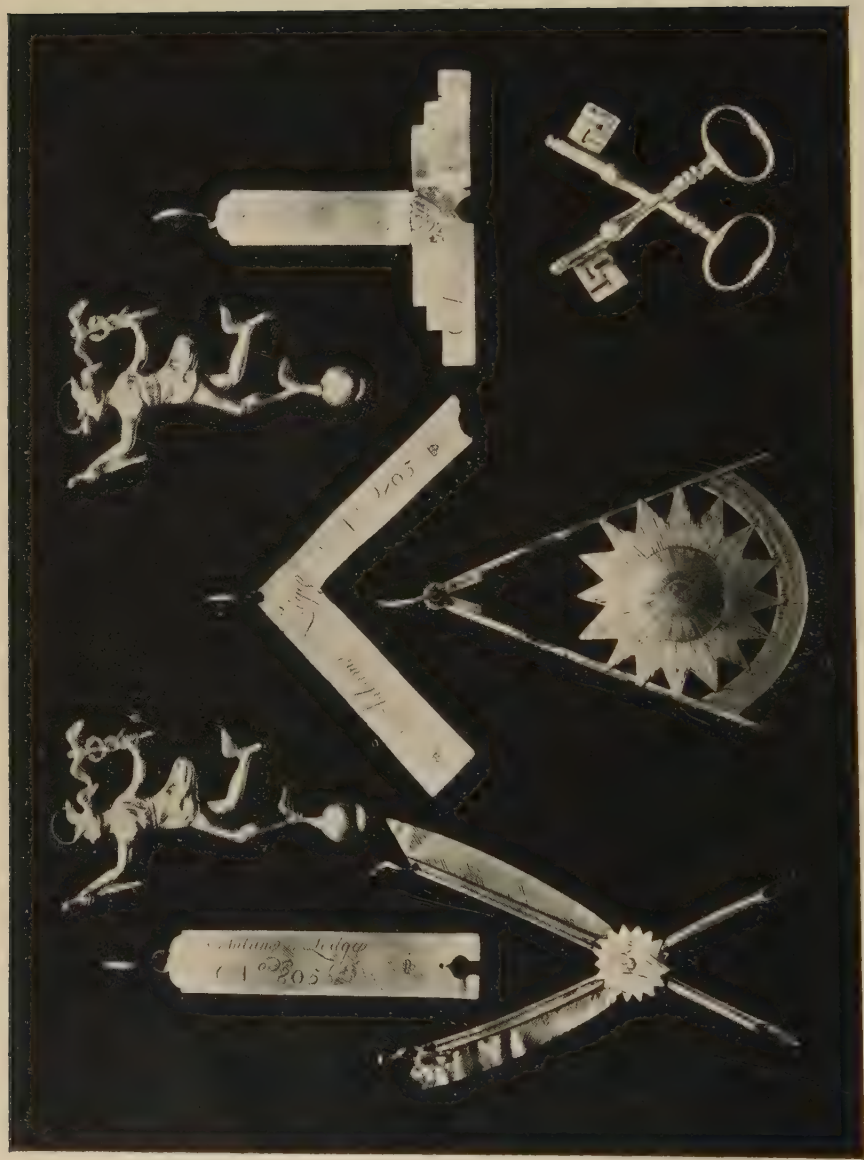
Photo, F. C. Stoaite, London.

MASONIC JEWELS (REVERSE).

from 1760 to 1843; and was revived, in 1867, at Omagh, with Charles Scott of Strathroy, as first Master, the owner of this jewel.

C. Silver. Obverse inscribed with the letters:—"H.T.W.S.S.T.K.S." Reverse:—"James Sullivan 5795 I.R.A.L. No. 2." Sullivan's name does not appear under Lodge Two, in the Register of the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

D. Bronze coin beaten out, engraved and silver plated. Obverse inscribed:—"MEMENTO · MORA · RT · MANSON · 1817 · LODGE · No. 299." Warrant No. 299 was issued three times by the Grand Lodge of Ireland. 1st, 1758 to 1818, to the 10th Foot. 2nd, 1823 to 1845, to Ballymoney, Co. Antrim. 3rd, 1874, to Armagh. Manson's name does not appear in the Register of the Grand Lodge of Ireland.



OFFICERS' JEWELS, SILVER,

of Masonic Lodge, No. 805, which met, from 1795 to 1830, at Antrim. The Jewels bear the mark: **D R** being the initials of David Moore, of Randalstown, Co. Antrim, silversmith, who, in 1784, registered this mark in the books of the Goldsmiths' Company, Dublin. Reproduced by courtesy of the Board of General Purposes of the Grand Lodge of England, from the originals in the Museum, Freemasons' Hall, London.

Photo, F. C. Stoute, London.

Leech, which were sufficiently abusive. As a result Gautier was summoned to attend the meeting of Grand Lodge on the 2nd January, 1806, to answer charges preferred against him by the D.G.M. and G.S.

Before dropping this subject of the disallowed proxy, G.S. Leech, showing a lamentable ignorance of the laws of the Order, in a letter to No. 205 written the day after the occurrence, stated that such a proxy was contrary to the rules of the Grand Lodge, a misstatement which any possessor of the "Ahiman Rezon" could correct for himself. The constitutional party was not well served by the Grand Secretary at this juncture.

Donoughmore Wishes to Resign.

It was stated afterwards, apparently with truth, by the opposition party, that at the very time Jaffray was presiding over these turbulent gatherings in December, 1805, he had a letter in his pocket from the Grand Master wishing to resign office and that he concealed this fact from the brethren. It seems that about this time Lord Donoughmore was not in good health, and, as he cannot have been ignorant of the quarrels that had been going on in Grand Lodge, he could not have been blamed therefore for wishing to retire from a position the retention of which was bound to bring him more anxiety. In response to private solicitations he consented to retain office, a fact for which we can never be grateful enough to his memory, as later he was to show himself the one mason in Ireland capable of healing the breach in the Craft and rallying all the best elements in masonry to the support of a harassed Grand Lodge.

The Secret Committee.

One of the constant charges levelled against Boardman and his friends from 1805 onwards is that at his instigation on the 12th December, 1805, the Grand Lodge appointed a secret committee of five and voted them fifty guineas to prosecute those who had been publishing libels against the Grand Officers. Such a committee was undoubtedly formed at Boardman's suggestion, but while it held

meetings and examined witnesses with the object of discovering the mean wretches who were stabbing their brethren in the back, it never spent one halfpenny of the money placed at its disposal on informers, or otherwise. Still the fact of its being in existence made those desperate who had most to fear from its operations.

Gautier is Expelled.

Events moved rapidly in the fateful year of 1806. Several forces were all tending towards the explosion in June, and it will make the story clearer to trace these separately to the culminating point.

On the 2nd January, 1806, the Grand Lodge took into consideration the letters written by Gautier to Jaffray and Leech on the 17th December, 1805, and voted them "scandalous, insolent, false and malignant" attacks on the characters of these Officers. Jaffray showed a lack of taste in presiding over the Grand Lodge on this occasion. Gautier gave notice of motion that at the February meeting he would prefer certain charges against Jaffray and Boardman. In the interval he printed these charges and circulated them.

In February the charges were referred to the G.L. Committee, consisting of the Masters of all the metropolitan Lodges. Gautier got a fair run, as he is forced to confess. On the 6th March the Committee presented its report which was confirmed by the Grand Lodge as under:

"1st. That the Deputy Grand Master has acted with the strictest propriety in the chair, and has not acted with partiality, but strictly consistent with his situation in the Grand Lodge and that the charges preferred against him are vindictive, malicious and without foundation.

2nd. That the entire of the charges brought against the Grand Treasurer are unfounded, vindictive and malicious and that instead of rebuke he is entitled to our warmest thanks for his attention to the welfare of the Order.

3rd. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this R.W. Grand Lodge that the said Cesar Gautier's conduct has been highly un-masonic and un-brotherly.

Resolved, That the said Cesar Gautier be expelled this Grand Lodge and masonry in general."

It should be noted that while the contemporary Grand Lodge Report, for the eighteen months ending 24th June, 1806, gives the date of this expulsion as above, Gautier in his unpublished defence

states that it took place at an adjourned meeting on the 13th March. He may be right, for the Report was not published till June and attention to detail was not one of Leech's virtues, as we have seen. The point is absolutely unimportant, but it is as well to get dates as accurate as possible when so much is nebulous.

"An Address to all those whom it may Concern," 1806.

About the beginning of April, 1806, died Joseph Hill, the bookseller, whom we suspect of having been the anonymous libeller, and in the early part of the same year was published as at Armagh (but manifestly an imprint from Hill's own press in Dublin), a second version of "An Address to all those whom it may concern," the last anonymous libel* that shall detain us for long in this history. It is a coincidence, not altogether unnoteworthy, that at the time of his death Hill was preparing to print Gautier's defence, which as events turned out never was published.

This self-styled "Armagh" pamphlet was largely compiled from information furnished by Gautier. We give a short synopsis.

The D.G.T. is robbing the widow and orphan, and the G.S. in circulars full of Billingsgate is defending his clique.

"The Demon of Discord, the despoiler of the public fund, the robber of the aged, the widow and the orphan is abroad!" He has received power to bestow fifty guineas on an informer. When Bro. Gautier came to G.L. as representative of the Northern Brethren who hate informers what was his reception? But the Brethren of the North are going to see the Order redressed, the vote of fifty guineas rescinded, and the G.T. punished. Let us now hear what happened between Gautier, the D.G.M. and the G.T., the account being well embroidered with scurrility. Also hear two letters said to be written to Belfast and Cork by two country brethren who have been shocked by the behaviour in Grand Lodge.

The G.L. is now trying to control the higher degrees, which need none of its control. This is patent by the resolutions of the Northern Lodges, which may here be read at length. Please also read this letter from an English brother, which states that the Grand Lodge of England conferred its gold medal on the G.T. only because he demanded it and offered to pay for it out of his own pocket. Moreover, do not miss the footnotes appended here, in a lengthy one of which the "character of that good and unblemished man, Cesar Gautier" is vindicated.

*The exact title of this pamphlet reads:—"An / Address / to all / those / whom it may concern. / Armagh; / Printed in the Year / 5806. / Price 1s. 1d." From a careful comparison of the type, this and the pamphlet of 1805, bearing a similar title (*vide* p. 335), seem to have emanated from the same printing press.

The most interesting feature of this pamphlet is the reference to the organized opposition which had sprung up in the North to measures adopted by Grand Lodge. This indeed had become very patent by March, 1806, which is the very latest date to which we would assign its composition from internal evidence. With this note let us take farewell, joyfully, of this particular anonymous libeller whose voice is here raised in discord for the last time.

The Northern Protests.

The Lodges in the North which had been accustomed from time immemorial to confer the Royal Arch and Knight Templar degrees without any authority save ancient custom were at once up in arms on the receipt of the Grand Lodge circular of December, 1805. Meetings of protest were held in all the important centres in Ulster whereat resolutions were entered into and forwarded to the Grand Lodge. Some of these resolutions contained legitimate expressions of opinion, but others appear to us not quite so legitimate. The Grand Lodge, unfortunately, took the course of regarding all as an insult to its authority and refusing to have the memorials read and a reply sent. This greatly helped the efforts of agitators, chief of whom was Alexander Seton, to stir up more bad feeling in the North.

We offer as a specimen one of the earliest and most temperate of these protests.

"At a meeting of the Representatives of Sixty-two Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons, Convened at Belfast, on the 20th of January, 1806.

The Worshipful William McCall, of Lodge No. 112, in the Chair.

The following Resolutions were unanimously passed, and ordered to be transmitted, signed by our Chairman, to the WORSHIPFUL the GRAND LODGE OF IRELAND.

1st. That it appears to us, that the Innovations lately proposed to be placed on the higher Masonic ORDERS, are unnecessary; inasmuch as these Orders have hitherto enjoyed uninterrupted Tranquillity, without any *ostensible Head or controuling Power.*

2d. That we pledge ourselves to one another, and to all the K.Ts. and ROYAL ARCH MASONS in the Kingdom, that we never will acknowledge such Innovations, considering them of so dangerous a nature, as may, if persisted in, dissolve that good understanding which has hitherto subsisted between the Rt. Worshipful the G.L. and the Country Lodges.

3d. That we think it is a Duty incumbent on us, earnestly to recommend to the Right Worshipful the G.L. that instead of new, chimerical and complex Systems of Finance, they will be pleased to restore the Original Regulations, which have formerly produced general Satisfaction.

4th. That we cannot with Indifference behold the Dissensions which have lately convulsed the BOSOM of the Rt. Worshipful the G.L. as they appear to dispassionate Observers, to be Contests more about Places of Power and Emolument, than the genuine Interests of our Order, which breathes nothing but Charity and Love.

5th. That as it appears by the last Statements, that the Arrears, and Irregularity of the Books, occasioned by the late Brother CORKER's Indisposition, are now adjusted and that the ACCOUNTANTS have been rewarded (*according to the opinion of eminent Merchants*) for their Troubles, we recommend that the Office of D.G. Treasurer does now cease; and that the D.G. Secretary in future collect all Monies due to the Grand Lodge, as formerly.

6th. That a Committee of Nine be now appointed to draw up a Memorial, conveying our Sentiments together with a Copy of the above Resolutions, to the RIGHT HON and RIGHT WORSHIPFUL the EARL OF DONOUGHMORE, G.M. of the Free and Accepted Masons in Ireland.

Signed by Order

William McCall."

(*Printed circular in Grand Lodge Records*).

On the 18th February, 1806, the representatives of thirty Down Lodges met at Dromore and passed similar resolutions, also asking for the restoration of G. D. Irvine to the office of Grand Secretary. On the 4th March twenty Cavan Lodges, and on the 21st March thirty-nine Fermanagh Lodges also protested. To this date the terms used had been respectful enough.

On the 24th March, however, the first hint of secession crops up in resolutions adopted by seventy-two Tyrone Lodges at a meeting presided over by William Richardson, W.M. of No. 205, Moy.

"6th. That if the Grand of Ireland does not attend to these our resolutions, we will call upon our Brethren in the North of Ireland and establish a Provincial G.L. under whose controul alone we are determined to live."

(*From a printed circular in Grand Lodge Records*).

On the same day thirty-three Lodges passed resolutions at Armagh but without any hint of secession. On the 31st March thirty-five Lodges at Castledawson continued the tale. Eleven Antrim Lodges followed suit at Carnfinton on the 11th April. There was another meeting in the same county at Ballymoney on the 14th April. In short, such widespread discontent was expressed from all over the North that the Grand Lodge, as a matter

of mere policy if for no more brotherly reason, should have taken these complaints into consideration at once. But it neglected to do so till it was too late to prevent a revolt.

The Eve of the Revolt.

César Gautier's unpublished defence is our main authority for what took place at the Grand Lodge meetings in March, April and May, 1806, and it will be readily understood that we accept his authority as possibly correct merely on matters in which it was not to his obvious advantage to lie.

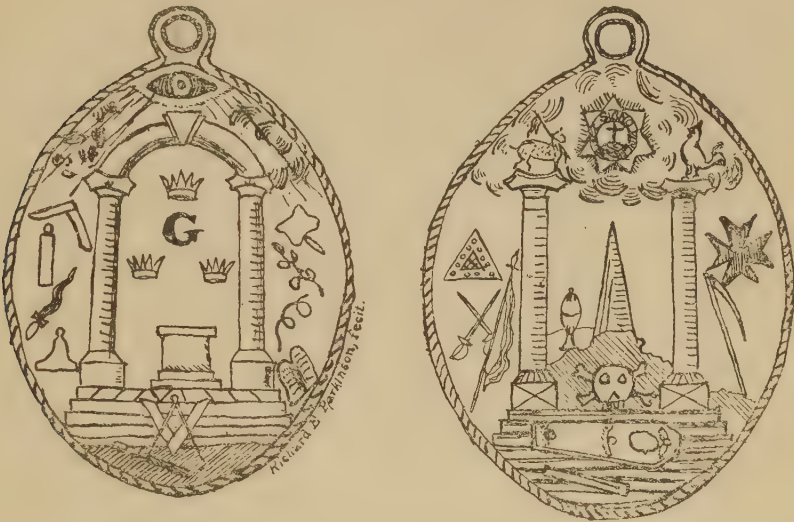
One of the most curious pieces of information he gives us is the name of the brother who was in the Chair the night that he (Gautier) was expelled from masonry. This was no other than G. D. Irvine, and the incident helps us to appreciate not only the justice of the sentence but also the fact that the name of César Gautier is never henceforth found among the ardent supporters of the Grand East of Ulster, a matter which seemed to demand some explanation.

At the meeting of the 3rd April, 1806, according to Gautier, nothing of any material importance occurred except a quarrel for precedence between two Dublin Lodges. A motion was also brought forward for rescinding Gautier's expulsion and defeated.

On the 1st May, 1806, Seton attempted to read the addresses from the Northern Lodges, but the matter was shelved once more, and the Grand Lodge proceeded to elect Officers. After a contested election Leech was continued Grand Secretary by a majority over G. D. Irvine.

At the close of the proceedings Seton lay in wait for Boardman outside the Lodge-room and horsewhipped him in the presence of his brethren of the Grand Lodge.

The first official act of the new Grand Secretary was to dismiss Seton from the position of Deputy Grand Secretary, "a measure I was compelled to by his misconduct and the abundant proofs within my knowledge that he was organizing a system of resistance to the Grand Officers and Grand Lodge of Ireland which threatened to overthrow our established Laws and constitutions, the destruction of the Craft and the diminution of its funds," (*Letter to Grand Lodge dated 5th March, 1807*).

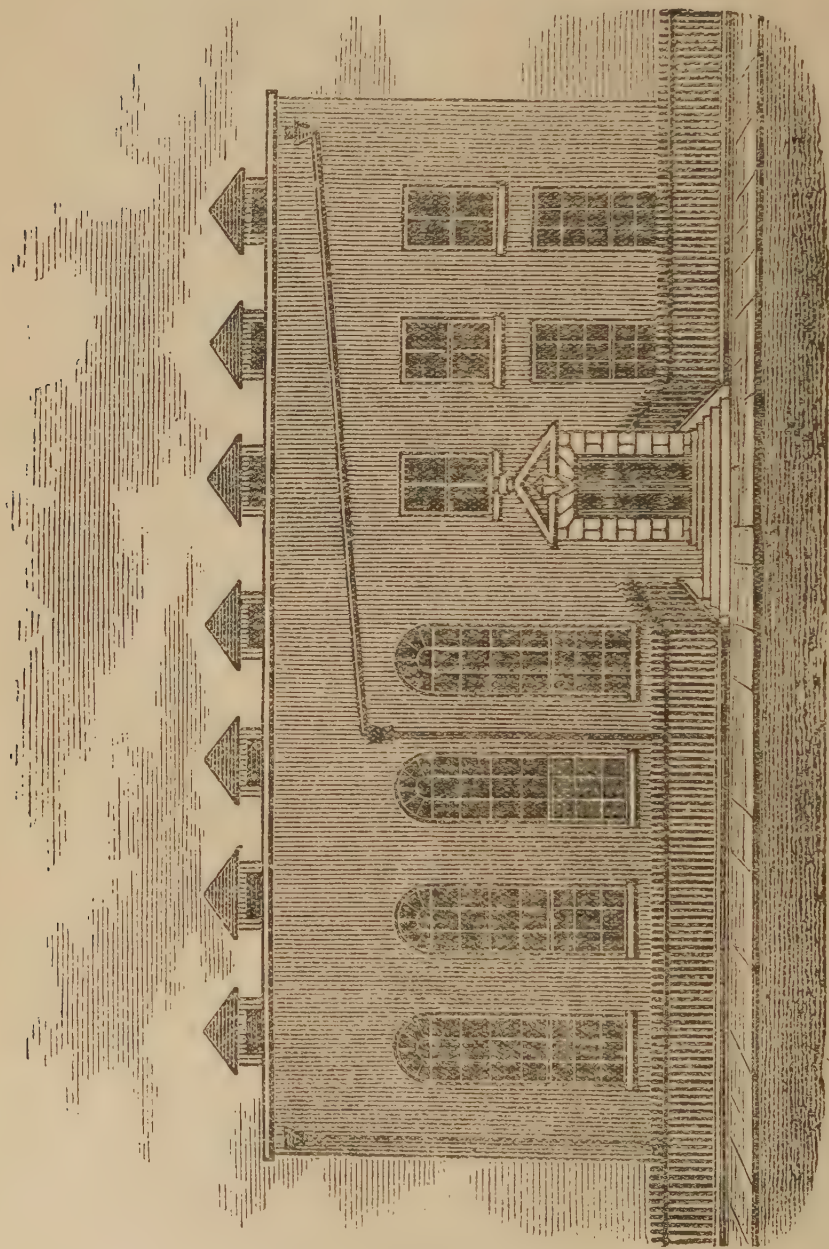


Silver jewel reproduced by the courtesy of Brother Richard E. Parkinson from the original which belonged to his great-granduncle, Robert Edgar, and now in possession of his grandmother, Susanna Gould, *née* Edgar. The jewel was presented to Brother Robert Edgar, of the Royal Artillery, by his Lodge, No. 367, Downpatrick, on the eve of his departure for the Peninsular war. He fell at Badajoz (1812) and the burial party, upon searching the body and finding the jewel worn under the fallen soldier's tunic and his Knight Templar demit in the knapsack, he was reverently buried by the soldier Brethren, including the Officers of his corps, with full Masonic honours, and the jewel and demit sent home to his relatives. Robert Edgar was given the higher degrees from P.M. to K.T. at the meeting, 20th February, 1809, of Lodge No. 367.

(2) The Revolt in Dublin.

Mustering for the Attack.

We have seen that the northern Lodges had been treated rather cavalierly in the way their memorials about real or alleged grievances had been received in Dublin. As a consequence discontent had grown and evidently plans had been laid to organize that discontent at a suitable moment. The rejection of G. D. Irvine as Grand Secretary, the dismissal of Seton from office, and the contemptuous silence of Grand Lodge in response to so many memorials made the Ulster Lodges determined to take further action.



Tailors' Hall, Back Lane, Dublin, from Sir Charles A. Cameron's "History of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland." For a full description of the Hall, *vide* Georgian Society Publications, vol. iv.



INTERIOR, TAILORS' HALL, BACK LANE, DUBLIN.

Photo, Mason, Dublin.

from the musicians' gallery over the entrance, showing the pictures and seven placed against the farther wall and upon a raised dais. "This fine lofty room, according to Wright's 'Historical Guide to Dublin' 1812, "45 by 21 feet, is ornamented with a gallery at one end, and has the following paintings, viz. a full length of Charles II. a portrait of Dean Swift, a painting of the Tailors' Arms, the Royal Arms as a companion, a head of Charles II, a very curious painting of St. Humfrey, a Tailor of Cremona, of whom it is recorded beneath that he gave all his wife and labour to the poor, and was canonized for his life and miraculous actions in 1416."





THE EARLY HOMES OF THE M.F.O.S.

The top picture is that of the first School-house (1792), where 14 Orphans were accommodated, and was situate in Gordon's Lane, then a footway between Charlemont and Richmond Streets, Dublin. The School was removed, in 1807, to a "commodious new house," in Dunville Lane (lower picture), then in the country, at Ranelagh, a mile or so farther out of the city. The School remained here till 1816, and accommodated 18 Orphans. (From A.Q.C. xxiii. 168.)

The plan must have been maturing for some time and it came to be put in motion in Belfast on the 24th May, 1806. The circular issued to the Lodges afterwards will speak for itself.

"At a Meeting of the Lodges of Free-Masons of the County of *Antrim*, convened at *Belfast*, May 24th, 1806, the following plan was unanimously adopted by the Representatives of Fifty Lodges, who attended that Meeting—and ordered to be printed and transmitted to the different Lodges in the County, for their Approbation and Support.

That feeling as we do, the greatest Reluctance to break off from the Grand Lodge, we will make one final Attempt towards a Reconciliation, to show all Masons round the Globe, that nothing but unjust, unmasonic, and arbitrary Measures, could have ever induced us to withdraw our Allegiance from a Body, once deservedly loved and honored, and whom, as long as they acted consistently with the Duties and Welfare of the Craft, WE held in the highest Veneration.

To accomplish the desirable Object of Amendment on the one Side, and Reconciliation on the other, it is proposed to send Delegates to represent the Grand Lodge, on the Fifth of June next. It appears that the following would be an equal Proportion for each County in this Province to send, viz,

Antrim	104	Lodges, to send	16	Delegates
Tyrone	92		15	
Down	56		9	
Derry	52		8	
Fermanagh	45		7	
Armagh	43		7	
Monaghan	22		4	
Cavan	20		4	
Donegall	17		3	
Total		451	Lodges	73 Delegates

It may be convenient for some Counties to send more, and it is hoped that none will send less.

That the said Delegates should be instructed to repeal the late Election of Grand Officers; to re-elect G. D. Irvine, Grand Secretary; to remove the Grand Treasurer; and appoint to that Office some Brother of Respectability, Consistency, Integrity and Honour; to annihilate that upstart office of Deputy Grand Treasurer; and rescind all the late Transactions, which infringe upon our ancient Rights and Masonic Privileges.

That all innovations shall be fully, absolutely, and totally repealed; and that it be entered on the Grand Lodge Books, that the Moment any Party or Faction renews them, or any part of them, or adopts any novel Mode in Future to extort Money from the Country, that Moment the Masons of ULSTER will establish a Grand Lodge for themselves where the FUNDS of the Order would be better employed in general Charity, than to individual Emolument.

That WE now form a Committee of Nine to correspond with the Delegates when in Dublin, and to report their proceedings to the different Lodges in the County; and the strictest Secrecy of our Intentions be kept; leaving the Mode of Procedure in the Grand Lodge to the Prudence of our Delegates, and to the wisdom of Bro. SETON, whose Friendship we most respectfully request.

That Six Guineas be allowed to each Delegate, to defray his Travelling Expenses which shall be levied equally from all the Lodges in the County, who are all equally interested in the common Cause of restoring their ancient and honorable Craft to its original Purity, and of purging it from those upstart Innovators, who domineer so proudly over it.

That for the above Purpose, each Lodge shall pay One Guinea and a Half, the said Sum to be considered as Three Years Dues advanced to the Grand Lodge, as they have by their unjust Measures, put us to this Trouble and Expense, it is just that they should be the Losers in the end.

As the Delegates will meet at Belfast on Sunday the 1st of June next, the Lodges are requested to send their respective Sums to Edward Alexander, North-street, Belfast, previously to that Date, as the Delegates must then receive the Sums ordered to defray their Expenses.

Edward Alexander, Chairman.

May 24th, 1806."

(Printed circular in Grand Lodge Records).

While we have not the least doubt that the great majority of the country Lodges which swallowed this circular and sent delegates to Dublin were acting from pure motives, there are some things in it at which our gorge rises. The threat of secession is ugly; the system of financing the expedition is simply dishonest.

Let us leave the delegates to make their preparations and hurry back to Dublin to receive them at the June meeting.

The Revolt Blazes out.

It is quite certain that most of the metropolitan members of Grand Lodge who assembled at Tailors' Hall, Back Lane, at 7 p.m. on Thursday, the 5th June, 1806, were completely taken by surprise to find a swarm of unknown brethren present, prepared not only to take part in the deliberations but also to take the lead in shaping those deliberations. Reports of what happened are conflicting.

We have the official G. L. Minute, the first available since 1801; the printed report circulated after the meeting by the rebels; and a manifesto issued by Irvine in October, 1806, describing the same events. From all of these we piece together the following account.

The proceedings began, Jaffray on the Throne, by a "solemn verification of the rights and powers of the country representatives," and some were rejected as unqualified. This took up some considerable time. Then on the motion of Brother Rolleston, a barrister and friend of Seton, "the Resolution of the Grand Lodge of the 1st



of May last, negating the then reading of the addresses of the North of Ireland" was expunged from the books. The same fate overtook the resolutions dealing with R.A. and K.T. masonry.

By this time it was half-past one o'clock on Friday morning, but the Northern brethren were not yet content with their evening's labours and proposed two other resolutions, the first rescinding the elections of Boardman and Leech, the next abolishing the office of Deputy Grand Treasurer. The Deputy Grand Master refused to put these motions and declared the Grand Lodge closed. After he had withdrawn, accompanied by the majority of the Dublin brethren, the Grand Lodge was re-opened by those who remained, who passed resolutions that the D.G.M. had acted illegally in closing the G.L. contrary to the wish of the majority present; that the election of G. Treasurer and G. Secretary should be rescinded; that G. D. Irvine should be G. Secretary; that Bro. Peter Digges LaTouche should be G. Treasurer; that Bro. Seton be recommended to the G.S. as a fit and proper person to be Deputy G.S.; that the sentence of expulsion on Bro. Gautier be rescinded; that the office of Deputy G.T. be abolished; and so on into minutiae that do not concern us any more than the loss of their sleep seemed to concern the Ulstermen.

Twenty Months of Anarchy.

From this date till March, 1808, there existed in Dublin, side by side, two masonic bodies, each claiming to be the Grand Lodge of Ireland, each waging war against the other by circulars, and each appealing to the Grand Master, to the Lodges in Ireland, and to foreign jurisdictions for support. It would be a mistake to imagine that at this stage of the struggle it was the Northern masons against the rest of Ireland. Seton's party had quite a respectable following, in every sense, in Dublin itself and some of the oldest metropolitan Lodges were divided in their allegiance.

While none of the events of this unhappy time tends to edification, one of two leading incidents must be noted.

On 3rd July, 1806, the D.G.M. attended at Tailors' Hall, but not liking the looks of those present declared he would not open the Grand Lodge and went home. Those present thereupon opened the

Grand Lodge in his absence, placing in the Chair Brothers William Bateman, of Lodge 702, Moira, and George Gray, of Lodge 391, Loughbrickland, both in County Down. At this meeting G. D. Irvine appointed Seton his Deputy, and the latter now becomes the most prominent leader of the revolt.

The Grand Lodge, led by Jaffray and Boardman, did not meet again till the 5th March, 1807, owing to the action of the D.G.M. who refused to summon it. The course was glaringly illegal, as a glance at "Ahiman Rezon" shows, but the Grand Lodge on re-assembling at last whitewashed his action by a resolution of approval.

In June, 1806, the difficulties of the position had become clear to the constitutional party, when application had been made to Seton by both Leech and Jaffray for the books and documents of the Order which were in his possession. They received a refusal which was more curt than polite. Seton proceeded to put the books, the seal, and the copperplates of the warrant and certificate at the disposal of the rival body. In addition to the foregoing articles he had at his disposal a number of old lapsed Warrants, and these the rival Grand Lodge now proceeded to revive or re-issue to bodies of their supporters. The impossibility of obtaining the signatures of the Grand Officers for a new Warrant no doubt suggested to Seton the expedient of making use of these old parchments.* For years afterwards the minutes of Grand Lodge offer instances of such grants being legalized for the sake of harmony. A practice that had hitherto been illegal was henceforth to become the usual Irish custom.

On the 2nd April, 1807, the Grand Lodge expelled Seton from masonry, which evoked a retaliatory excommunication from its rivals.

All through 1807 this wearisome exchange of wordy broadsides continued.

* The actual procedure adopted by Seton between 6th February, 1806, the last date upon which he, as Deputy Grand Secretary, issued a warrant signed by Lord Donoughmore, and 6th June, 1808, the first time he issued a revived warrant signed by William Irvine as Grand Master of Ulster, is not known. None of the lapsed warrants revived by Seton between these dates have survived, so that it is impossible to say if he actually used the old cancelled parchments, which is unlikely; or if he issued revived warrants provisionally signed by G. D. Irvine and himself only, which his adherents were content to accept, the latter being the more likely procedure.

What lengthened the duel was that the Grand Master was seriously ill and not in a condition to impose his authority. Disregarding this, the opposition body actually contemplated electing the Earl of Belmore, then Junior Grand Warden, as Grand Master in May, 1807; but the intervention of their more respectable adherents prevented this insult to Lord Donoughmore. The situation remained a stalemate; if the opposition could not get a reply from Lord Donoughmore, neither could the Grand Lodge. We firmly believe that this was the result of indisposition and not of deliberate neglect of the affairs of the Craft.

What strikes one most in reading the Grand Lodge minutes of this time is the surprising loyalty that was shown to the Grand Lodge from every quarter. Even in the most disaffected districts there remained Lodges that never bent the knee to Seton, and many which had been induced to receive Warrants from him began, even as early as 1807, to request the Grand Lodge to regularize the grants. Some of these petitioners, it appears, had not received even a spurious Warrant in return for the fees they had paid.

In May, 1807, the Grand Lodge on re-electing its Officers wrote to the Earl of Belmore warning him against having anything to do with the opposition body which was prepared to put him into competition with Lord Donoughmore for the position of Grand Master. Of this letter Lord Belmore appears to have taken no notice.

During all this time the Grand Lodge had been ousted from the premises where it had been accustomed to meet, Tailors' Hall, Back Lane, by the opposition body which had got possession in July, 1806. Till the reconciliation took place, the Grand Lodge seems to have met in the Exhibition House, William Street.



Seal of the Grand Lodge of Ireland from the chart, printed by Charles Downes, reproduced on p. 336. This seal first appeared on the official Grand Lodge printed list of Lodges ordered, 5th Nov., 1801, to be erased. Seton and his adherents, having the original die in their own hands, they in their circular issued 2nd Oct., 1806, "heard with regret that a Counterfeit Seal has been struck," by Grand Lodge, evidently referring to the above impression and to Mossop's embossed seal engraved after that of the Grand Lodge of England (Antients).

Proceedings of Opposition Grand Lodge.

Brother Henry Sadler in an article in the *Freemason* in 1895 on the Grand Lodge of Ulster printed a circular issued by the opposition body in 1807. This we now give, complete as regards the meetings of 2nd March and 7th May, with a synopsis of that of 11th May.

2nd March 1807.

"IT was Resolved that Brother *John Boardman, G. Treasurer*, be ordered to attend this Grand Lodge, on Thursday the 17th Day of May next, ON PAIN OF EXPULSION, and shew cause why he has not deposited the Money and Securities belonging to the Fund of Charity, in the Bank of *Messrs Latouche*, as directed by the Grand Lodge Resolution of the 3rd July last.

It was resolved that *Brother John Leech, late G. Secretary*, and Brother *William F. Graham, once D.G. Treasurer*, be ordered to attend on the same Night, ON PAIN OF EXPULSION, and shew cause why they have presumed to issue Counterfeit Certificates, purporting to be Certificates of the Grand Lodge of Ireland."

7th May, 1807

"Service of the above Notices being proved on the above *John Boardman, John Leech, and William F. Graham*, and they not having appeared in pursuance thereof; and it being clearly ascertained that they were guilty of the respective Charges alleged against them—IT WAS RESOLVED, that the said JOHN BOARDMAN, JOHN LEECH, and W. F. GRAHAM, BE EXCLUDED from all the Rights and Benefits of Freemasonry, and that such Exclusion, authenticated by the Grand Lodge Seal, be transmitted to the several Lodges in Ireland."

The next paragraph dated 11th May, 1807, announces the election of Grand Officers; Irvine appearing instead of Leech, and Peter LaTouche instead of Boardman. A letter from Alex Jaffray to Thos. Harpur, D.G. Master of the Antients, dated 3rd June, 1807, preserved in the archives of the Grand Lodge of England and quoted by Bro. Sadler in his pamphlet, states that Brother LaTouche "has never acted, nor will not act." The opposition body was thus electing Grand Officers before obtaining their consent.

The only other striking points about this circular to which we need refer are: that this meeting was presided over by Brother Wade, Past Deputy Grand Master; and that its thanks were given to Brothers Joseph Rolleston, John Fowler, James Henry Cottingham, Thomas Aiken and William Kelly. The presence of a Past and a Future Deputy Grand Master of Ireland among the malcontents shows that something more than mere turbulence of spirit was dividing the masons of Ireland at this period of the dispute.



Seal attached to the foregoing printed circular which emanated from Tailors' Hall, Back Lane, and was issued by Seton's adherents who had arrogated to themselves the title of "THE Grand Lodge of Ireland"

The Grand Lodge of England to the Rescue.

On the 17th September, 1807, the Grand Lodge, which had been called on Emergency in order to compose an address to the Grand Master, was cheered to receive a message from the Grand Lodge of England (Antients), stating that the latter, which had been considering the state of masonry in Ireland since March, had determined to give no support to the Seton faction. It was not till the 5th November that complete documents dealing with this momentous decision reached the Grand Lodge of Ireland, but they were worth waiting for. They included the decision of the Committee printed in the Report of the Grand Lodge of England which had been issued to the Craft on the 2nd September, 1807. The interesting portion of the letter ran:

"In consequence of certain Representations and official Documents having been transmitted from the R.W. Grand Lodge of Ireland to our R.W. Deputy Grand Master, and by him laid before the Grand Lodge on the 4th March last; the same were referred to a special Committee, consisting of all present and past Grand Officers, to examine into and consider the same, and report thereon; and the said Committee, having fully investigated those Communications, presented a Report thereon; whereby it appears;

That, for some Time past, a riotous and turbulent Faction has existed amongst the Fraternity in Ireland, but which more particularly manifested itself on the 5th of June, 1806, when a Number of Persons at that Time unknown to the Grand Lodge, though claiming to be Freemasons from the North of that Kingdom, did assemble and obtrude themselves into the Grand Lodge, and there attempted, by force of Numbers alone, to pass certain Resolutions subversive of the true Principles and Usages of Masonry;

and the said Persons, after the Grand Lodge had been duly closed by the Deputy Grand Master and Grand Wardens, at a late Hour, and after the Grand Officers and most of the Representatives of the Dublin Lodges had retired, did affect to re-open the Grand Lodge, to rescind several of its solemn and deliberate Acts, to remove from their Situations two of the most respectable and zealous Officers of the Grand Lodge, and to substitute other Persons in their Places, contrary to the established Laws and Usages of the Craft.

And that Alexander Seton, late Deputy Grand Secretary, appears to have been at the Head of, and acting, aiding, and assisting in said illegal Faction; and when called upon to deliver up the Muniments and Property in his Hands belonging to the Grand Lodge, refused to comply therewith: whereupon the Grand Lodge of Ireland, upon the 2d. of April last, expelled the said Alexander Seton from all his Masonic Rights and Privileges.

The foregoing Report having been presented by the said Committee at the Quarterly Communication on the 3rd of June last, the Grand Lodge unanimously adopted the following Resolution, which was at this Meeting unanimously confirmed; viz,

‘That this R.W. Grand Lodge, shall not, upon any Account, receive or acknowledge any Certificate issued by and under the Hand of said Alexander Seton, bearing Date at any Time subsequent to the 5th Day of June, 1806; neither shall any Person, by Virtue of such Certificate, be hereby received into any Lodge under the Sanction of this R.W. Grand Lodge, nor shall any such Person receive the Honours of Masonry among us.’

The following are the R.W. Grand Officers duly chosen by the Grand Lodge of Ireland for the current year etc.”

(Report of the Grand Lodge of England, Antients, 2nd Sept., 1807).

On the 3rd December the Grand Lodge of Ireland drew up an address of thanks to the Grand Lodge of England, which concluded as follows:

“The Grand Lodge of Ireland takes this opportunity to express an anxious desire for a continuance of the most cordial correspondence between the Grand Lodges of England and Ireland and to offer their best regards and Brotherly good wishes for the welfare and happiness of the Brethren at large and for the prosperity of the Grand Lodge of England.”

That the support of the Grand Lodge of England was no mere mouth-service will be shown from the ensuing extracts from the Stewards’ Lodge, the organization which dispensed the charity of the Antients.

“20th January, 1808. Edward Hayes with Grand Lodge Certificate dated 15th December 1806 signed by G. D. Irvine & A. Seton this being contrary to the resolutions of the Grand Lodge of 2nd Sept. last . . . Rejected.”

Apparently, however, Bro. Hayes managed to obtain a proper certificate, for on the 15th June, 1808, in the Stewards’ Lodge minutes we read:

“Edward Hayes a sojourner from 244 Dublin upon his return thereto with his family in distress was relieved with £4:4:0.”



MASONIC LODGE ROOM, MAGHERALLY.

Exterior and Interior of the building in which Masonic Lodge, No. 203, Magherally, Co. Down, meets. With the exception of the entrance door there is no opening to the building. The interior taken from the door, beside which is the J.W.'s pedestal, shows the W.M.'s and S.W.'s pedestals, with the Altar between them, it having been moved back slightly so as to include it in the picture. Despite the difficulties under which Masonry is carried on in this old Lodge room, many earnest Brethren have for long past and still foregather within its walls.

Admitted December the 4th 1794.
Declared 13th July 18th - 1795.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN



We do hereby certify that the bearer **B^r**
Nicholas Armstrong is a Regular Registered
Master Mason in Lodge N^o 181 & during
his stay with us has behaved himself as
an honest Brother

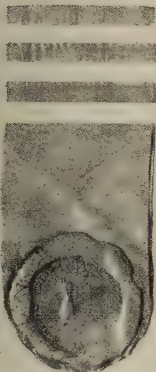
GIVEN under our hands &
Seal of our Lodge in our Lodge Room
in Coothill this day of
A:D. 1795. A:L. 5795.

Happy McCabe - Master.
Nick. Clarkson }
Jc: Hughes, } Wardens.
Benj. Kelly } Secy.

Howard Crook, fecit, 1893.

CRAFT DEMIT,

issued, 13th July, 1795, to Nicholas Armstrong, by Masonic Lodge, No. 181 (warranted, 1748, for Dublin), which worked, from 1760 to 1845, at Coothill, Co. Cavan. Coloured manuscript, 9 x 7½ inches, with blue ribbon to which is attached a red wax impression of the Seal. (From a facsimile made in 1893 from the original in possession of Lodge 795, Coothill, in the "Crossle" collection, Lodge of Research.)



A Place full of light Where reign, silence and Peace
 And the light shineth in Darkness, and the Darkness
 comprehended it not.

With the Right Worshipfull Master Wardens and Secretary of
Union Lodge held in the 53rd Regiment on the Registry of Ireland
No 950. Do hereby Certify to the Enlightened wheresoever dispersed
that we have here our beloved Brother James Lyon was
Entered, Passed, and Raised to the Degree of Master Mason in our
Lodge. His Merit and Zeal for the fraternity, has induced us to grant
this Certificate, and as a Testimony of our sincere regard we beg
leave to recommend him to the particular notice of all regular Masons
every duly constituted Lodge upon the Terrestrial Globe.
Witness our Hands, and the Seal of our Lodge this 2nd day of January
1807.

John Markland Secretary

Walter H. Miller Master
John Roberts S. Warden
H. Greeley Emery J. Warden.

Photo, F. C. Stoate, London.

issued, 2nd January, 1807, to James Lyon, by Union Lodge, No. 950, 2nd Battalion, 53rd Foot. Manuscript with blue ribbon to which is attached a red wax impression of the Seal. Reproduced by courtesy of the Board of General Purposes of the Grand Lodge of England, from the original in the Museum, Freemasons' Hall, London.

Wednesday, 21 May 1813

Present The Right
Honble the Master
of the Rolls

John Leech Esq
Plaintiff
vs
Alex^r Seton Esq
Def^t

This Cause coming on this day to
be heard on a Conditional Leave bearing
date the 18th day of November 1809 obtained
by Petition with the date 21

~~more of and from~~ ~~that~~ any use of the Seal
called The Grand Lodge Seal And from
spring restoring or reviving any Warrants
to Hold Lodges and the better to Enable
the said Master to take said Accounts
he is to be armed with a Commission to
Examine all such Witnesses as shall be
produced by Either of the said Parties
And upon the Return of the Report
such further Order will be made as will
be fit -

"Daniel O'Connell"

Signed 24 July 1813

FACSIMILE OF A PORTION OF THE SETON PLEADINGS.

Opening and Closing Clauses of official copy of Final Order by the Master of the Rolls (Right Hon. John Philpot Curran), in *Leech v. Seton*: signed by Plaintiff's Counsel, Daniel O'Connell, 24th July, 1813. (A.Q.C. xxiv., 127.)

Anyone who has had the privilege of inspecting this noble record of masonic charity preserved in the minutes of the Stewards' Lodge cannot but have been struck with the number of poor Irish "sojourners" who were relieved by it, and the news that none of Seton's following need apply there henceforth must have been a very serious blow to the insurgents. We consider it the death-blow to any chances Seton had of succeeding.

Before leaving this subject, it may be mentioned that on the 1st June, 1808, the Grand Lodge of England (Antients) sent its congratulations to the Grand Lodge of Ireland on having "resumed the lustres of their former meetings" and having elected Grand Officers according to the list forwarded. Freemasons' hearts in England were turning towards union just then, and having known the disadvantages that a split entails the Grand Lodge of the Antients had no wish to see anything of the kind perpetrated in Ireland.

There is something very kindly and brotherly marking the masonic relations between Ireland and England. No atmosphere of misunderstanding can vitiate the air in our Lodges: may the good offices and friendly feeling that have been rendered and returned all through the history of the two oldest masonic jurisdictions in the world continue while there is warmth in the human heart or a freemason in either island—which is something like a tautology.

Lord Donoughmore Intervenes.

The Grand Lodge of Ireland badly needed some cheering tidings at this time. At the very meeting it received assurance of the Grand Lodge of England's support it drew up an address to the Grand Master disclosing the situation. A synopsis reads:

The Grand Lodge again beseeches his Lordship's interposition on account of the extraordinary circumstances of the Craft. The right of issuing Warrants is vested in the Grand Master, but the pretended Grand Lodge in Back Lane is reviving cancelled Warrants and granting provisional ones, asserting that the Grand Master's signature is not necessary. We have never invaded your Lordship's authority and have many Warrants waiting for your signature the fees of which are badly wanted for our charitable funds—"besides some who have lodged money with our Treasurer for Warrants have taken it back, paid it to the pretended Grand Lodge and

got Warrants from them." The want of your Lordship's signature gives the pretended G.L. an excuse to say that you are displeased with our conduct. Seton withholds our books and muniments, registers masons and grants certificates, "much indeed to his own profit, but greatly to the discredit of the Craft." He and his associates have branded us as impostors in a circular. But the Grand Lodge of England is supporting us. The pretended G.L. must have received nearly £600 in fees, but of this sum have accounted for only £253:18:4. Of this they have expended 40s. in charity, whereas we in the last six years expended £1902:11:11, and since the disturbances began £77:11:3, all in charity, besides vesting £700 in trustees for similar purposes. "If you believe that any of our present Officers are what their enemies describe, visit on them your just and merited indignation. . . . If on the contrary, you believe them to be honest men and true, faithful and upright, in justifying them, you vindicate yourself."

The pretended Grand Lodge is calling a general convocation on the 12th November, 1807, and they assert that your Lordship will attend this meeting, but that if you do not, they have another nobleman who will. "To your decision we remit and on your determination we rest the fate of masonry, whether we are to exist and flourish as heretofore, or die, and be no more heard of, depends on you The power of Benevolence, the right of mitigating misery, assuaging misfortune and being Fathers to the fatherless— It will not be unacceptable incense at the Eternal Throne that our venerated and beloved Grand Master has done this."

(Condensed from original copy in Grand Lodge minute 17th Sept., 1807).

Let us here try to appreciate the Grand Master's difficulties. Appeals were reaching him from both sides, both professing allegiance. Possibly he had personal friends in both camps. Undoubtedly he had determined to remain impartial in the quarrels of individuals. But unless our reading of his character is a complete failure, one predominant note in it was a love of the Craft and a readiness to serve it. We cannot doubt that from the first moment he was bent on doing all in his power to end these unfortunate differences; but we cannot blame, nay, we must rather admire that he approached the task circumspectly, avoiding all appearance of taking sides and studying the question from every angle before offering his mediation.

While his deliberations were slow (and we cannot reckon how much of that delay may have been due to ill health), they were sure, and, as the event proved, sound. On one matter his determination was fixed, that the support of his high office should not be lent to any particular clique, but that, so far as he could ensure it, the Grand Lodge of Ireland should exercise its time immemorial right of free election of the Officers who were to rule over it. These assertions about his motives will appear less daring after reading the letter which he addressed to the Craft generally in March, 1808.

"Palmerston House, Dublin

26th March, 1808.

Friends and Brothers,

Foreseeing those differences of opinion which have unhappily risen to so great a height, I wrote to the Grand Lodge more than two years since, to request that they would accept my resignation, and proceed to the election of another Grand Master. This letter of mine not having been communicated at the moment for which it was particularly calculated, I was prevailed upon to continue in my situation, with a hope that such my continuance might be of use. During my necessary absence from this country on my parliamentary duty, and the severe indisposition under which I so long laboured, the existing discontents have proceeded to so open and declared a breach, and such avowed hostilities, as greatly to discredit the Order, and entirely subvert the principles of union and brotherly love, without which, as its chief bond and cement, Masonry would cease to exist as a benefit and happiness to its professors, or even as a desirable public institution.

Having in vain waited for the result of cool reason and reflection, and used my private endeavours with as little success towards effecting an accommodation between some of the most respectable of those who are unfortunately now so much at variance, and recollecting the happy result of a personal appeal of mine to the good sense of the Grand Lodge on the occasion of former differences, I have determined to make one effort more before I take my leave of you as your Grand Master; and with this intention shall attend in my place at the next meeting of the Grand Lodge, on Thursday morning the 7th of April next, at 12 o'clock, being the time of the established monthly meeting of the Order, of which I trust I shall have the satisfaction of seeing a full assemblage; and that those who repair to this friendly convocation will cease to remember their former animosities, and bring with them a cordial disposition to consolidate, by mutual sacrifices, this new treaty of affectionate fellowship.

The Hall in Back-lane in Dublin, is the place which I appoint for the approaching meeting of the Grand Lodge; desiring, however, that this appointment may not be understood as the declaration of any opinion on my part, as to those meetings of the Order which have assembled at that place for some time past; nor meaning thereby to derogate from the just authority of the Grand Lodge, at which my deputy has been in the habit of presiding in another place, but with respect to the proceedings of which it is as little my intention to pronounce any opinion.

Unhappily for its peace, there exists in the Masonic Order in this country one solitary office, to the execution of the duties of which some small emoluments are annexed. The contest for these emoluments has dragged your proceedings into a court of justice, and is a principal cause of those unbrotherly and disgraceful broils, in which I have abstained from taking any part either on the one side or on the other. Armed with your authority, I desire to be enabled to put an end to this contention, without giving any victory to either. Free from prejudices or partialities I can have no other objects in view but the honour and interests of the Order. If you suffer yourselves to become partizans they are both at an end.

Your Friend and Brother,

Donoughmore, Grand Master

To the

Master, Wardens, and Brethren of Lodge, No. []."

(Copied from the original in the Grand Lodge of Ireland Records.)

The reference to the "court of justice" in this letter bears upon the Bill in Chancery which had been filed on the 10th February, 1808, by Leech against Seton, claiming the return of the Grand Lodge property. We shall have to refer to this lengthy law-suit elsewhere. It complicated Donoughmore's task as peace-maker extremely.

Reconciliation.

The meeting of the 7th April, 1808, resulted in a complete reconciliation between the better elements on both sides. Bro. Cuthbert of the Grand Master's Lodge acted, at the Grand Master's request, as Grand Secretary *pro tempore* so that the conflicting claims of Leech and Irvine might not be compromised. Jaffray resigned and the Honourable Abraham Hely-Hutchinson, brother to the Grand Master, was appointed Deputy. The Grand Master announced his intention of taking all the books and muniments of the Order into his own keeping until the Grand Lodge should decide to whom they should be entrusted. Leech and Graham announced their willingness to hand over anything of the kind that was in their possession; and a similar undertaking was made by Bro. Rolleston on behalf of Seton, who appears to have retired from the proceedings early. On Bro. Rolleston, who was an intimate friend of Seton, giving this undertaking, the Grand Master proposed from the Throne and it was passed unanimously that the expulsion of Seton should be revoked.

We ought not to omit to mention that the Grand Master concluded his opening speech at this momentous meeting by proposing the following resolution, which was seconded by Alexander Jaffray and unanimously adopted:

"RESOLVED, That it be strongly recommended to the Members who compose the Grand Lodge, when they assemble together on Thursday, the 5th day of May next, for the Election of Grand Officers for the ensuing year, to bring with them to this place, that Spirit of Mutual Conciliation, Friendship, and Brotherly Love, which alone can heal those wounds by the late unhappy Contentions so deeply inflicted on the Order of Free-Masonry in Ireland."

(From a printed circular in Grand Lodge Records).

Lord Donoughmore had certainly given the brethren a splendid lead towards re-union.

Apparently peace had been restored. But, unhappily, though the breach had been closed between the metropolitan masons, it was to open wider than ever between those of the North and the rest of Ireland.

Lord Donoughmore's Letter to Munster.

What high hope the Grand Master had formed that this reconciliation would be permanent appears from a letter which, pending the settlement of the appointment of a Deputy Grand Secretary, he wrote in his own hand to the Provincial Grand Master of Munster.

"Palmerston House 18 April 1808

Dear Sir,

Your obliging letter & the very acceptable resolutions of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Munster I had the satisfaction of receiving & communicating to the meeting of the Grand Lodge on the 7th instant, & I anticipate the pleasure which will be derived to yourself & to all our worthy Brethren in the South from my being enabled to state, that the result of that meeting has been everything that I could have wished, & that there is every prospect of the reestablishment of that peace & harmony throughout the order of Masonry in Ireland, which ought never to have been interrupted.

You will receive herewith 52 printed Copies of the proceedings of that day, which I request of you to cause to be distributed amongst the several Lodges in the City & County of Cork—viz to—

No. 1 Cork	No. 31 Kinsale	No. 84 Bandon	No. 221 Cork	No. 383 Cork
3 Do.	41 Cork	95 Cork	259 Kanturk	385 Do.
19 Youghal	49 Charleville	130 Do.	267 Cork	413 Bandon
27 Cork	67 Cork	156 Kinsale	277 Do.	504 Skibbereen
28 Do.	71 Do.	167 Cork	325 Mallow	520 Cork
			347 Cork	742 Doneraile

& in addition to the Lodges mentioned on the other side, I wish the proceedings should also be sent to a revived Lodge No. 99 which I sanctioned & sign'd that day, to be held in Mallow—& of which Dr. Tuckey is Master.

You will perceive No. 3 mentioned amongst the Cork Lodges at the other side, as I had much satisfaction in reviving that number in the respectable name of Captain John Travers as Master—& complying thereby with the wishes so strongly expressed by our worthy Brother Sir Richard Kellelt.

This Warrant & that before mentioned (99) I have left in the hands of John Cuthbert Esq. Surveyor General Custom House Dublin—whom I appointed to act as Secretary pro Tempore at the late meeting of the Grand Lodge—to avoid the doing of any act which could affect the rights of any of the persons who have been contending for that office, & who have chosen to resort to a Court of Justice—but which contest must be at an end *for the time to come*, when the Annual Election of the new Grand Officers shall take place in May next, & at which I have appointed my brother as my Deputy, to preside, as I shall be in London attending my Parliamentary Duty.

Mr. Cuthbert will deliver these warrants to the persons properly authorised to call for them, on the proper fees being paid to him; if any one payable—which he will hand over to the Grand Treasurer—I mean the part of them which belongs to the order at large—retaining those which belong to the office of Deputy Grand Secretary, for the person who shall appear entitled to receive them.

And now permit me to request, that you will communicate to my worthy brethren of the Provincial Grand Lodge my best acknowledgments for the fresh proof which their late resolutions have given me of their unabated confidence and kindness, & accept my thanks yourself for the kind part which you have had the goodness to take upon the occasion.

Some circumstances interposed, which I had not expected, to delay the publication of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge—which were not at an end till Saturday last—you should otherwise have heard from me before—

Believe me Dear Sir with truth & regard

Your sincere Brother

Dr. Westropp

Donoughmore G.M.

P.G. Master of Munster Cork "

Truly, everything we learn about this great Mason places him in a more amiable light. What a true Masonic spirit breathes from the foregoing letter.

The pity is that the Grand Master's hope of a re-establishment of peace in the Irish Craft was not destined to be realized at once.

The Irreconcilables.

According to Seton's own account, given in his pamphlet in reply to Lord Donoughmore (Dublin, 1809:* p. 21), in February, 1808, he rejected the Grand Master's suggestion that, for the sake of harmony, he should resign his office as Leech and Jaffray did. Others might bend, but not he. He also states that the Grand Master received many letters from Lodges which declined to take part in the proceedings on the 7th April. While we may believe just as much as we please of these statements, Seton and his supporters in the North soon made it patent that the war was to continue.

*The exact title of this pamphlet reads:—

"*Audi alteram partem.* / Two Letters, / in / Reply, / to certain Letters and Observations, / Published by direction of / The Right Honorable / The Earl of Donoughmore, / Once Grand Master, of All the Lodges / of / Freemasons / in Ireland; / By / A. Seton, Esq. D.G.S./ to the Ulster Grand Lodge. / Dublin: / Printed by John King, No. 2, Westmoreland-Street, / 1809. / Price, 2s. 6d."

Palmerston House 12 April 1800

Dear Sir,

Your obliging letter & the very acceptable resolutions of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Masters had the satisfaction of receiving & communicating to the meeting of the Grand Lodge on the 7th instant, & I anticipate the pleasure which will be derived to yourself & to all our worthy Brethren in the South from my being enabled to state, that the result of that meeting has been every thing that I could have wished, & that there is every prospect of the reestablishment of that peace & harmony throughout the order of Masonry in Ireland, which ought never to have been interrupted.

You will receive herewith 52 printed Copies of the proceedings of that day, which I request of you to cause to be distributed amongst the several Lodges in the City & County of Cork - viz to -

No. 1. Cork	No. 31. Kinsale	No. 34. Bandon	No. 228. Cork	No. 303. Cork
No. 3. Do	41. Cork	95. Cork	239. Kinsale	305. Do
19. 36. Do	49. Charleville	130. Do	247. Cork	413. Bandon
27. Do	67. Cork	158. Kinsale	271. Do	544. Mullingar
28. Do	71. Do	167. Cork	325. Malles	520. Cork
			347. Cork	742. Doneraile -

& in addition to the Lodges mentioned at the other side, I wish that the proceedings should also be sent to a revived Lodge No. 99. which ^{sanctioned} I second that day, to be held in Hallers - & of which Dr. Mackey is Master.

You will perceive No. 3. mentioned amongst the Cork Lodges at the other side, & I shall much satisfaction in reviving that number in the respectable name of Captain John Travers as Master. & complying thereby with the wishes so strongly expressed by our worthy Brother Sir Richard Kelleth.

This warrant & that before mentioned (99) I have left in the hands of John Cuthbert Esq. Surveyor General Custom House Dublin. whom I appointed to act as Secretary pro Tempore at the
late

late meeting of the Grand Lodge - to avoid the doing of any act which could affect the rights of any of the persons who have been contesting for that office, & who have chosen to resort to a Court of Justice. But which contest must be at an end for the time to come, when the Annual Election of the new Grand officers shall take place in May next, & at which I have appointed my brother as my Deputy, to preside & as I shall be in London attending my Parliamentary Duty.

Mr. Guthrie, will deliver these warrants to the persons properly authorised to call for them, on the proper fees being paid ^{if any are payable -} to him, which he will hand over to the Grand Treasurer - I mean the part of them which belongs to the order at large & retaining those which belong to the office of Deputy

Deputy Grand Secretary, for the person who shall appear entitled to receive them.

And now permit me to request, that you will communicate to my worthy brethren of the Provincial Grand Lodge my best acknowledgements for the fresh proof which their late resolutions have given me of their unabated confidence & kindness, & accept my thanks ^{for} for the ^{kind} part which you have had the goodness to take upon the occasion.

Some circumstances interposed, which I had not expected, to delay the publication of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge - which were not at an end till Saturday last - you should however have heard from me before -

Believe me Dear Sir with kindest regards
 D^r Westropp
 P. G. Charles of Munster Cork
 Your Sincere Brother
 Donoughmore G M

On the 11th April Donoughmore wrote to Seton requesting the books of the Order. On the 13th Seton replied, alleging the Chancery suit as a reason for not handing them over. In response to continuous pressing by friends, notably Rolleston, on the 16th he handed over to the latter for delivery to the Grand Master certain but not all of the books. Bro. Cuthbert on proceeding to examine them discovered that none of the recent books of the Order were forthcoming. On further enquiry Seton alleged that these were his own property. All that the Grand Master could do was report the violation of the undertaking to Grand Lodge.

The truth is, the unhappy, perjured brother dare not hand these books over for investigation, for they would have disclosed evidences of his infamy in putting the funds of Grand Lodge into his own pocket.

All was not lost so long as he had supporters. The northern masons in many Lodges still believed in him and the justice of his cause. Nor were these Ulstermen disposed for peace. Too many of them were puffed up in their own conceit, and the knowledge that their action had resulted in the removal of an obnoxious Deputy Grand Master no doubt led them to believe that they could continue to get things their own way. The elections in Grand Lodge would take place in May: why should not the northern influence be felt there on this occasion as it had been two years previously?

A committee in Belfast issued a printed circular dated 16th April, 1808, addressed to the local Lodges, which shows that the feeling of opposition was far from being dead.

"The late Meeting of the Grand Lodge has brought Masonry in Ireland to a Crisis, in which not only the Master and Wardens of each Lodge, but every worthy Member are deeply interested.

Lord Donoughmore will resign the Office of Grand Master on the 5th of May next, and we understand that an *Attempt* will be then made to overturn those just and necessary Resolutions passed in the Grand Lodge in June 1806, by electing those Men Grand Officers, who would subvert the original Principles of the Masonic Constitution. This can only be prevented by a full Representation of the Northern Lodges on that Day, and by *one* strenuous Exertion, establish our ancient Rights and Privileges for ever."

The circular goes on to advise the election of delegates, to see that they are provided with proper jewels and aprons, certificates under the seal of their Lodge stating the offices they fill, and that they come prepared to pay any dues that may be owed by the Lodges they represent. (*Original in Grand Lodge Records*).

Ulster Secedes.

The meeting of Grand Lodge on the 5th May, 1808, had such momentous results that we shall have to devote a good deal of space to giving an exact, if condensed, account of its proceedings, taken from the official statement which was issued later.

The chair was occupied by the Deputy Grand Master, who was attended by his two brothers, Francis and Lorenzo Hely-Hutchinson, Alexander Jaffray, John Boardman, John Leech, Colonel William Irvine, his son Gorges D. Irvine, together with a numerous gathering of the Master and Wardens of the metropolitan and country Lodges. Bro. John Cuthbert acted as Secretary.

Addresses were read from Lodges in various parts of the country, the tenor of which is unknown to us. The next business was the election of Grand Officers, and the D.G.M. informed the brethren that the Grand Master had been requested to summon a meeting of the Grand Master's Lodge, so that its recommendations could be laid before this meeting. But the Grand Master had declined to do so, and his letter was now read to the Grand Lodge. Salient passages from it ran:

"But under the present very peculiar circumstances of the Order, I do not see so fair a prospect of returning peace from any course of proceeding, as by that of leaving to the Brethren who shall assemble on Thursday next, to come to the choice of the Grand Officers of the year, entirely free from the shackles of any previous selection, or of the opinions of any body of Masons, however respectable.

I wish it however to be clearly understood that nothing is further from my thoughts than to intend hereby to give up the right so long claimed and exercised on the part of the Grand Master's Lodge, to suggest to the Brethren proper persons for their consideration as Grand Officers at the time of the annual election."

The election was then proceeded with.

"Brother John Leech took this opportunity of addressing the Chair and stated that in conformity to the wishes of the Grand Master for the reasons given by his Lordship and for the purpose of restoring peace and unanimity, he desired to decline being put in nomination for the Office of Grand Secretary."

The Lords Donoughmore, Hutchinson and Belmore were then elected Grand Master and Wardens.

"Brother John Boardman having been proposed and seconded as Grand Treasurer for the ensuing year, and a division having been demanded the Secretary was directed to call over the registry of every Warrant in Ireland, and to take the Votes accordingly. Several Brethren representing Lodges, which appeared by the Treasurer's Books to be considerably in arrear of dues to the Grand Lodge having tendered their votes . . ."

The rules about dues and arrears were read and their votes appeared inadmissible.

The D.G.M., however, offered to receive the votes of any Lodges which would pay their arrears personally to him. This was refused. The D.G.M. thereupon declared Boardman elected by 60 "qualified votes" against 14.

The malcontents then withdrew. We shall soon hear what they did with themselves later in the day.

Before proceeding to the election of Grand Secretary a letter of the Grand Master was read, in which he informed the Grand Lodge of the failure of Seton to keep his engagement to deliver up the books of the Order. The letter continued:

"... that therefore his continuance in any situation under the Grand Lodge appears to me to be no longer possible, unless you are disposed to surrender up all the concerns of the Order entirely into his Hands, without question or control

Having thus fulfilled the Duty which I feel was imposed upon me, I take my leave of you with this earnest recommendation, that you may content yourselves with providing as you shall think most adviseable for the future, and abstain from delivering any opinion in the nature of a censure, on anything that has passed."

The Grand Lodge thereupon passed a resolution with one dissenting voice (we can imagine whose!), "that it was determined to carry his Lordship's sentiments"—respecting Seton—"fully and entirely into execution."

"During the course of this part of the proceedings, Brother Seton was observed by some of the Brethren present to be occupied in preparing for the removal of the Books of the Order which had been in his possession, and which he had brought with him into the Lodge, and which he did actually retire before the business of the day was concluded, accompanied by some few of the Brethren.

The Deputy Grand Master expressed to Brother Seton his strongest disapprobation of the proceedings which he was preparing to adopt, in thus so improperly removing the records of the Order, during the sitting of the Grand Lodge, but on Brother Seton's claiming these Books as his own private property, and upon the Deputy Grand Master recollecting that a suit was then depending in which the right of the possession of them was a principal feature, and feeling that any injury to the Order by the removal and detention of these Books would be sufficiently guarded against by the zealous intention which had been manifested by the Grand Lodge to carry into effect the recommendation of the Grand Master, which seemed to have supposed the possibility of such an occurrence as had actually taken place: the Deputy Grand Master would not permit the Brethren to make use of any force towards the recovery of these Books out of the hands of Brother Seton, with which he was suffered to retire without disturbing the good order of the Lodge; the great majority of the Brethren present, recollecting what was due to the character of Masons, to the occasion upon which they were assembled, and to the earnest and effectual recommendations from the Chair."

The Grand Lodge then elected the Rev. Robert Handcock Grand Secretary, who was the son of a former Grand Secretary (1783).

A committee of five was then appointed to consider the issuing of Warrants that had been applied for but not yet granted "on account of some differences that had arisen as to the persons to whom the payment of the Fees upon these Warrants had been made." The committee consisted of Boardman, Jaffray, two of their late opponents, with Dr. Wade, P.D.G.M., as representing the neutral element.

The remaining transactions of this notable meeting were mere formalities that do not call for any permanent record.

The Resulting Lawsuits.

On the 9th June, 1808, Grand Lodge decided that as Seton had not complied with the undertaking given to the Grand Master on the 7th April, that the former expulsion of 2nd April, 1807, should stand in full force and effect and be communicated to the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland as well as to all the Lodges in Ireland. This former expulsion was now about to become the subject of a lawsuit, one of two in which the Grand Lodge became involved over Seton. Of these we must now give some account.

(1) At the Summer Assizes held at Omagh, Co. Tyrone, in 1808, an action was tried before Judge Daly and a special Jury, between Alexander Seton, plaintiff, and William F. Graham, defendant. The action was brought for defamation and the publication of three separate libels:

"The first, a Resolution, dated 2nd April, 1807, of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons in Ireland, stating, that Alexander Seton had been expelled the Grand Lodge and Masonry in general—the second cautioning the brethren against receiving or sanctioning Certificates signed A. Seton, dated since 1st May, 1806, as he had not held any office under the Grand Lodge since that period—and the third, being the Resolutions of the Grand Lodge of England, dated London, Sept. 2, 1807, stating, that the Grand Lodge of England would not on any account receive or acknowledge any Certificate issued by or under the hand of said Alexander Seton, dated any time subsequent to the 5th June, 1806, nor should any person by virtue of such Certificate be thereby received into any Lodge under the Grand Lodge of England. The Plaintiff laid his damages at £2000; and the Defendant pleaded the general issue."

(Undated Newspaper report, preserved in Grand Lodge Records).

Rolleston appeared for Seton, who gave evidence of the publication of the libels.

"The Learned Judge then intimated his opinion that the Plaintiff should be non-suited—and Plaintiff having stated his determination to appear, and not submit, but leave the question to a Jury of his country, the Defendant's Counsel declared, that out of respect to the Court, they would not state any case nor call any evidence.

The Judge, after a most able and eloquent charge, and having gone into every minutia of the evidence, directed the Jury to find for the Defendant.

The Jury retired, and, after some consideration, brought in a verdict for the Defendant, with 6d. costs, thereby allowing the right of the Grand Lodge, and the justness and propriety of publishing the expulsion of its Members, and clearly ascertaining the Defendant to be its proper Officer."

Seton appealed against this verdict to the Common Pleas. Lord Norbury, Judge Fox and Judge Fletcher unanimously dismissed the appeal with costs. Graham never got a penny out of Seton, but the Grand Lodge, very properly, assuming responsibility for the expenses, ordered the sale of £300 stock on the 1st September, 1808, to pay the charges of the suit.

It is very interesting to find a verdict being given against Seton in his own county, in the very heart of the district disaffected to Grand Lodge. There can be no question as to the justice of the result, and it remains a leading case to this day in Ireland.

(2) The Chancery suit instituted by Leech in February, 1808, proved a much longer business. Whether it was ever finished for good and all we cannot say. The Bar was a fine profession in those days and a case such as this might keep a counsel employed for life. A careful abstract of the earlier years of the suit will be found in Francis C. Crossle's paper "The Grand East of Ulster"* from which we now condense the following account. The fortunes of the suit undoubtedly had some bearing on the fortunes of the Secession Grand Lodge, as a comparison of dates shows.

10th February, 1808, bill filed by Leech against Seton, stating many matters treated of in the foregoing pages, and alleging that Seton has in hands some £300 belonging to Grand Lodge, that he had retained £100 received for charitable purposes, and other moneys, amounting in all to upwards of £1000, besides the books and muniments of the Order and various cancelled or dormant Warrants its property. The petitioner prayed that Seton might be forced to account for all sums so received by him, should be forced to

* *Vide* the Christmas number of *The Freemason*, 1892; from which the paper was reprinted in pamphlet form, and again, in 1920, by the Lodge of Research, No. 200.

restore the books, and that an injunction should issue against him to prevent him registering Freemasons, granting certificates etc. This bill was signed by Brother Daniel O'Connell, as junior counsel for Leech.

3rd March, 1809, Defendant filed his answer.

15th July, 1809, answer expunged for prolixity and impertinence.

18th November 1809, the cause was heard, a conditional decree given against Seton.

31st May, 1813, after many interim proceedings, the conditional decree was made absolute against the Defendant.

The Grand Lodge was heartily sick of the law's delays before this point had been reached. On the 2nd January, 1812, a Committee was appointed to enquire what sums of money had been spent and if it would be practicable to put a stop to further litigation.

On the 5th March, 1812, the Committee reported at great length. It explained how Seton had adopted every possible chicanery in both the suit against Graham and the Chancery suit to cause the Grand Lodge expense; that judgment had been obtained against him for costs, but had never been executed. Among other interesting items in this report we learn that Seton had charged the Grand Lodge accounts with £52:6:6 for the books which he had retained on the pretext of never having been paid for them! He is certainly a scoundrel, concludes the report though not in these exact words, but to avoid further expense we advise a settlement with him, if such can be had.

The Grand Lodge thereupon expressed its willingness to take into its consideration any pacific proposal from Seton, and circulated this information to all its Lodges.

On the 2nd April, 1812, the Grand Lodge passed a further resolution, stating that if Seton would restore its property and enter into a bond to molest the Order no further, then it would be open to receive any fair proposal from him that would end the Chancery suit.

On the 4th June, however, the Committee had to recommend that no further negotiations with Seton should be attempted, on account of the "insolent, illiberal assertions" contained in the documents emanating from that source.

"Your Committee are confirmed in this opinion in consequence of having seen an advertisement in the Belfast News Letter calling on the Brethren of Ulster to meet in Grand Lodge in the Town of Belfast on the 3rd of June Instant which clearly proves the insincerity of Mr. Seton, or his advocates in what he or they are pleased to call a Negotiation."

So the law had to continue on its leisurely course.

The matter was far from ending with the decree being made absolute in May, 1813. On the 2nd May, 1816, we read:

"Order'd That the Grand Treasurer & Grand Secretary be impower'd to call on the Law Agent Br. Abram Y. Hill & take the best means of putting an end to the Lawsuit hitherto carried on, they are to act under the direction of Br. Counr. O'Connell."

On the 2nd July 1818 it was resolved that no motion in reference to the law-suit should be entertained in Grand Lodge without one month's previous notice having been given.

The next reference we have found is also the last on our list.

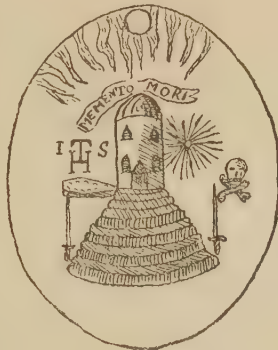
"Read a letter from the Grand Master enclosing one from Mr. Seton.

Ordered that his Grace's letter be acknowledged by the D.G. Master, that same was laid before the G.L., who could not take any cognizance of the matter." (*Grand Lodge Minutes* 6th Feby., 1823).

That is Seton's swan-song in the Grand Lodge minutes, so far as our Researches have gone.

Graham Appointed Deputy Grand Secretary.

On the 6th October, 1808, Bro. the Rev. Robert Handcock, Grand Secretary, in response to the request of the Grand Lodge that he should appoint a Deputy, nominated Bro. William Francis Graham, which nomination was approved. Any brother of average skill and honesty would have been certain to shine in the position after its late occupant, but Graham proved himself one of the best who ever filled that office. He found the records in the greatest disorder, and left them in a condition for which the present editors return his memory their heartfelt thanks.



Silver jewel in the collection of the late Bro. Robert Day, of Cork.

(3) The Grand East of Ulster.

Thus far we have had two parties fighting within one Grand Lodge; henceforth it is a battle for and against secession.

"We will take no more to do with you, but form a Grand Lodge of our own, where we shall have Officers and Dues and Laws exactly as we wish them." This, in effect, was what the northern Lodges, or their leaders, said in an extremely wordy and reiterative way, through the medium of pamphlets and advertisements, for five years to come. The documents in question are extremely valuable, as from some of their adjuncts (statements of account, notices of meetings, etc.) we are enabled to reconstruct the story of the secessionist body, sometimes referred to as the Grand Lodge of Ulster, at others as the Grand East of Ulster. We shall follow the latter title as the more convenient.

Scraps of evidence from the earlier northern memorials make us believe that some of the leaders were not ill-pleased at the turn events had taken, which now enabled them to go in whole-heartedly for a new Grand Lodge; indeed the meeting at the Ormond Tavern, about to be described, has all the marks of a carefully laid plan; but we hazard the suggestion that the rank and file of the Ulster Lodges had no real wish to break away from the governing body and only did so from the feeling that they had been scurvily treated, being swayed also, perhaps, by loyalty to their leaders. As the true character of the foremost of these leaders became less concealed, the loyalty waned; but in May, 1808, the battle-cry was Secession.

The Seceders Meet in Dublin.

After having been defeated in the Grand Lodge Seton and his followers assembled later in the day (5th May, 1808) at the Ormond Tavern in Dublin. According to the official account they published three days later, representatives of 79 Lodges from the North were present. The chair was taken by Bro. Rev. Francis Burrowes, a clergyman from Banbridge, Co. Down. The meeting began by claiming that it consisted of the majority of the members of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, where their votes had been wrongfully refused; and then:

"Resolved therefore, that we the said Majority constituting the Grand Lodge of Ireland, do hereby humbly request of our Right Worshipful Brother, Colonel Irvine, Grand Master of Ulster, to call a Grand Lodge Meeting, at Dungannon, in the County Tyrone, for the purpose of electing a Grand Master, Wardens, Secretary, and Treasurer, and for establishing the future meetings of the Grand Lodge at such times and places as shall be then and there agreed on, and for the regulation of such other Masonic business as shall be deemed necessary for the preservation of the Antient and General principles of Masonry in Ireland."

The meeting then resolved that any Master or Warden might act as proxy for a similar officer in another Lodge, if appointed under the seal of that Lodge.

At the foot of the printed circular from which this information is drawn comes the postscript:

"Pursuant to the above requisition, I do hereby appoint a Grand Lodge Meeting on Monday, the 6th Day of June next, at Dungannon, in the County of Tyrone, at the Hour of one o'Clock.

WM. IRVINE

Grand Master of Ulster

Dublin, 8th May, 1808."

The expression "Grand Master of Ulster" in the foregoing is designedly altered from "Provincial Deputy Grand Master of Ulster," which masonic office had been filled by Bro. Irvine from at least as early as March, 1776. He was now about to discard the substance for the shadow.

We cannot be certain that Colonel William Irvine ever attended another meeting of the Secessionists after the first one in the Ormond Tavern. William Richardson of No. 205, Moy, was a regular attendant, however, and occupied the chair on more than one occasion. It should not be forgotten that the very first hint of secession comes from a meeting presided over by him in 1806.

Grand East of Ulster Formed.

On the 6th June, 1808, according to the official account issued later by the seceders, the representatives of 311 Lodges met at Dungannon. A Committee was formed consisting of two delegates from each county "to report their opinion on the best mode of accomplishing the objects of this Meeting." The report was furnished in double-quick time, and thereupon certain resolutions were passed, which may be shortly stated as follows:—

That a Grand Lodge be formed for the province of Ulster, not to be governed by the Grand Lodge in Dublin.

That if the Grand Lodge in Dublin at any future time makes such concessions to us as shall meet our demands, we shall be happy to meet our Dublin brethren again.

That a Charity Fund be formed to be administered by a Committee of thirty with monthly meetings.

To form this Fund all dues and arrears shall be paid before July next to our Treasurer.

That all Irish Lodges not represented here be invited to assist in accomplishing our objects.

No masonic communication with any Ulster Lodge that does not join us.

That Dungannon shall be the meeting-place.

That Communications shall be held quarterly.

The election of Grand Officers then took place and resulted:

Colonel Wm. Irvine, Grand Master.

The Honourable John B. O'Neill, Senior Grand Warden.

The Rt. Hon. Earl of Gosford, Junior Grand Warden.

Gorges Darcy Irvine, Grand Secretary.

William Brownlow, Grand Treasurer.

The Grand East, thus early establishing a precedent, had elected its Grand Wardens without ascertaining their willingness to serve.

Votes of thanks were then handed all round. The reference to Seton in full is as follows:

"That the warmest thanks of this Grand Lodge be, and are hereby presented to Brother Alexander Seton, Esq., for his uniform, persevering & spirited conduct, in defending the rights of the Order, & we strongly recommend him to the Grand Secretary, to be continued in the Office of Deputy Grand Secretary."

Thus was the Grand East of Ulster founded.

Grand Lodge of Scotland takes Action.

In the July of this year came the action of Seton v. Graham at the Omagh Assizes, with what result we know.

The September meeting of the Grand East was followed by another reverse of fortune. If there was one foreign jurisdiction to which the northern secessionists might have hoped to appeal by the ties of race and sentiment, it was the Grand Lodge of Scotland; but thence no comfortable tidings were to come.

By the Right Worshipful *William Irvine Esq*

Grand Master of all

the Lodges of FREE MASONS in UESTER ; the

Deputy Grand Master ; the

Grand Wardens.

Wm Irvine Esq *John A. Brown Right Hon* *to Alford* *James*

WHEREAS our Trusty and Well-beloved Brothers, *Matthew*

Wm Irvine Esq *Nebill John Ward and John Smyth*

have befought Us, that we would be pleased to erect a Lodge of Free Masons in the *Town of Brumna & County*

Litrim of such Persons who by their Knowledge and Skill in Masonry, may contribute to the Well-being and Advancement thereof. WE therefore duly weighing the Premises, and having nothing more at Heart than the Prosperity and true Advancement of Masonry, and reposing special Trust and Confidence in our Trusty and Well-beloved Brothers, the said *Matthew*

John and John of whose Abilities and Knowledge in Masonry, WE are satisfied ; Do, by these Presents, of our certain Knowledge, and meer Motion, nominate, create, authorize and constitute the said *Matthew*

John and John to be Master and Wardens of a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, to be held by them and their Successors, lawfully admitted in the said Lodge, for ever. And WE do hereby give and grant unto the said *Matthew*

John and John and their Successors, full Power and lawful Authority, from Time to Time, to proceed to the Election of a new Master and Wardens, and to make such Laws, Rules and Orders, as they, from Time to Time, shall think proper and convenient, for the Well-being and Ordering of the said Lodge ; reserving to ourselves and our Successor, *Grand Masters* or *Grand Wardens*, the sole Right of deciding all Differences which shall be brought by Appeal before Us, and our Successors, *Grand Masters* or *Grand Wardens*. In WITNESS whereof, WE have hereunto set our Hands and Seal of Office, this *John* Day of *June* in the Year of our Lord God, 18*68* and in the Year of Masonry, 58*68*

Entered by me,

Wm Irvine Esq

Matthew
Esq

The only known extant warrant issued by Grand East of Ulster, from the original in the "Clarke" collection, Grand Lodge Library. The seal is missing from the top left hand corner, the marks, only, of four wafers, by which it was attached to the document, remaining.

On the 3rd November, 1808, a communication from the Grand Lodge of Scotland was read in the Grand Lodge of Ireland, showing that the former had been having some troubles of its own and relied upon the latter for mutual help: to which an answer was sent containing the hearty assurance:

"The Grand Lodge of Ireland will at all times most heartily concur with the Grand Lodge of Scotland in every measure which may tend to the general good of the Craft & particularly in giving its most Zealous support to the maintenance of good Order, subordination & respect for authority which must form the basis of every social compact & without which no Society either private or public can possibly exist."

In December a further assurance was received in a letter from Earl Moira, speaking not only for the Grand Lodge of Scotland but also for the Grand Lodge of the Moderns in England, with the latter of whom the Grand Lodge of Ireland had had no fraternal communication for over sixty years. Moira wrote:

"I can answer for the cordial co-operation of the Grand Lodges of England & Scotland in maintaining the due authority (as far as their influence may operate) of the Grand Lodge of Ireland. For these bodies are deeply impress'd with the mischief which must arise to the Craft, as well as the danger to the State, if Masonic Lodges can be permitted to assume an independence of the Grand Lodge."

The December, 1808, meeting of the Grand East of Ulster at Dungannon was taken up, apparently, in warning Ulster Lodges not to pay dues to Dublin, and animadverting on the fact that the Grand Lodge of Ireland had paid Graham's law costs. William Richardson presided at this meeting, and the circular giving an account of the proceedings is signed "G. D. Irvine." Seton was probably too busy collecting dues and issuing new Warrants to have time for much literary activity just then. He was to have plenty of time later.

General Course of Events in 1808.

A hasty glance into the minute books of some of the Lodges which followed Seton, as a new Moses, towards a mythical Land of Promise will help us to catalogue some of the misstatements that led them into this misadventure.

30th April, 1808. "Deputed John Holmes and John Dorman to Attend the Grand Lodge on the fifth of May next."

7th May, 1808. "J. Holmes and J. Dorman reported—from the Grand Lodge—that the Deputy G. Master refused to act with the Majority of the Members and that it was resolved by said majority to form a Grand Lodge in the province of Ulster and Appointed a meeting at Dungannon on Monday the sixth of June next. Resolved that our Delegates have discharged their duty and that we approve of a G.L. in this province."

(*Minutes of St. Patrick's Lodge, No. 270, Carrickfergus*).

2nd June, 1808. "Having received an invitation from Brother William Irvine, signing himself as Grand Master of Ulster, to attend a meeting at Dungannon, on Monday the 6th June, instant, for the better regulation of Masonry in general—The Lodge conceive they will comply with the invitation, and do therefore delegate our W.M., Luke McKinstry and Brother Samuel Dickson, Secretary, as Delegates to attend such Meeting."

(*Minutes of No. 409, Armagh*).

24th June, 1808. "Circular letter from Grand Lodge of Ulster was read, being dated 6 June 1808. . . The W.M. was instructed to write to the G.L. of Ulster their unanimous consent to accede to the propositions contained in said circular letter; and, at the same time, to signify their warmest approbation of the promptitude and energy of the Brethren of the Province in defending the rights and privileges of the Order in General."

(*Minutes of No. 300, Cavan Militia*).

These extracts will be enough to show that, as a rule, the northern Lodges thought they were doing the right masonic thing in supporting Seton. They found it was a very expensive business continuing to do the right thing.

28th May, 1808. "At a Committee met of Lodges No. 615 (*Larne*), 825 (*Larne*), 878 (*Connor*), 917 (*Glenarm*), and 976 (*Kilwaughter*) Br Hugh Burn in the Chair—Resolved by A majority of sd Committees that A Delegate be sent to the Dungannon meeting to represent these different Nos. according to Instructions, and to act for the good of Masonry & that the said Delegate is to get £4 for to bear his Expence and that Br Neal Close is appointed to go by this Committee and that 878 pay 10s. and that the other four Lodges pay 16s. Each."

(*Minutes of Royal Larne Lodge, No. 615*).

2nd June, 1808. "Resolved unanimously . . . that we shall contribute S. 16 to a Delegate to answer for us at Dungannon."

(*Minutes of Blue Lodge, No. 917, Glenarm*).

2nd July, 1808. "To the Provincial Grand Lodge at Dungannon, expences going there by Archd. Thompson: £1-2-9. Paid A. Seaton for Registry and Certificates £2-4-5. Paid for Warrant, No. 23, £7-13-9."

(*Minutes of No. 23, Newry*).

Sixteen shillings a quarter for the delegate's expense may seem a small sum, but it was more than most northern Lodges could afford to pay. And the much maligned Grand Lodge in Dublin was

content with 10s. 10d. yearly dues, which however were demanded by the Grand East also. The price of the Warrants moreover would give the Ulstermen cause for thought when they came to examine the Grand East accounts and noted that out of every £7:13:9 paid for one of those documents only £4:11:0 went to the Order, the remainder being the fees due to the Deputy Grand Secretary in right of his office.

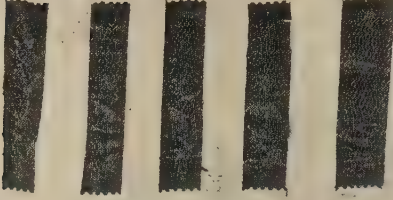
From July, 1808, onwards, the Grand Lodge of Ireland was busy granting legal Warrants in exchange for documents previously issued by Seton, for which he had never accounted. Right up to the end of that year G.L. Minutes are a wearisome iteration of items such as the following taken from the 7th July, 1808:

"Read a memorial from Lodge 125 held in the 5th Garrison Battalion stating that they paid the Fees for that Warrant twice & praying relief—Ordered to be refunded £4:18:8 on their lodging Mr. Seton's rect. with the Grand Treasr.

Read memorial from Lodge 51 praying that the Revival of that Warrant should be recognis'd by the Grand Lodge as Legal—Granted a revival of that Number."

It seems extremely probable that Seton may have issued some of these revived Warrants on credit, or rather what is now known as the "hire purchase" system—in fact, this is indicated by the Grand Lodge demanding to see receipts signed by him before issuing new Warrants free of charge, and by his complaint later that he was out of pocket over many Warrants. We know as a fact that many of the Warrants issued by the Grand East of Ulster were on the instalment system.

Other items of interest from the Grand Lodge records for this year, 1808, show that 33 certificates were issued to brethren who by mistake had taken them from Seton; that in September a message of fidelity reached the Grand Lodge from the oldest Carrickfergus Lodge, True Blue No. 253; while the same post brought a similar greeting from four Lodges which had remained faithful in Belfast. The foregoing will show that the revolt was by no means general, and that the rush to efface the Seton hall-mark had already set in, a tendency to which the Grand Lodge gave what encouragement it could.


 We, the High Priest and Grand Council of the Royal Grand Chapter of Super-Excellent Royal Arch Masons, do hereby certify, That the Bearer, our faithful and well-beloved Brother, *Christopher Ross*, past Master of our Lodge, was by us initiated into the Sublime Degrees of Excellent and Super-Excellent Royal Arch Masonry, he having with due Honour and Justice to the Royal Community justly and valiantly supported the amazing Trials attending his Nomination; and as such we do hereby recommend him to all Excellent and Super-Excellent Royal Arch Masons to recognize and admit him as such.

Given under our Hand, and the Seal of our Royal Grand Chapter, held in Newry under the Sanction of Warrant No. 521 on the Grand Registry of Ireland, this 8th Day of July, 1796—of Masonry 5796—of Super-Excellency 4696—of Royal Arch Masonry 3796

James Young H. P.

Richard Campbell G. M.

William Brannan S. G. M.

Samuel Jays J. G. M.

Charles Hearn D. G. M.

James Brannan S. D. G. M.

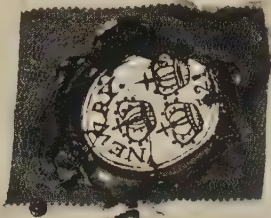
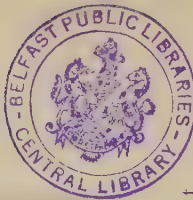
Edward Collier J. D. G. M.

G. S. John Morgan

[Signature]

ARCH CERTIFICATE,

issued, 8th July, 1796, to Christopher Ross, by St. John's Masonic Lodge, No. 521, which met, from 1775 to 1835, at Ballybought, Newry, Co. Armagh. Printed on paper, 14½ x 9 inches, with MS. entries, and a red ribbon to which is attached a red wax impression of the Seal. (From the original in the "Crossle" collection, Lodge of Research.)





CEILING DECORATED WITH MASONIC EMBLEMS

in the drawing-room of No. 50, North Great George's Street, Dublin. The ceiling in the back drawing-room of the same house is also decorated with Masonic emblems. *Ibid* vol. i., p. 23 and plate 90 of the Georgian Society publications, where the late Bro. Dr. Chetwode Crawley conjectures the design of these ceilings might be attributed to Pierre Laurent, a French artist, who visited Ireland in 1782 and at that time helped to establish a Rose Croix Chapter in Dublin. Pierre Laurent was born in 1739 and died in 1809. He worked in Paris as an engraver, and produced a number of important plates. In conjunction with Robillard-Péronville he published the

The Spring of 1809.

The minute books of local Lodges show great activity on the part of Seton in the spring of 1809 in founding new Lodges under Warrants from the Grand East, but the latter body remains rather mute. Its circular, issued after the Quarterly Communication of 1st March, again warns the Lodges not to pay dues to Dublin, foams with verbosity about law costs, and concludes with a note of the dues owed to the Grand East by the particular Lodge which receives a copy of this circular.

Belfast Manifesto.

If the Grand East was taciturn at this time, its supporters were not, and on the 24th May, 1809, appeared a screed from a Belfast Masonic Committee, signed by Richard Moore of No. 272 as Chairman. While this was one of the first of the extremely dull letters and tirades that were printed on behalf of the Grand East, neither it nor its successors demand the scantiest synopsis. Seton was never able to enlist anyone possessing the feeblest spark of literary ability, and did not succeed any better himself, when in this same year, and again in 1811, he took up the pen to libel Lord Donoughmore. The man had a hard task. In defending himself against the implied charge of bad faith that lay heavy upon his reputation, the only weapon he knew how to use was scurrility. Naturally, the Grand Master never made any public reply to these pieces of abuse, but in a letter returning thanks, in 1811, for an address from certain Lodges in Co. Tyrone declaring their allegiance to Grand Lodge, he uttered what is likely to be the last word in the controversy for ever.

"If those periodical libels which make their appearance in the shape of Printed Letters to the Masons of Ulster were not subscribed by any name I should have felt real concern in conceiving it possible that any unprejudiced mind could have suffered itself to be deceived into so silly a Rhapsody of Idle and unmeaning calumny. But the avowal of the Author of these productions & the knowledge of the circumstances under which they have been composed and vomited forth have entirely disarmed them of their sting & leave upon my mind no other feeling but that of regret, that any individual should have condemned himself to such a state of Authorship, not more unprofitable to himself than impotent as against those to whom it thus denounces perpetual Warfare."

(Minutes Grand Lodge Ireland, 4th April, 1811).

But this is taking us ahead somewhat, for we want to mention these libels and have done with them for good and all. We have gone through every one of them, without any resulting profit or pleasure, whereby let the sagacious reader be warned.

As for Richard Moore who had fired the first shot, at that time the Grand Lodge treated his manifesto with contempt; but a couple of years later his conduct occasioned a protest from the brethren of Belfast, his trial was ordered before three Lodges, and on their verdict he was suspended for nine years. Dungannon hastened to administer a coat of whitewash and his name figures as one of the prominent supporters of the Grand East in 1813. His own Lodge and Irish freemasonry were none the poorer for his loss.

There is, unhappily, no doubt that in the early part of 1809 most of the Belfast Lodges were committed to the Grand East, but the Faithful Four of the year before had drawn unto themselves others by July, 1809, and adopted certain resolutions in reply to the Moore manifesto. These resolutions stated:

"1st. That we will not in any way as Masons Communicate or correspond with any Lodge of Masons who have withdrawn from the Grand Lodge of Ireland and join'd the Dungannon association without order from the G.L. so to do.

2nd. That if any Br. Mason who may belong to any of our respective Lodges, and who will in any way communicate or correspond as a Mason, with any Lodge or Member of Lodge, who adheres to the Dungannon association, such Brother shall be liable to be try'd by a Committee for such Offence.

3rd. That it is the opinion of our Respective Lodges that the most effectual means of putting a stop to such practices of Delusion as has been carried on in this our County, would be by calling a meeting of such Lodges as are on the registry of the G.L. of Ireland, that such County meeting should appoint a County Committee sanctioned by the G.L. that such County Committee communicate with the Grand Lodge and from thence with the respective Lodges of the County." (*Grand Lodge Minutes, 3rd Augt, 1809*).

The Lodges which forwarded this memorial were Nos. 103 (Newtownbreda); 182 (Belfast); 216 (Belfast); 253 (Carrickfergus); 257 (Belfast); 314 (Drumbo, near Lisburn); 339 (Carrickfergus); 418 (Drumbridge, near Belfast); 491 (Belfast); 587 (Belfast); 609 (Newtownbreda); 636 (Falls of Belfast); 684 (Belfast); 685 (Ballymacarett); 761 (Belfast); 763 (Belfast); 861 (Ballymacarett); 926 (Belfast); 947 (Ballymacarett).

While the above marks the natural tendency of the northern Lodges to revert to their allegiance, it would be an endless task to attempt a list of Ulster Lodges which were never overtaken by the general epidemic of revolt; only an examination of such minute

books as remain extant could gauge the fidelity of different districts. Comber, for example, we know to have been notably faithful to Grand Lodge; East Antrim notably the reverse;—but we think that regret at the split was general everywhere among the rank and file.

Proceedings of the Grand East in 1809.

On the 7th June, 1809, the Grand East elected new officers, as usual without obtaining their consent.

Rt. Hon Somerset, Earl of Belmore, Grand Master.

Rt. Hon. Lord Blayney, Senior Grand Warden.

Sir H. H. Tempest Vane, Bart., Junior Grand Warden.

Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer, as before.

At this time the Earl of Belmore was Junior Grand Warden of Ireland, and if he heard a word of his new promotion he never made any sign in response. Sir H. Tempest Vane, was husband to Lady Anne Catherine, Countess of Antrim in her own right, and lived at Glenarm Castle. Lodge 917, Glenarm, at this time an adherent of the Grand East, was asked to call on the Baronet and offer him the post of J.G.W. From the silence of its minutes we may conclude that the reception of a deputation, if granted at all, was not very gracious. Lord Blayney alone of the three new Grand Officers did once put in an appearance at Dungannon, and that happened by a misapprehension. He was evidently an English mason, probably a Modern for family reasons, and as such could not be expected to know the ins and outs of the Craft in Ireland.

The next two pages of the Grand East circular describing the proceedings of June, 1809, are taken up with a reprint of the regulations adopted the September previously. The main idea was decentralization by committing the affairs of each district largely to a local Committee drawn from its Lodges. The age for initiation was fixed at 21, and the minimum fee payable therefor at £1:6:0, including cost of registry.

After that comes a long and wordy address to “the several Lodges in Ireland” of which copies are to be sent to the “Right Worshipful Grand Lodges of Scotland, England, America, and the Provincial Grand Lodges of Andalusia, Barbadoes, &c.”

The Quarterly Communication on the 6th September, 1809, produced nothing of note known to us.

The same month, however, brought a meeting hostile to the Grand East held at Aughalarg, Co. Tyrone, with Bro. Dr. Sheppard in the Chair, when Lodges 647 (Salterstown), 318 (Stewartstown), 396 (Stewartstown), 471 (Coagh), 554 (Stewartstown), 698 (Stewartstown), 710 (Sandholes), 724 (Aghlarge), 765 (Stewartstown), 774 (New Mills), 787 (Cloghog), 806 (Rock), and 470 (Cookstown), resolved to support the rules of the Order and prayed the support of the Grand Lodge of Ireland. (*Grand Lodge Minute, 5th Oct., 1809*). This falling off in Seton's own county was the presage of worse things to come.

On the 6th December, 1809, the Grand East met at Dungannon, Lord Blayney in the Chair. Seton as Deputy Grand Secretary and "acting Treasurer" submitted the accounts which were ordered to be printed. Thereupon a vote of thanks was ordered to the same worthy for "his proper and spirited conduct, evinced on all occasions, in support of the Interests of this Grand Lodge, and of the true Principles of Free Masonry." After which:

"The Lodge being called to Refreshment, and the Evening passed amidst the liveliest demonstrations of satisfaction, and most unfeigned expressions of joy, it was in due time called again to Labour, and closed until Wednesday, the 7th of March, 1810."

The circular contains a long address of the usual tenor signed G. D. Irvine; two lists of accounts; and an appeal by Seton. The second of these lists of accounts is very curious. It is a statement by Seton of the dues collected by him from Irish Lodges during 1807, amounting to well over £100; yet he makes no entry of this in the first list, which is the accounts proper of the Grand East. The inference is that he pocketed the cash; but why he should have advertised that fact seems hard of explanation. In the Grand East accounts he debits himself with the fees on 56 new Warrants, amounting to £238:17:6, but against this he sets the sum of £115:1:10½ "By Balance on Warrants not paid for." Payable in instalments apparently. An old trick of Seton's, as is shown when we turn to his appeal at the end of the circular.

Seton informs us there that the balance of what he collected in 1807, (of which £100 went in Charity) was expended "in the regular and usual manner, previous to the month of May, 1808." He begs that the brethren will not listen to slanderers, but examine the accounts for themselves.

"I am not ignorant that the same PERSONS have tampered with several Lodges, to prevent the payment of a debt due to me on an account entirely private, and in which, in many instances, I am actually money in advance for those Lodges; I mean the sums due for Registry and Certificates previous to the separation which has taken place in the Order. *THEY have not hesitated to inculcate as a principle of action, if not of morality, that to defraud me in that respect would be laudable.* I have great regret in being compelled to observe, that some Lodges, not much to the honor of Masonry, seem seduced to take advantage of such suggestions; but as I know that the grossest misrepresentations have been practised upon them, I feel a confidence that they will not long continue the abettors of such dishonest perfidy. How far these observations may apply to your Lodge you can best judge. But under the firm conviction that you will act as becomes the character of Masonry, I annex its Account (if any). The event which is entirely in its power, will decide whether Lodge, No. () shall appear in the next Publication, as a party to the System so recommended."

Seton's intention, if not his style, in this circular is clear, to disparage any system but his own. The peculiarities of the latter are luridly illustrated by the Grand Lodge Report for eighteen months ending 27th Dec., 1809, which was issued in January, 1810, containing a review of what had been taking place in 1809. The Report congratulated the Irish Craft on the number of Brethren who had returned to their allegiance and formed Committees in districts where they were most required; it then continued:

"Many Brethren who, through ignorance or imposition, have purchased PRETENDED Warrants—the revival of, or some feigned authority for holding Lodges—finding the same to be absolute NULLITIES, have applied to the Grand Lodge of Ireland for redress. The Grand Lodge therefore, in all cases where proof has been given them that the Brethren were imposed on, and have paid their money in consequence of the false pretences held out to them, have granted legal Warrants without any charge; by which the General Charity Fund, as well as that of the Masonic Orphan School, have lost the sum of £193-7-6 but notwithstanding which no deserving applicant has been refused relief, no masonic orphans precluded from protection. In the subjoined List is set forth Warrants so granted, amounting to 46."

When we come to compare this list with Seton's accounts, we find that in 19 instances he makes no mention of having granted the particular Warrant and, needless to say, debits himself nothing in consequence. The Grand East, as well as the Grand Lodge of Ireland, lost something by its Deputy Grand Secretary. Nineteen Warrants at £7 odd apiece, not a halfpenny of which went to either Dublin or Dungannon, was not bad business for one year. Comment is left speechless. So would be those northern followers of his who happened to compare the rival accounts for themselves; probably there were not a few of these scrutineers, for a direct challenge had been issued on the different ways in which the Grand Lodge and the

Grand East spent their incomes: it is significant that the coming year, 1810, was to show a tremendous falling off in the support given to the Grand East; perhaps the engineer had been hoist with his own petard.



Seal attached to the printed circular dated: Dungannon, 6th December, 1809.

The Appeal to the Moderns.

On the 7th September, 1809, the Grand Lodge of Ireland had adopted a very important resolution: that any Lodge which had not communicated with the Grand Lodge for seven years should be erased. This was levelled at recalcitrant Lodges and had the effect of making many return to their allegiance.

This information was published in the Grand Lodge Report issued in January, 1810, which also contained a passage as follows:

"And here it may be proper to remark that the most EXALTED and ILLUSTRIOUS Mason in the Empire has explicitly declared, 'That the authority of the Grand Lodge should be strictly maintained, not only with a view to preserving Masonry from those irregularities which would take place without the controul of that Body, but because *on no other terms* will the Government now permit the existence of Lodges.' "

This extract was taken from a letter written by Lord Moira on the 25th April, 1808, to Bro. Wm. Inglis, Deputy Grand Master of Scotland, on the occasion of some internal trouble in the Scots Craft; its use by the Grand Lodge of Ireland to point a moral was,

to say the least of it, equivocal, and it caused much expenditure of ink on the part of the Grand East. The whole of the printed transactions of the Quarterly Meeting of the Grand East of the 7th March, 1810, contain nothing else than a laboured and savage refutation that the passage was ever intended to refer to the masonic split in Ireland.

At this same meeting, however, the Grand East took a further step, and the opinion of the Prince of Wales having been quoted against it, a memorial was forwarded to him through the Grand Lodge of the Moderns. This memorial has been printed in full by Bro. Henry Sadler in the *Freemason* for 1895 and afterwards reprinted in pamphlet form. It went all over the ground we have traversed, stating facts from the Setonian point of view of course, and gave as appendices various circulars issued by the discontented party from 1806 onwards. A very voluminous document indeed. It adds nothing to our knowledge of the condition of the Grand East at the time it was drawn up, and having told the curious where it may be found *in extenso* we may dismiss it. We may add, however, that Bro. Sadler considers that it never reached the Prince's hands. In any case the Grand Lodge of the Moderns took no notice of it, having already decided in 1808 to support the Grand Lodge of Ireland. The two rival Grand Lodges in England were at this time busy in trying to arrange a union and were less likely than ever to support masonic faction elsewhere.

Lord Blayney Retires.

We saw Lord Blayney presiding over the Grand East in June, 1809. On the 1st March, 1810, he sent a letter of regret to the Grand Lodge of Ireland, from which this is a passage:

"I must particularly request you will give my Brethren to understand that when I went to Dungannon I did not conceive and it was so represented to me that the Lodge assembled in Dungannon was by permission of the Grand Lodge & under their direction & controul for the accomodation of the Province of Ulster—as I find this has been a misrepresentation, I shall beg leave to withdraw my name."

(*From the Grand Lodge Report for the six months ending 27th December, 1811.*)

Re-elected Nevertheless.

The Grand East, however, at its Communication on the 6th June, 1810, proceeded to re-elect the Earl of Belmore Grand Master, and Lord Blayney, S.G.W. The new J.G.W. was Sir G. F. Hill, Bart., whom we find writing to the Grand Lodge of Ireland on the 17th October, 1811, as follows:

"I have to assure you that I did not ever authorise my name to be affixed to the paper you inclosed, I have not ever accepted of any Masonic Office, nor have I attended any Freemason Lodge since 1798."

The other Grand Officers were as before with the addition of a Grand Tyler and a Grand Pursuivant.

The circular which gives us this information is otherwise chiefly remarkable for one of the most impudent lies that ever issued from the Grand East. After mentioning the Grand Lodge circular with the statement that certificates from the Grand East are not held valid in foreign jurisdictions, comes the counterblast:

"This Grand Lodge is not without sufficient proof that Brethren from Ulster visiting in Foreign Countries, have been refused admission into their Lodges, and the reason was, *because they did not produce Certificates under the sanction of the Ulster Grand Lodge, to which they ought naturally to belong.*"

After that comes another long and scurrilous attack on Lord Donoughmore signed by Seton, and so end the printed proceedings of the June meeting.

St. John's Day in Belfast, 1810.

St. John's Day in summer, 1810, was celebrated in Belfast in the usual way by the two rival bodies, processions, sermons, and resolutions of thanks in the newspapers. But we find things had changed very much since 1808. This year 37 Lodges sent an address, expressing their allegiance to the Grand Lodge in Dublin, which was received with gratitude; while on the other side only 5 Belfast Lodges resolved:

"That our united thanks are justly due, and are hereby warmly given to the respectable 400 delegates who composed that honourable meeting of our infant Grand Lodge on the 6th June at Dungannon." (*Belfast News Letter*, 26th June, 1810).

Grand East Addresses The Lord Lieutenant.

At the Communication on the 5th September, 1810, the Grand East, with G. D. Irvine in the chair, resolved:

"That an address be presented to his Grace the Duke of Richmond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, as a Brother; expressing the unshaken loyalty of the Brethren of Ulster, and their implicit confidence in his Grace's government."

This was duly drawn up and presented by G. D. Irvine, and on the 1st October his Grace returned a civil reply thanking them for their "Loyalty and Affection to our most August and Revered Sovereign, and Attachment to the principles of our happy Constitution." Not the slightest reference to masonry is contained in this reply. Perhaps the Duke had a better knowledge of the Grand East than the compilers of the address imagined.

Armagh Resolutions.

November, 1810, brought a pronouncement from what had undoubtedly been the finest masonic province in Ireland since 1791; using that adjective to express what deserves to be admired in a composite body observing to the minutest degree the laws and regulations of Grand Lodge. The Armagh Committee had done good work in that county; fewer arrears were due from the Armagh Lodges than was usual in other districts, a better supervision was exercised over candidates, and, consequently, we may take it, came the fidelity to Grand Lodge that distinguished this district all through these dissensions. The healthy masonic feeling which distinguished the county was expressed in the resolutions its Committee published on the 5th November.

It alluded to the address presented to the Lord Lieutenant by the Grand East and repudiated its right to speak for the masons of Ulster. Then it went on:

"And we cannot but think that Masonic expressions of Loyalty, however strong, are intitled to little credit, when originating with individuals who have not only forgot but acted in direct opposition to the genuine and acknowledged principles of the Craft. Now, we . . . are firmly persuaded, the true motive in procuring the same to be presented to His Grace the Lord Lieutenant, was insidiously intended to give authenticity to a spurious, unacknowledged, and unwarrantable Meeting,—held in direct opposition to those Rules and Regulations which have subsisted and been obeyed by all regular Masons in this Kingdom for upwards of One Hundred Years.

And we congratulate our Brethren on the general unanimity that now prevails among the Masonic Lodges throughout the entire of this County.”
(*From a printed circular in Grand Lodge Records*).

We think this summing up of the matter could hardly be improved upon.

Glenavy Resolutions.

The other side is shown by a series of resolutions entered into by the Masters of 52 Lodges at a meeting at Glenavy, Co. Antrim, on the 25th August, 1810. The information comes from the December circular of the Grand East, and the numbers of the Lodges are not given. There are no less than 13 of these resolutions.

In a compressed form they convey:

We shall support the Grand East; shall pay off our arrears to it; we shall be conciliatory with our opponents; but they shall have no relief from our funds; we shall never withdraw ourselves from the Grand East; we return our thanks to Bro. Alexander Seton for his integrity and independence.

The bulk of the remainder of the circular describing the Grand East meeting of the 5th December, 1810, is the usual attack by Seton on his opponents. Truly, he wielded a wearisome pen.

1811 Opens.

By the beginning of 1811 Seton's own County of Tyrone had had more than enough of him and his Grand East. Twenty-two County Tyrone Lodges had met at Stewartstown on the 5th November, 1810, Bro. Dr. Sheppard in the chair, and passed resolutions, expressing allegiance to Grand Lodge, to which the Grand Master returned a reply, dated 25th March, 1811. (*Copy in Grand Lodge Minutes, 4th April, 1811*). Lord Donoughmore after alluding to the constant libels issuing from Dungannon continued:

“It needed not the formal disclaimer of a body of masons so truly respectable in the Province to which you belong as your associated Lodges to put down the ridiculous assumption of that little Junto who have taken upon themselves the style & title of the Grand Lodge of Ulster, a Phantom devised & Created for the purpose of continuing for a time a sort of official existence to a particular Individual and his claim to those little contributions from the brethren which may have been necessary or convenient to him & of

perpetuating, as far as in him lay, those feuds and animosities of which he has already been too fruitful a source. A self appointed body to which some masons of rank and character had been induced by the want of due information to give for the moment the appearance of sanction but now stripped of its borrowed plumage—deserted & disclaimed by almost every individual of any respectability & reduced to the degrading alternative of relinquishing all claim to future existence or of endeavouring to protect itself & its contriver against annihilation by reminding the Public that it continues to exist by the perpetual issue of printed slanders affecting to be the resolutions and proceedings of a whole province, but abstaining with prudent caution from giving us any intimation of the particular Numbers of the Lodges the names of the attending Members, or the times or places of Holding these mysterious Assemblies.”

It seems likely that the Grand Master must have been speaking the inmost thoughts of the masonic province he was addressing, for at the Quarterly Meeting of the Grand East held at Dungannon on the 6th March, 1811, William Richardson in the Chair, it was decided that the next meeting should be held in Belfast.

Let ungrateful Tyrone reject its own son and his Grand Lodge. All was not lost. Seton could quote poetry at times, and may have remembered the sonorous “study of revenge, immortal hate, and courage never to submit or yield.” But whether he remembered his Milton or not, he removed his Grand Lodge from Dungannon to Belfast, though he was not fated to reign long there either.

Grand East Removes to Belfast.

The reason for this change to Belfast will not be hard to find. That town was a much more central meeting-place for the supporters who were left to the Grand East; moreover, it offered better chances of spreading propaganda; it was growing daily in wealth and importance, and if its masonic weight could be tipped into the Seton side of the balance, the result would be appreciable.

One can trace in the pamphlets issued on behalf of the Grand East deliberate attempts to appeal to the form of political thought that had made Belfast so notorious in the closing years of the eighteenth century. As the event showed, however, its inhabitants could detest a particular form of government without equally detesting every form of government. The Seton adherents found themselves in a minority there from the moment of the removal. In 1808 only four Belfast Lodges could be found to sign a memorial

of allegiance to the Grand Lodge in Dublin; but the Grand East had then missed its chances of making sure of the others which were disaffected, or indifferent. Three years of dry-rot at Dungannon had not improved its position, and the eyes of most of the really important Belfast Lodges had been opened in the meantime to the dangers that came with secession.

On the 5th June, 1811, at its first meeting in Belfast the Grand East elected the same Grand Officers as in 1810. Seton's accounts were presented up to June, 1811, and showed a sad falling off in the receipts. The main expenditure had been on printing, £47 odd out of a total of £77:2:10 having gone to that and to postages. It was proposed at this meeting that new Warrants, beginning with No. 1, should be issued to all the supporting Lodges, according to their seniority, the matter to be discussed at the next meeting. This proposal was never put into practice.

Opposition to Grand East in Belfast.

The Lodges in Belfast, in allegiance to Grand Lodge, did not welcome the arrival of the Grand East. On St. John's Day, 1811, we find 32 of them advertising their adherence to Dublin, while the opposition advertisement mentions but 21 Lodges, 13 of which came from country districts.

On the 1st August, 1811, the Grand Lodge received a memorial from 24 Belfast Lodges, asking it to take such measures as would put a stop to the proceedings of opposition Lodges in that town. The Grand Lodge replied promising to adopt severer measures with the refractory.

Grand East Elects New Officers.

Apparently some of those who had been elected Officers of the Grand East, without having consented to their names being used, must have protested about this time, for at its next meeting on the 18th September, 1811, another election had to take place, as we learn from a newspaper report.

"The Grand Lodge of the Province of Ulster met on Wednesday last at the Donegall Arms, Belfast, which was very numerous and respectably attended, when James Craig, Esq., M.P., was duly elected and installed Grand Master. He was pleased to appoint John Shaw, Esq., of Belfast, his Deputy, who was duly installed; and the Rev. Francis Burrows was chosen and installed Grand Chaplain. After the business of the day, the brethren were honoured with the company of their Grand Master during the evening, which abounded with the utmost cheerfulness, good humour, and Masonic harmony." (*Belfast News Letter*, Sept., 1811).

James Craig lived at Scoutbush, Carrickfergus, and was M.P. for that borough 1807-11. He was a member of Harmonie Lodge, No. 282, Carrickfergus, which on the 7th November, 1811, communicated to Grand Lodge that he had withdrawn himself from that body "having accepted the Mastership of an Association stiling themselves the Grand Lodge of Ulster." The Grand Lodge called on him for an explanation, but none was ever returned.

On the 4th December, 1811, the Grand East decided to issue new Warrants and obtain a "handsome copper-plate" for this purpose, which was never carried out. It also decided to build a Masonic Hall and Orphan School. Though neither of these ever took visible shape, the project shows that the leaders of the Secession had at last realized, though too late, a plan that might have been the means of binding all the northern masons together for a common object. The circular announcing this plan is signed by Wm. Berryman as chairman of the Standing Committee of the Grand East, and ends by entreating all Lodges to pay off their dues and arrears at the next quarterly meeting.



Seal attached to a printed circular setting out the Rules and Regulations of the Grand East of Ulster, adopted at Belfast, 18th September, 1811, and summoning a meeting for the 4th December following.

Grand Lodge Launches a Counter-Offensive.

Hitherto the Grand Lodge had treated the insurgents with the greatest mildness, a mildness that had justified itself in the flocks of repentant brethren returning to the true fold; but the time had now come when every intelligent freemason might be supposed to have made himself acquainted with the true facts of the quarrel, and if the Grand Lodge authority was to be anything more than mere dependence on the caprices of its individual subordinate Lodges, the hour had struck when that authority must make itself felt. In the Grand Lodge Report for the six months ending 27th December, 1811, the new policy was indicated.

"If the GRAND LODGE OF IRELAND has hitherto refrained from visiting on refractory Lodges the punishment due to disobedience, it was in the hope that reflection would call them back from the errors of their way, and that the recollection of Masonic Duties and Obligations, would restore them to a sense of their Duty.

In numberless Instances this forbearance has succeeded, in some it is to be lamented that it has not yet produced the desired effect, but it still continues the ardent desire of the GRAND LODGE to conciliate rather than to punish, in the hope that ultimately all the misguided Brethren of the Kingdom, will perceive the folly of the system they are pursuing, and the malignant selfishness of those evil-disposed persons who encourage and support them in their unjustifiable disobedience.

The Grand Lodge is aware, that there is a period beyond which forbearance should not be extended, and that even in Masonry MERCY to the Criminal may become Injustice; it is therefore the intention of the GRAND LODGE to take such measures as shall effectually prove, that it is not only fully competent, but fully resolved to SUSPEND or CANCEL all Lodges, and expell all Masons persisting in rebellious defiance of LEGITIMATE and UNQUESTIONABLE AUTHORITY."

To give points to its remarks, the Report then furnished particulars of a Belfast Lodge which has been suspended for two years, and its Master for five, for allowing the notorious Richard Moore, who was suspended for 9 years in 1810, to walk in its masonic procession.

In this same Report were also published the disavowals of Lord Blayney and Sir G. F. Hill.



Seals of Lodge No. 864, in the Fermanagh Militia, with headquarters at Enniskillen. (From A.Q.C. vi., 195).



Seals of Lodge No. 891, Enniskillen. (From A.Q.C. vi., 195).

Events of 1812.

Nothing is known to us of the March meeting of the Grand East.

On the 3rd June, 1812, James Craig was re-elected Grand Master, Lord Blayney, Senior Grand Warden, despite his protest, and Joseph Fulton, Junior Grand Warden. A new Grand Treasurer came into office in the person of Robert Bradshaw, a Belfast banker.

Alas, by this time Seton's own familiar friends were treating him in a manner very similar to that which had formerly evoked his wrath against Boardman and set him plotting to overthrow that inquisitive Grand Treasurer. The Belfast brethren did not state their distrust of their "trusted Deputy Grand Secretary" in precise terms, but tacitly they removed temptation out of his reach.

"All Subscriptions to be paid over to Brother Robert Bradshaw, Grand Treasurer, at the Quarterly Meeting next after they are levied," says the circular in respect of expected contributions to the Orphan School; and in September Seton in a frenzied appeal for funds has to direct that all dues and arrears shall be paid into the Commercial Bank, Belfast, including such fees as are due to him as Deputy Grand Secretary. Also among the names of those who are authorized to receive contributions to the Orphan School that of Alexander Seton does not occur. This omission is more likely to have been a matter of precaution than of accident.

At this meeting in June, 1812, Seton's accounts were audited.

"The Committee having settled the Accounts referred to them by the Grand Lodge, found a Balance of £79:18:8 to the Credit of the Charity fund, which was deposited with the Grand Treasurer."

At the meeting of the 2nd December plans for the institution of the Orphan School were settled, but as these proved abortive they need not detain us. The appeal for funds still went out to an unhearing province and the Grand East was evidently in a bad way.

Grand Lodge and Irvine.

On the 5th March, 1812, the name of G. D. Irvine again appears on the Grand Lodge minutes, this time being reported for un-masonic conduct by Lodge No. 215, Pettigo, which had just had a disagreement with the Grand East. The Grand Lodge took no

WISDOM.
STRENGTH.
BEAUTY.
TRUTH.
LIGHT.
POWER.
GLORY.

He that over-
cometh will
make a Pillar in
the Temple of
our God, and he
shall go no more
out.

DUBLIN UNION BAND.

WISDOM hath Built her House, she hath hewn out her Seven
Pillars, the Light that cometh from Wisdom shall never go out.
TO ALL, TO WHOM THIS MAY COME, WE SEND
GREETING.

In the name of the Great and Blessed Redeemer, who suffered on the
Cross for the Salvation of our Souls, WE, the Grand Pillars of the United
Sacred Band of Royal Arch Night Templars Priests, after the most ancient
and Christian Order of Melchisedec. Do hereby certify that our faithful
and well-beloved Brother and cemented Friend Sir

John Sharkey
having regularly obtained, and honourably maintained
with equal skill and valour the dignity of Knighthood, was by us initi-
ated, consecrated and confirmed in all the Divine Mysteries of the most
Sacred Holy Order of Royal Arch Knight Templar Priesthood, and as
such admitted for ever; a Priest in our Tabernacle, and a Pillar in the
Temple of our God, and he shall go no more out.

In testimony whereof we have delivered him this Instrument, which, like
the Olive Branch of Peace, We commit into his Hands praying that the
choicest Blessings of the Eternal Three in One may attend all those who
may in any wise be serviceable to him, Given under our Hands and Seal
of our Band, held under the sanction of Encampment No. 49, No. 25, and
No. 35, all are held under the Registry of the early Grand Encampment
of Ireland, in our Council Chamber at Dublin, this 26th Day of August,
1807. And in the Year of Masonry, 5807, and of the Order of Priest-
hood, 1774.

Grand Scribe.

John Sharkey
no Mundy

1. *Davis*
2. *Robert Black*
3. *Robert*
4. *George Goby*
5. *Stephen Smith*
6. *John Sharkey*

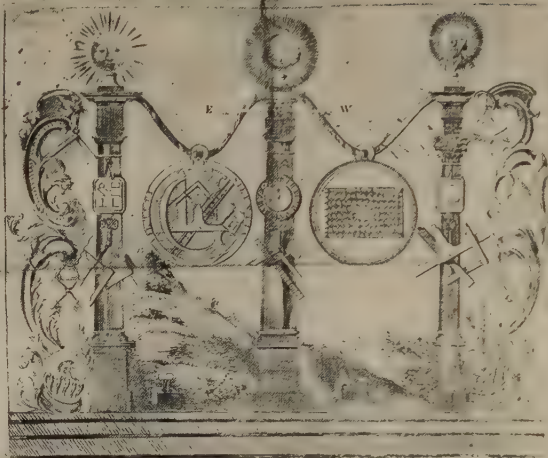
Grand Pillars.



PRIESTLY ORDER CERTIFICATE,

issued, 26th August, 1807, to John Sharkey, by the Dublin Union Band held
under sanction of Encampments Nos. 49, 25 and 35, warranted by the Early
Grand Encampment of Ireland. These encampments were not connected
with any Craft Lodge. Printed on a two-fold sheet of paper, 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches,
with white, green, black, red and blue ribbons superimposed upon each other,
to which is attached a red wax impression of the Seal. (From the "Furnell"
collection, G.L. Library.)

Compare with Drysdale's Certificates, next plates.



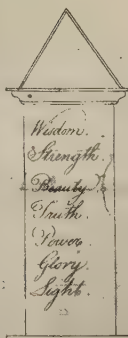
WE the HIGH PRIEST, &c. &c. &c. of the Grand Chapter
of Royal Arch Super-excellent Masons, held under the
Sanction of Lodge No. 271, in the City of Limerick,
and on the Registry of Ireland.

DO hereby Certify that the Bearer our faithful true and well beloved
Brother *John Drysdale* — past Master of said Lodge, was
by us installed, and initiated in that most sublime Degree of a Royal
Arch Super-excellent Mason. He having with due Honour and Justice
to the Royal Community, justly supported the amazing Trials of Skill
and Valor, attending the admission — And as such WE recommend him to
all true and faithful Brothers round the Globe — Given under our Hands
and Seal of our Grand Chapter held in Limerick this *19th* *March* 1805
Day of *March* 1805 and of the Royal Arch Super-
excellent Masonry 3005.

Geo. Lynch [H. P.]
John Lynch [R. A. C.]
John Lynch [G. M.]
Geo. Lynch [R. A. Sec.]

ARCH CERTIFICATE,

issued, 19th March, 1805, to John Drysdale, by Masonic Lodge, No. 271,
which worked, from 1756 to 1844, in the City of Limerick. Printed on paper,
16½ by 10½ inches, with MS. entries, and a red ribbon to which is attached
a red wax impression of the Seal. A smoke impression of the Seal is also
stamped on the document.

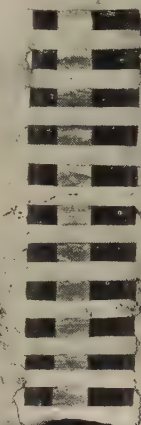


DUBLIN UNION BAND.

Wisdom hath builded her House She hath hewn out her Seven Pillars The Light that cometh from Wisdom shall never go out.

TO ALL TO WHOM THIS MAY COME.

She hat Overcometh will make a Pillar in the Temple of my God.



We send Greeting In the name of the great & Blessed Redeemer who suffered on the Cross for the salvation of our Souls. We Grand Pillars of the Sacred Band of Royal Arch Knight Templar Priests after the most Ancient & Christian Order of *Mackinnes*. Do hereby certify that our Faithfull & well beloved Brother & connected Friend *John Drysdale* having regularly Obtained & Honourably Maintained with equal Skill & Valour the dignity of Knighthood was by US Initiated, Consecrated & Confirmed in all the divine Mysteries of the most Sacred Holy Order of Royal Arch Knight Templar *Priesthood* and as such admitted for ever a Priest in the Tabernacle & a Pillar in the Temple of *God*. In testimony whereof we have delivered him this Instrument which like the Olive Branch of Peace we commit into his hands praying that the Choicest Blessings of the Eternal Thron in On may attend all those who may in anywise be serviceable to him Given under our hand & Seal of our Band held under the sanction of *Regis No. 95* in the Grand Registry of Ireland in our Council Chamber at Rathkildale this 6th day of October in the Year of Grace one Thousand Eight hundred & Sixty

John Mackland Grand Scribe

<i>John</i>	<i>5th</i>
<i>William</i>	<i>2nd</i>
<i>William</i>	<i>3rd</i>
<i>John</i>	<i>4th</i>
<i>John</i>	<i>5th</i>
<i>John</i>	<i>6th</i>
<i>George</i>	<i>7th</i>

Grand Scribe

PRIESTLY ORDER CERTIFICATE,

issued, 6th Oct., 1806, to John Drysdale, by Masonic Lodge, No. 550, which worked, from 1804 to 1824, in the 53rd Foot. Manuscript, 19½ x 15 inches, with white, red, black and blue ribbons superimposed on each other, to which is attached a red wax impression of the Seal. A smoke impression of the Seal is also stamped on the document. This Certificate, together with Drysdale's Arch Certificate (*vide* opposite plate), were given by Mrs. Burke (great-granddaughter of the Recipient) to Bro. Cecil G. Thompson of "The Duke of York Lodge," No. XXV., Dublin, who presented them to the Lodge of Research.

Compare this Certificate with the one on plate facing p. 400.

To All the Enlightened Knights of the Red Cross
 And Noachidas to whom this shall come the best greeting
 We the High Priest &c &c &c Of the Grand Chapter of the Knight
 Of the Red Cross of Noachidas held Under the signet of Lodge
 No 241 In the City of Limerick and the Registry of Ireland
 Do hereby certify the Brethren thereof our well beloved Brother Sir John Hill was
 By us Initiated In the most Sublime Degrees of the Red Cross and Noachidas &
 Since this ascending the Ocean of birth He has placed the level of Charity to all his
 Works He has been found upright by the Unerring Plumbline of Righteousness by
 Goshop how firm of his stations within the Bulwarks of Faithful Brother hood
 a Stone Seal of Honor & Hospitality he has never strayed. The Chief and Master of
 A true flame to him as a faithful Mentor By Word and superfluous & Wrong blood
 Thoughtless Have none Delight the Short It is Behoven
 as you Entrusted him to this Conspicuous Which like the Blue Branch of Peace had
 Committed into his Hands and Recommend him to all Knights of the Red Cross
 And Noachidas In the United
 Given under our Hands and Seal Our Grand Sir Geo. Clarke M. B.
 Chapter May 27th Day of July 1790 and of the Order No. 1111 } S. A. B.
 of the Cross 2326 End of the Ark 379000 } G. M.
 Sir John Mc Donnell writes

RED CROSS AND NOACHIDAS CERTIFICATE,

issued, 27th Feb., 1790, to John Hill, by Masonic Lodge, No. 271, which met, from 1756 to 1844, in the City of Limerick. Written on parchment, 11½ x 6½ inches, with green ribbon, to which is attached a red wax impression of the Seal. A smoke impression of the Seal is also stamped on the document. Red Cross Knights, now known as Knights of the Sword, etc., must not be confounded with Rose Croix Masons. Noachite, or a descendant of Noah, was a name assumed by Freemasons out of respect for Noah. (From the "Furnell" collection, Grand Lodge Library.)

action on this report. It looks as if Irvine must have resigned from the Grand Master's Lodge on determining to throw in his lot with the Secessionists. None of the leaders, except Seton, was expelled, so perhaps all of them had done likewise and forestalled expulsion by resignation.

Trouble with Revived Warrants.

We have seen that the Grand Lodge had found itself compelled to legalize certain revived Warrants granted by Seton. As precedence has always gone by number in Ireland, this caused trouble with older Lodges possessing junior numbers.

"Read letters from Revd. Robt Trail Mr. 408, Ballycastle stating complaints from several Lodges agt. reviv'd Warrants held in that district.—Red. that this G.L. cannot receive any communication containing threats & that they see no reason to alter their former resolution." (*Grand Lodge Minute, 3rd Decr. 1812*).

But the Grand Lodge, on second thoughts, determined to respect the natural prejudices of the older Lodges, and on receiving a memorial praying a new Warrant for Gilford on the 7th January, 1813, replied "*No Warrant will be granted under those already in the town.*" This expedient continued in force, more or less, till 1817 when a new plan was suggested of re-Warranting all the Lodges according to seniority, but never adopted, hence the confusion that now exists, for which ultimately we have to thank Seton.

Last Days of the Grand East.

Though the Grand East had been in financial straits for a long time, even by the beginning of 1813 all hope had not gone, and subscriptions to the Orphan School were still being collected. In February it was announced that Earl Annesley had given twenty guineas to the fund, and in May that the Marquess of Donegall had given a plot of ground for the building. The last printed circular of the Grand East which we have seen deals with this projected orphanage and is dated, 3rd April, 1813.

St. John's Day in summer, 1813, provides two advertisements of supporters, one knot of 24 Lodges having assembled at Carnmoney and another of 7 at Ballylesson. There was no gathering of Secessionists in Belfast.

The Grand East was now a sort of Cave of Adullam for those who were too proud or too deeply committed to make their peace with the Grand Lodge. This St. John's Day, 1813, marks the last public appearance of its adherents in procession.

On the 1st July the Grand Lodge in consenting to restore Bro. Sam McCurdy, W.M. of 48, Bushmills, who had been expelled for assisting to install a Seton Lodge near Ballycastle, stated its intention of expelling any brother who in future should countenance such irregular meetings.

It is needless to give further minutiae gathered from the next four or five years of how the insurgents continued to return to their allegiance. The revolt had really been crushed in 1813.

Advertisements in the *Belfast News Letter* show us that two more meetings were held of the Grand East in 1813, on the 1st September and the 1st December. The rest is silence.

The last reference to the Grand East is to be found in the International Compact of 1814, article 5.

In this connection the following extract from "The Report on Foreign Correspondence," issued by the Grand Lodge of New York in 1879, was deemed worthy by the late Bro. F. C. Crossle of inclusion in his manuscript notes:

"On the 5th May, 1808, an opposition to the Grand Lodge of Ireland was started at Dungannon, in the County of Tyrone, which finally was formed into what was known as the Grand Lodge of Ulster. This Grand Lodge of Ulster only lasted for a short period. Having granted some Warrants, the offspring of this Grand Lodge of Ulster got the nickname of "Thornies". It is believed that certain persons of the humbler class, residing in the Northern parts of the Counties of Donegal and Londonderry, are up to the present made under these Warrants granted by the so-called Grand Lodge of Ulster, but their being so is so secretly kept that it is hard to ascertain the true facts."

This information was almost certainly gathered from some lectures delivered in 1869, by Bro. William Bell, then W.M. to Green Lodge, No. 470, Cookstown.

Exit Seton.

What was the end of Seton's story?

Beyond the fact that he lived to be a very old man (still alive in 1844) and that he got through whatever little personal fortune he possessed in the course of that life, our enquiries have gathered little.

He must have been a man of some talent to have become the trusted leader for thirteen years, or so, of a party at times including many placed far above him by wealth and family: but that talent was not enough to instruct him, that the leader who retains his leadership by crooked methods will sooner or later find himself left with no forces to lead. That eventually was Seton's fate, and let us hope that it will always be the fate of the man who prostitutes the Craft for his own ends.

The Grand Master Calls Off.

By May, 1813, the revolt had been beaten to its knees. Lord Donoughmore had completed his task and was now free to do what he had wished to do seven years before. For the last five of these years his position as head of the Order had exposed him to a series of vile attacks by men who had no sense of the decencies of controversy, and as apparently there was no blot in his private life to serve as a target, his actions as a statesman, a soldier and affectionate brother were imputed to him as crimes. These libels must have given the outside world a strange idea of the Spirit of the Craft. As a counterpoise, let us set up the picture of this wealthy nobleman who had nothing to gain by retaining a position of prominence that only exposed him to the sharpshooters of the rebels, and yet stuck to his quarterdeck till the last secessionist battery was silenced, nor hauled down his flag till he had found a trusty successor to take over the command.

The Fellows of the Craft who have followed us through this narrative will, after all, be the most proper jury to decide which of the two, Grand Master or Arch-secessionist, showed the better spirit, masonic or otherwise.

The Problem of Secession.

It has always been considered the undoubted right of a subordinate Lodge to create new Lodges with its surplus members, and of an independent state to create an independent Masonic Constitution of its own from units that formerly owned allegiance to other older Constitutions: the Grand Lodge of Ireland has

never failed to recognize either one or other of these rights. In what sense, then, did the movement in Ulster fail to satisfy ancient custom? We must not shirk giving our personal opinion on the matter.

As historians, we might be content to state that the revolt having ultimately lacked the one element that is the amplest justification, success, was a foolish undertaking from the start, brought great disrepute upon the Order, lasting disgrace upon those who plotted it, and on these accounts is condemnable.

As impartial observers, we should at the same time feel it our duty to point out, that the northern Lodges had been very badly treated for some years, in having had no satisfactory or civil reply returned to their perfectly legitimate memorials against matters that they considered grievances; that their delegates had not received a brotherly welcome in the Grand Lodge, but rather the reverse; and that in their own dim way they imagined that they were upholding the rights of majorities by cutting loose from a body which held the power by virtue of a code of laws prescribing taxation and representation, a code which the malcontents either did not understand, or did not care to observe. In the same mood, we might further add, that in considering the advisability and possibility of setting up a Grand Lodge for themselves, they might have pointed to the precedent of some twenty years before and quoted the manly and heart-stirring address of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania in closing for ever the Provincial Grand Lodge held under the Grand Lodge of England: or if they could have seen the future, it would have showed them the Grand Lodge of Ireland bidding "God speed and good luck" to countless Irish Lodges who resigned their Irish Warrants to help to form new Constitutions all over the Globe. No, on the grounds either of precedent or of what was to come, we cannot condemn the Ulster Lodges for attempting to set up a governing body of their own.

But in giving our final and considered judgment, we speak neither as historians nor as philosophic observers, but as Irish masons. As such, we declare that the attempt was in every way deplorable. If the Ulster masons had been wronged, there was a constitutional way of getting redress and making their votes valid. They might have relied on this, also on the spirit of conciliation and fairness that emanated from the highest in the Order; and, above all, they should not have forgotten that one of the chief lessons taught in the Craft is self-sacrifice, even when injustice triumphs.

They might also have reflected that success for their new venture probably meant extinction, or, at best, serious crippling, for the ancient Grand Lodge to whom they owed the duties of sons. They should have felt too proud of being members of the second oldest masonic Constitution to have wished to set up a new one. They would have done better to turn their backs on all ideas of enhanced self-importance and aggrandisement, and their faces towards the task of binding up recent wounds. But they chose otherwise.

In the event they failed, and we are glad they failed. In failing they perpetrated a blunder; in succeeding they would have committed a crime. Ireland has never been large enough to contain the whole of Irish masonry, and its history will be found written large all over the world wherever the Craft is known; but Ireland will never be large enough to hold two Grand Lodges while the Irish mason has a due regard to the claims of his less fortunate brother and retains a proper pride in the long and honourable history of that Grand Lodge, which now, after two centuries, not without glory and vicissitudes, still remains supreme and undivided in Ireland.



Rubbing of pierced silver-plate jewel of Lodge No. 491, Belfast (warranted 1771—1835), reproduced by the courtesy of Bro. John Robinson, of Comber.

The overall dimensions are 4 x 3 inches.

All Whom it may Concern *Greeting*

WE the Worshippfull Grand Master, Master
and Wardens, Representatives of the Three
Grand, MASTER'S &
KS* M* MA: and of the Worshippfull
Lodge N^o 854 Dedicated to the HOLY
and Undivided TRINITY and under GOD
Do Recommend our worthy and well Beloved
Brother a Regular Master
Mason and as such to be received into all
Regular Master Lodges Round the Globe
Given under our Hands and Seal of
our Lodge at Nass this



G. M.
1. G.
2. G.

Mark Master Mason Certificate, late 18th or early 19th century, in the "Clarke" Collection, Grand Lodge Library.



CHAPTER IX.

THE DONOUGHMORE PERIOD, 1801-1813.

General Events.

(1) During the years that succeeded 1801 the country generally was in such an impoverished condition that the Grand Lodge of Ireland would have had quite enough troubles to cope with even if it had been freed from insubordination and threatened secession. We find the times mirrored in the inability of the Lodges to pay their dues. In December, 1800, over £2000 was owing to the Grand Lodge for arrears, while a sum of £446: 10: 9½ was outstanding from brethren who during the past eight years had failed to account for tickets received for the charity performances at the theatres. In the Report for the six months ending 27th December, 1811, Grand Lodge remarked on the great number of memorials it had received from its Lodges pleading inability to pay, and promised to take a reasonable sum in commutation from every one that should pay the composition to the Grand Treasurer before the next St. John's Day. Again in the spring of 1812, numerous petitions were received and commutations of dues granted to Lodges that were unable to meet their liabilities.

But, while willing to make allowances to those Lodges that had fallen on evil times, the Grand Lodge had come to the wise determination to remove the protection of its authority from those that neglected to make returns and register their members. The motto of the rulers of the Craft in the eighteenth century had been to let well alone, not to erase a Lodge merely because it gave no signs of life for years, and to restore it to official favour if it gave such signs of life at last and paid a reasonable sum instead of its arrears.

But the principle governing the dealings of the Grand Lodge with its subordinate Lodges became quite changed during the Donoughmore era. Numerous batches of Lodges were cancelled during the period reviewed in this chapter; and in the very height of the battle with the secessionists the Grand Lodge found the courage to decree on the 7th September, 1809, that any Lodge which had not communicated with the Grand Lodge for seven years should be erased after six months' notice. This was amplified in 1811 by the resolution that all Lodges in arrears for more than four years should be suspended, and all seven years in arrears cancelled. That this was no vain threat is shown by a long list of defaulting Lodges prepared by the Committee of Inspection on the 2nd September, 1813, preparatory to a circular letter being sent which brought many back to their duty.

(2) The more important changes in the Laws during this period which have not been noticed elsewhere may be noticed here. Attention is drawn to all of them in the Grand Lodge Report for the eighteen months ending 24th June, 1813.

"4th October 1810. That in all Masonic Processions the precedence shall be according to the Number of the Warrant."

"1st November 1810. That in future no Brother shall be competent to be an *Official Officer* of more than *One* Lodge in the same Town or County."

"3rd December 1812. That Lodges shall in future send with each Half-Yearly Return of dues a return of ALL the *Members* of the Lodge, including those admitted from former Returns, and that all Members who are not Registered within Three Months after being raised to Master Mason shall pay 5s. 5d."

"7th January, 1813. That Military Lodges, from and after 24th June, 1813, shall be subject to, and pay, the Annual Dues of 10s. 10d. while in Great Britain, Ireland or the British Isles."

This last alteration was due to the action of the military brethren themselves. The army Lodges had in many instances been generous subscribers to the Charity Fund hitherto, and now seeing their Grand Lodge in great straits for money, after consulting among themselves, they came forward volunteering to abandon a great privilege that had been theirs ever since the first military Warrant had been issued. The minute reads:

"Br. Courtney Master of 289, Antrim Militia, reported communication with Military Lodges on the subject of the payment of annual dues of 10s. 10d., by which it appears that they are nearly unanimous in agreeing to the said dues."



BANNERETS OF ST. PATRICK'S LODGE, No. 43,

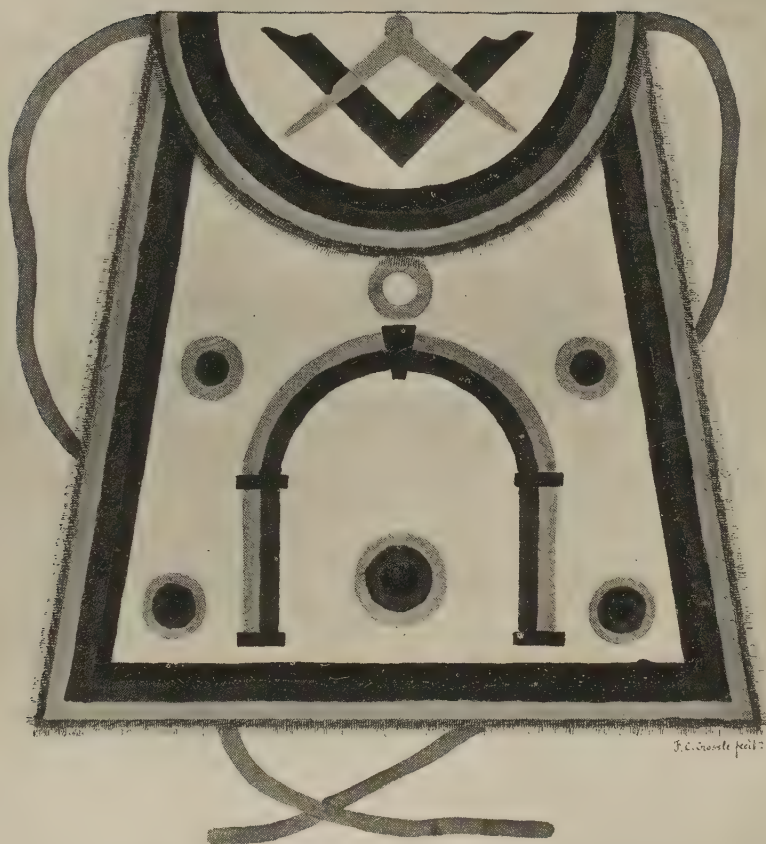
warranted, in 1817, for Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim. Painted on both sides of the canvas. Original is preserved in the Masonic Hall, Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim.





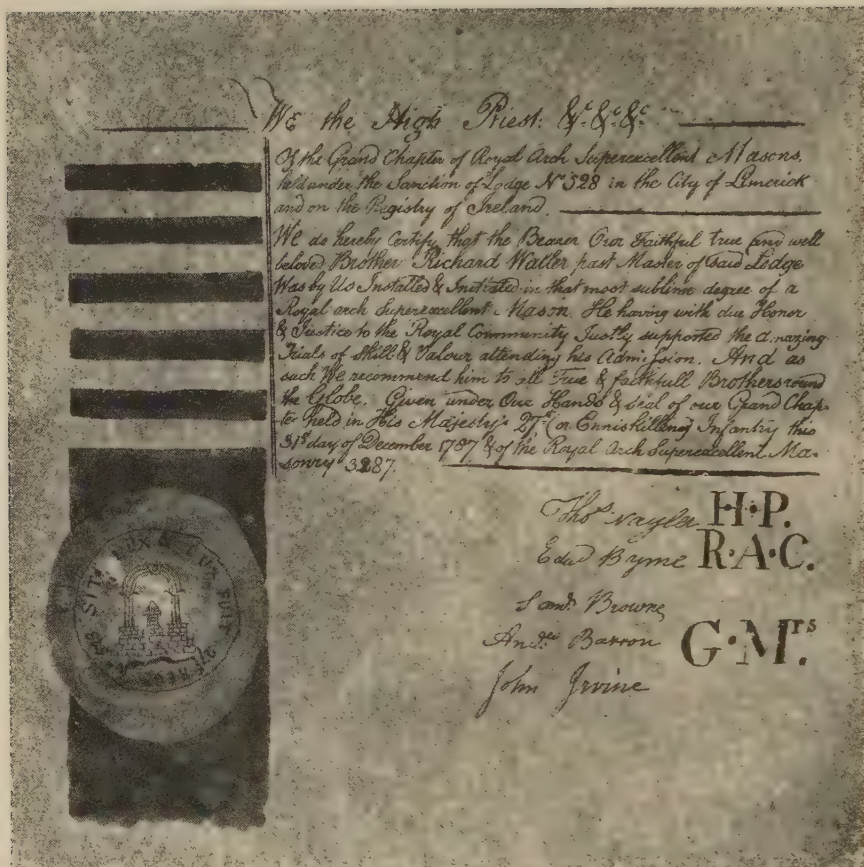
BANNER

of Masonic Lodge, No. 300, which worked, from 1831 to 1881, at Belturbet, Co. Cavan. Emblems painted in colours of blue, red, black, green and sepia, on a white ground; red fringe. This is a specimen of the numerous banners used in olden times by the Masonic Lodges in Ireland on their St. John's Day Processions. (From a coloured facsimile in the "Crossle" collection, Lodge of Research.)



CRAFT, ARCH AND TEMPLAR APRON,

in colours of blue, red and black on a white ground, with red fringe, blue (outer), red (centre) and black (inner) borders. A very striking apron. (From a coloured facsimile, made in 1888, from the original in possession of Lodge, No. 746, Bangor, Co. Down, in the "Crossle" collection, Lodge of Research.)



ARCH CERTIFICATE,

issued, 31st Dec., 1787, to Richard Waller, by Masonic Lodge, No. 528, which worked, from 1787 to 1815, in the 27th (Enniskillen) Foot. Manuscript, 9 x 10 inches, with red ribbon to which is attached a red wax impression of the Seal. (From a facsimile in the "Crossle" collection, Lodge of Research.)

Br Courtney therefore mov'd that the Military Lodges shou'd be chargeable with the annual dues of 10s. 10d. from & after 24th June next, while quarter'd in Gt. Britain, Ireland or the British Isles—the motion being seconded by Br Robert Thompson Master 814, Fermanagh Militia, was order'd accordingly."

May the Grand Lodge never lack a brother from Antrim or Fermanagh to carry the Craft with him in innovations that spring from such an unselfish motive.

The only other change to which attention need be drawn is that on the 5th December, 1811, Grand Lodge adopted very stringent rules affecting funeral processions. Henceforth Metropolitan Lodges had to get the permission of the Grand Master or his Deputy, and country Lodges that of the County Committee, if one existed, before taking part in any masonic funeral procession. The rule stated among other things: "No emblems shall be worn at any Masonic funeral except those of Blue Masonry."

(3) We have seen that on the 4th January, 1798,* Grand Lodge ordered that every Lodge should pay the sum of 10s. annually for the support of the Masonic Female Orphan School. The disturbed state of the country evidently prevented this Law being promulgated to the subordinate Lodges, for few, if any, of the country Lodges appear to have paid it. On the 19th August, 1802, Grand Lodge decided to impose extra dues and, in a supplementary circular annexed to the Report for the twelve months ending 24th June, 1802, (hence our knowledge of the event, as no minutes are extant) announced that in future:

Annual dues to be increased to £1:2:9, except for Military Lodges and such Lodges as should subscribe ten guineas to the Orphan School, these to be charged 11s. 4½d. annually.

A fee of 5s. 5d. from each Army and Country Lodge for each new mason. An additional fee of 2s. 8½d. on the top of the 5s. 5d. for each mason made in Dublin.

An additional fee of £1:2:9 on every Warrant, granted or restored to favour.

This last guinea (British) and half the extra fees were to be granted in aid of the Orphan School: but excellent as was the intended use, the Country Lodges would not hear of the fees being

* *Vide* Chap. vii., p. 303.

raised and protests began to pour in. On the 24th March, 1803, the Grand Lodge had to revoke all the foregoing rules, except the last item of an extra guinea charged for Warrants.

Later on, the Grand Lodge was able to increase the Lodge Dues without opposition, but in 1802 the proposal was seized by unprincipled men as a handle for attacking those in authority. Revocation was the only course for the moment.

(4) Deacons as officers had existed in the Irish Lodges from time immemorial, but the first mention heard of them in Grand Lodge is only on the 7th November, 1811, and the appointment did not carry Grand rank till many years later. The minute runs:

"The Committee of Inspection suggest the propriety of opening the Grand Lodge in the fullest form possible so as to impress every Brother with the proper idea of the dignity of a general representation of the Masonic Order in Ireland.

They therefore recommend that Grand Deacons be appointed every Grand Lodge Meeting the Senr. Deacon to be appointed from the Senr. Wardens the Junr. Deacon from the Junr. Wardens both Deacons to be called from the Junr. Lodge present.

The duty of the Senr. Deacon shall be to see that all the Brethren above the Senr. Grand Warden's chair are properly cloathed & that they sit in order according to the number of their Lodge & also to obey such orders as shall be given him by the Grand Master or his representative.

The duty of the Junr. Deacon shall be to see that all the Brethren below the Sr. Grand Warden's Chair are properly cloathed & sit in regular order & that the Gd. Pursuivant does not admit any Brother into the Gd. Lodge except the proper members thereof well known past Masters or such Brethren as shall be passed by any of the Grand Officers or a Master of a Lodge & also to obey the orders of the Senr. Grand Warden.

The Deacons to collect the Charity of the night which will prevent the Grand Wardens' chairs being vacated during the sitting of the Grand Lodge."

The foregoing minute gives us quite a lot of information about how Grand Lodge proceedings were conducted over a century ago, and the remainder which we have left unquoted confirms the statement made in another place as to the duties of the Grand Tyler and Grand Pursuivant.

(5) It will be remembered that in 1800 Deputy Grand Master Wade got into trouble with the Grand Lodge over the right of the Grand Master's Lodge to nominate Grand Officers. It is interesting,

therefore, to be able to quote a memorial of the Committee of Charity and Inspection, dated 25th July, 1806, to show that this right was in its opinion perfectly good traditional law.

"The election of the Grand Master & the Grand Officers have been made by the Grand Lodge on recommendations from the Grand Master's Lodge, and few instances have occur'd where such nomination has not been approved of & acted upon."

This manifesto, which by the way was issued against those masons who were then endeavouring to upset established customs in the Craft, thus tacitly concedes the right of the Grand Lodge to reject such nomination by the Grand Master's Lodge. In fact, the Grand Master's Lodge would seem to have acted as a sort of advisory Committee, whose recommendations could be accepted or rejected. A curious instance of the Grand Lodge following its own will in such a matter occurred on the very night when Lord Donoughmore's term of office came to an end, the 24th May, 1813, when the Earl of Belmore who had been Junior Grand Warden since 1807 was again proposed for that position and rejected.



Old Irish Craft Seals.

Ahiman Rezon 1804.

The year 1804 is remarkable for the publication of the first edition of Bro. Downes's "Ahiman Rezon," the first official attempt to embody, in the Book of Constitutions, the Laws that had been added since 1768. Unsatisfactory as it is in many ways, it is yet a most valuable book on account of the famous list of Lodges it contains, which may be taken as a rough guide to those then in

By Permission of the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

THE
CONSTITUTION
OF
FREE-MASONRY;
OR,
AHIMAN REZON:

TO WHICH IS ADDED A
SELECTION OF MASONIC SONGS,
Prologues and Epilogues,

AND AN
ORATORIO
ENTITLED
SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

REVISED CORRECTED AND IMPROVED, WITH ADDITIONS.

Dublin :
PRINTED BY
BROTHER CHARLES DOWNES,
No. 3, Whitefriar-Street.
(Printer to the Grand Lodge of Ireland).
1804.

A
LIST of LODGES
OF THE
MOST ANCIENT & HONORABLE FRATERNITY
OF
FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS
Held under the Sanction
OF THE
Right Worshipful Grand Lodge
OF IRELAND,
ARRANGED NUMERICALLY and ALPHABETICALLY
ACCORDING TO THEIR RESPECTIVE COUNTIES.

Also a
List of Military Warrants
TOGETHER WITH THE
Numbers of such Warrants as have been erased from the
GRAND LODGE BOOKS;
TO WHICH IS ADDED
A GENERAL NUMERICAL INDEX.

And also,
A LIST of LODGES
Held under the Sanction
OF THE
RIGHT W. the GRAND LODGE of ENGLAND,
(*According to the Old Constitutions, &c.*)
SCOTLAND, AMERICA,
THE
EAST and WEST INDIES, &c.

Dublin: Printed by Brother C. DOWNES, Whitefriar-Street,
(*Printer to the R. W. Grand Lodge of Ireland.*)

1804.

[Price 2s. 2d.]

Title page of "A List of Lodges," 1804, sometimes found bound with Downes's first edition of "Ahiman Rezon."

existence. We use the term "rough guide" advisedly. The list is far from being reliable in every particular, and in some ways is misleading. The matter is not one into which we propose to enter in this work, but the student may be cautioned against accepting every Lodge mentioned in Downes's list as being then in existence. When we say that the compiler was almost certainly Alexander

Seton, a very excellent reason for observing caution in regard to it will be patent.

AHIMAN REZON ;

OR, A

Help to a Brother

COLLECTED FROM THE

Best Editions Extant.

TO WHICH IS ADDED, THE

*Choicest Collection of Miscellaneous
Matter ever before published.*

DUBLIN:

PRINTED BY BORTHUR JOSEPH HILL,

NO. 3, COPINGER'S-ROW. 1803.

Reduced facsimile title page of Hill's
"Ahiman Rezon," Dublin, 1803.

The publication of a new official code had become almost forced on the Grand Lodge, as for over forty years Irish printers had been pirating English masonic works, blissfully careless whether they came from Antient or Modern sources. The year previous to that which saw Downes's book published, Joseph Hill, formerly printer to Grand Lodge, had produced a rival Dublin "Ahiman Rezon."

This work which was cracked up by the opposition party against the official publication, consists of 78 pages of "Ahiman Rezon" taken from Irish and Antient sources; 148 pages of songs and some prose

essays; then the "Free-mason's Vade-Mecum" taken from Modern sources, including a list of the Modern Grand Masters and the Ceremony of Installation after the Modern *form*, that is omitting any reference to an esoteric ceremony.

By Permission of the Grand Lodge of Ireland
Brother Downes's Second Edition.

THE
CONSTITUTION
OF
FREE-MASONRY;
OR,
AHIMAN REZON:
TO WHICH IS ADDED A
SELECTION OF MASONIC SONGS,
Prologues and Epilogues,
AND AN
ORATORIO,
ENTITLED
SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

REVISED, CORRECTED AND IMPROVED, WITH ADDITIONS.

Dublin:
PRINTED BY
BROTHER C. DOWNES, P. M. 141,
Whitefriar-Street.
(Printer to the Grand Lodge of Ireland.)

1807.

Title page of Downes's second edition of "Ahiman Rezon," Dublin, 1807.

The third edition of Downes, published in 1817, is really the first successful attempt to present the Laws in a way such as to be understood by the ordinary reader, and it has formed the basis of all our subsequent Books of Constitutions. The name "Ahiman Rezon" was maintained till 1858.

The Union in England.

In 1809 the Grand Lodge of the Moderns in England which, although inheritor of the prestige of the oldest Grand Lodge in the world, had been for something like seventy years cut off from fraternal communication with the Grand Lodges of Ireland, Scotland and America, owing to the innovations it had adopted, reverted to the original landmarks, and the way was thus prepared for its union with the English Grand Lodge of the Antients, an event which took place on the 27th December, 1813. The negotiations which took place in England do not concern us, but it is germane to our history to describe some repercussions these events had in Ireland.

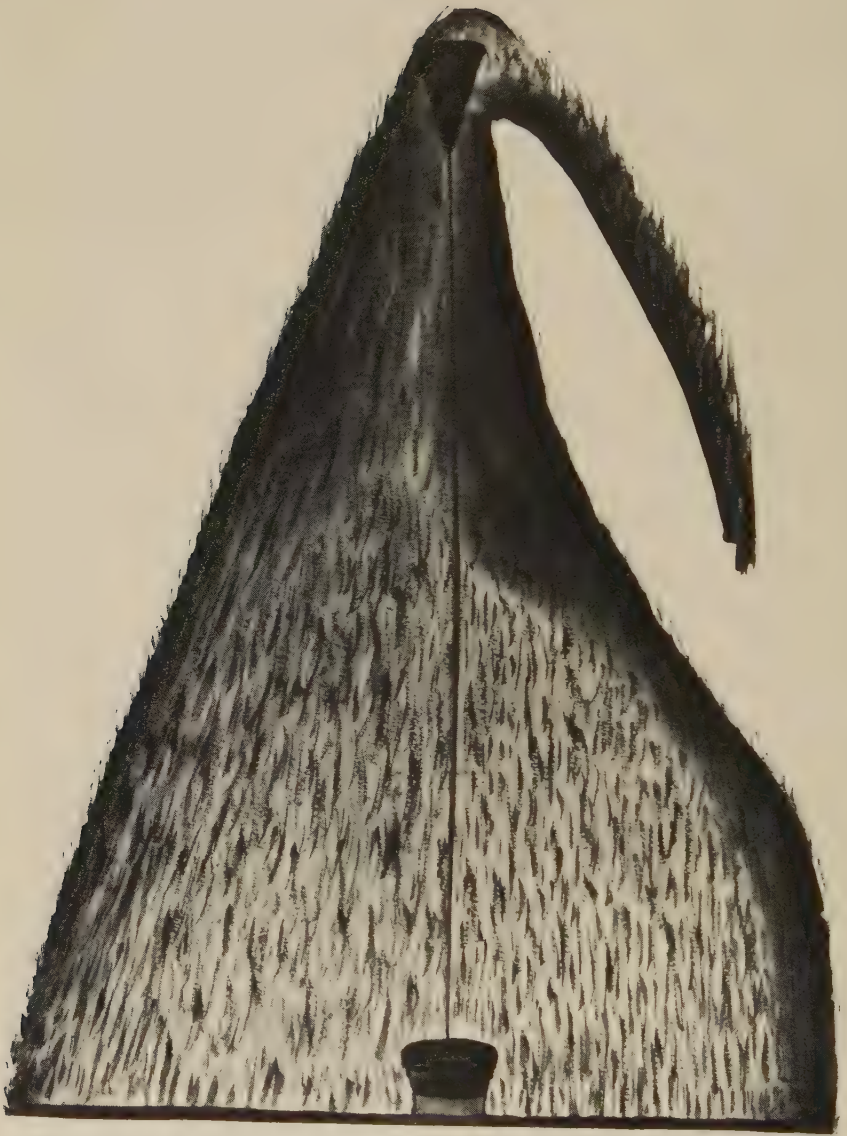
Since at least as early as 1757 the Grand Lodge of Ireland had been in the closest fraternal communication with the Grand Lodge of the Antients, and no Modern mason could join an Irish Lodge without being re-obligated and instructed in the Antient working. But when the Grand Lodge of the Moderns reverted to this working of their own accord, the case appeared to be altered* and on the 3rd May, 1810, the Grand Lodge of Ireland appointed a Committee to take into consideration the propriety of admitting Modern English masons to Irish Lodges. On the 7th June the Committee reported that it begged to decline giving an opinion in view of the negotiations that were then on foot in England towards a union between the rival Grand Lodges. At the same meeting the Grand Lodge of the Antients conveyed information about this matter in a letter, whereupon it was resolved:

*How greatly the case was altered appears by the Warrant of Zion Lodge No. 144, Kilkeel, Co. Down, granted 6th May, 1810, whereof one of the grantees, Thomas Spence, was a member of Union Lodge, No. 116, Charleston, S.C., a Modern Lodge, founded in May, 1755, as No. 248, and not erased from the English list till 1813. This striking instance shews the eagerness with which the Grand Lodge of Ireland embraced the earliest opportunity of a better understanding with the mother of Grand Lodges.



PRIESTLY ORDER APRON

which belonged to the late Brother Henry Bell, of Newry, Co. Down. Painted in colours of blue, red, black and sepia, on a white ground, with dark blue border. (From a coloured facsimile in the "Crossle" collection, Lodge of Research.)



PRIESTLY ORDER CAP.

standing 11 inches high, made of goatskin. (From a sepia colour sketch in the "Crossle" collection, Lodge of Research; and copied, in 1889, from the original in possession of Maze Masonic Lodge, No. 356, Co. Down.)

"The Grand Lodge of Ireland have receiv'd with inexpressible satisfaction a communication from their Worshipful Bror, Leslie Gr. Secy. of the Grand Lodge of England containing certain resolutions tending to a Masonic Union of the Grand Lodges under His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales & His Grace the Duke of Atholl.

That the Grand Lodge of Ireland feel the most perfect conviction that the re-union of these Grand Lodges on principles honourable to both, & preserving the landmarks of the ancient Craft, wou'd be highly expedient & advantageous.

That the Grand Lodge of Ireland are of the opinion that the resolution of the Grand Lodge of England agreed to on the first of May, 1810 ought to form the basis upon which the re-union of the two Grand Lodges shou'd be founded but herein the Grand Lodge of Ireland desire only to apply their opinion to general principles submitting the minor arrangements to the adjustment of the Grand Officers of the respective Grand Lodges.

That the Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of Ireland now in London, be requested and are hereby authoris'd to co-operate with the Grand Officers of England in the further progress and final settlement of this important work."

As is well known, the negotiations between the two Grand Lodges in England dragged out for over three years, and the ever memorable Union proved to be very difficult of accomplishment. In the meantime in Ireland a curious point of masonic jurisprudence turned up, which may have had the effect of strengthening the hands of the Antients.

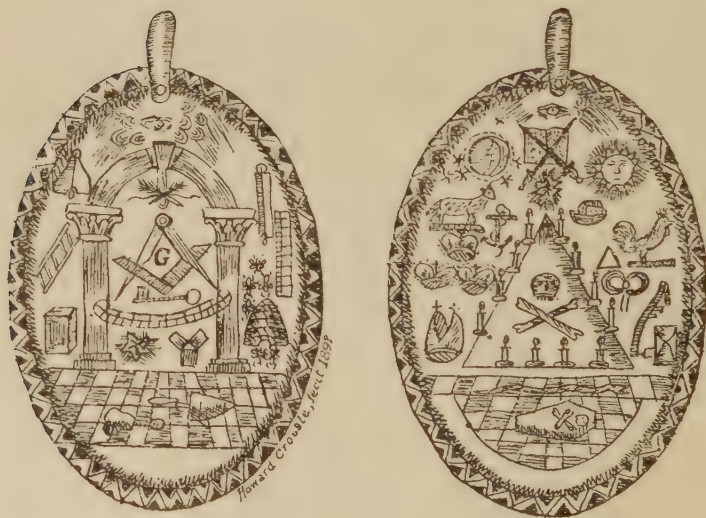
The Moderns having reverted since 1809 to the ancient landmarks were now, according to all the Irish canons, regular masons and admissible as such to the Irish Lodges; but the name Modern had a sinister sound in Ireland, and the Grand Lodge made no move to take off the ban. It was forced to come to a decision on the matter on the 6th August, 1812, when a letter was read from several brethren of the Royal Westminster Militia, Modern masons,* who exercising their undoubted right of visit, had applied to be admitted to a meeting of Lodge 521, Newry, and had been refused. They now wrote to the Grand Lodge of Ireland complaining. The Grand Lodge referred the matter to the Committee of Inspection, which was in no hurry to come to a decision and no doubt prayed fervently for a Union in England. However, the brethren from England were persistent in demanding an answer, so that on the 1st April, 1813, the report was forthcoming on the letters of "Brother Quick of the Westminster Militia," as follows:

* Lodge of Harmony, No. 583, E.C.

"That they are sorry any difference of opinion shou'd exist among masons—that they do not feel it possible to make any order for the admission of Modern Masons into Ancient Lodges untill a final determination is made between the Grand Lodges of England under the Duke of Atholl & Prince Regal which they are inform'd is at present suspended—Confirm'd."

On the 13th December in the same year the Grand Lodge of Ireland received the official news of the happy Union having been accomplished, returned its congratulations to the United Grand Lodge of England on the event, and promised to despatch some of its officers at a later date to confer with the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland "for the purpose of finally and effectually ascertaining and establishing a perfect Unity of Obligation and discipline to be hereafter maintained, upheld and practised throughout the Masonic World."

We shall have occasion to advert later to this conference between the three Grand Lodges, which has had lasting effects, but it lies outside the Donoughmore period.



Silver jewel in the collection of the late Bro. Robert Day,
of Lodge No. 8, Cork.

The End of a Great Era.

It had been our intention in this chapter to include a section giving a picture of the normal course of a subordinate Lodge of the period: for certain reasons we refrain, space being one, another that this is really the history of the Grand Lodge, but principally because we are convinced that taking one thing with another there is very little difference between the actual proceedings of the Lodges now with what those proceedings were a hundred years ago. We pass on, but the Craft remains.

And now our course brings us to taking leave of one of the very greatest Grand Masters that has ever presided over any Grand Lodge.

We have seen that already in 1800 Lord Donoughmore had been anxious to retire from office, and had continued to hold his position only at the earnest request of the Grand Lodge; we have seen that his term was filled with great unrest; we have seen him rise superior to each emergency and gain more honour from every problem he had to solve. How he was regarded by the rank and file in the Grand Lodge may be gauged from the fact that when in May, 1812, some dissatisfied brother gave notice of motion that no Grand Master should hold office for more than three years, at the very next meeting the motion was ordered to be expunged from the records.

Lord Donoughmore's intention to retire from office was communicated to the Grand Lodge on the 6th May, 1813, in a letter addressed to his brother, the Hon. A. A. Hely-Hutchinson, then Deputy Grand Master.

"My Dear Brother,

The appearance amongst us as a Mason of the son of my much esteem'd friend the late Duke of Leinster, suggests to me the peculiar fitness of the moment for my retiring without anything like diriliction on my part—from the situation to which I have been so often call'd by the persevering partiality of the Masonic body—exercising as the last act of my Official duty, that privilege which belongs to the retiring Grand Master of suggesting to the Consideration of the Grand Lodge a proper person for their Selection as his Successor.

Such is the recommendation which I wish you to submit in my name, to my kind friends & Brethren of the Grand Lodge, expressing to them at the same time my unabated wishes for the prosperity of the Masonic body, & the satisfaction which I feel at the successfull resistance with which their

firmness & perseverance has met the now expiring attempt to substitute faction and disunion for the harmony which had so long subsisted amongst Masons & which is now reviving so fast.

Let me then take my leave, after my long presidency, & receive from me—as the best legacy I cou'd bestow—a successor truly worthy of you—the son of your justly valued & regretted friend & Brother the late Duke of Leinster.

Communicate this my earnest recommendation to our brethren of the Grand Lodge—& believe me my Dear Abraham

Yr Affectionate

Donoughmore, Grand Master."

To this letter the Grand Lodge sent a reply asking Lord Donoughmore to remain in office for yet another year; but on the 24th May it received an answer declining, while thanking the brethren for their confidence. This letter ended:

"But upon a little consideration I am sure they will agree with me in opinion, that the acceptance of my proposition by the noble person to whom it was addressed, & who has a hereditary claim to the respect & Confidence of the Masonic body—can leave to me no other possible reply, under all the circumstances of the case, to their so mark'd & persevering kindness, than my sincere & warmest acknowledgements."

On the 24th June, 1813, after the new Grand Master had been installed, the Grand Lodge proceeded to vote a jewel and an address to the late Grand Master. The concluding words of this address may find an echo in our hearts even to-day:

"Your Lordship's services to this institution will long live in the grateful remembrance of a Society whose principles ensure its duration, & who will ever rank the name of Donoughmore among those that are dearest to Masonry and Ireland."

To this address the late Grand Master replied on the 3rd February, 1814, saying very little about his own services and a great deal about the high character of the new Grand Master. On the 7th July, 1814, the Grand Lodge transmitted one final request to Lord Donoughmore concerning a very important matter.

"Resolved That the Most Worshipful the Earl of Donoughmore be respectfully requested both as Past Grand Master of Ireland & as one of the Representatives of this Grand Lodge to the Convocation of the Grand Lodges of England & Scotland, to continue to watch over the interests of the Craft in general & of the Masons of Ireland in particular & to assist by his profound knowledge & mature experience of the Laws & Customs of Masonry, the efforts of our Most Worshipful Grand Master towards the establishment of a general system of regulation in the practice & intercourse of the Three Grand Lodges of England—Scotland & Ireland—and that the Grand Secretary be directed to transmit to his Lordship the request of the Grand Lodge."

And so, Richard, Earl of Donoughmore goes out of the story of Irish freemasonry, but not out of its memory. If to have been beset by more trials than have afflicted any ruler of the Craft before or since and to have surmounted them all triumphantly be the test of a Grand Master, then he was a great Grand Master; if to continue to hold a position against one's own inclination, a position that exposes the holder to the tongues of envy and calumny, be the act of a man, then he was a great man; if to be a constant peace-maker and composer of differences be truly masonic, then he was a great mason. But the record of his reign as we have told it baldly in this book really demands no further rhetoric.

Every Irish mason will readily point to the living example that the name of Donoughmore is still among those that are dearest to masonry and to Ireland.



Silver jewel in the collection of the late Bro. Robert Day,
of Lodge No. 8, Cork.

CHAPTER X.

THE GRAND LODGE OFFICERS, 1789—1812.

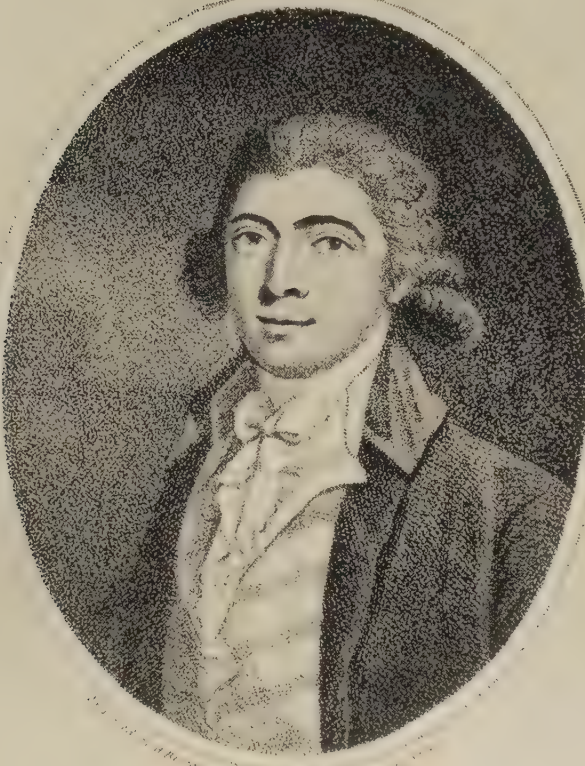
Right Hon. **RICHARD (HELY-HUTCHINSON), 2nd LORD DONOUGHMORE, G.M.** 1789 to 1812; of Knocklofty, Co. Tipperary, an eminent Irish Statesman,* was *b.* in 1756, became a student at Lincoln's Inns in 1770; entered Oxford, 6th July, 1772, aged 16, from whence he proceeded, in 1775, to T.C.D., where he graduated B.A. in the same year, M.A. in 1780, and LL.B. and LL.D. in 1783. He was appointed joint Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer, Ireland, in 1764; called to the Irish Bar in 1777; and was a Commissioner of the Customs, Ireland, from 1785 to 1802. He was M.P. for the Borough of Sligo, 1778-83, and for the Borough of Taghmon from 1783 until he succeeded to the title, upon the death, in 1788, of his mother, Christiana, Baroness of Donoughmore, upon whom it had been conferred, 10th October, 1783, with remainder to her heirs male. His father, the Right Honourable, John Hely, later Hely-Hutchinson, an eminent lawyer and statesman and M.P., 1759-1794, was appointed, in 1774, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, and also obtained, about the same time, a Majority of Horse with permission, however, to dispose of it by purchase,† and it was long remembered of him that at one point of time he was a Lawyer,

* *Vide: Sentimental and Masonic Magazine*, August, 1792; *Hibernia Magazine*, March, 1810; and the *D.N.B.*

† When the Marquess Townshend was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1767-1772, John Hely-Hutchinson solicited the favour of a place. "Ah! dear Hely," said his Excellency, "you have a great many things, and I have nothing to give but a Majority of Dragoons." "I accept it then," said Mr. Hely. "What you take a Majority?" answered his Excellency, "Zounds, it's impossible, I only meant it as a joke." "And I accept it," replied the other, "merely to show you how well I can take a joke."



Sentimental and Masonic Magazine



Rich^d Lord Donoughmore

RICHARD LORD DONOUGHMORE.

RIGHT HON. RICHARD, 2nd LORD DONOUGHMORE
(afterwards 1st Earl of Donoughmore), Grand Master, Ireland, 1789 to 1812.

From the plate facing *The Sentimental and Masonic Magazine* for
August, 1792.

a College Doctor, and a Major. It was John Hely who first introduced a classical idiom into the Irish House of Commons by saying of his political opponent, Henry Flood, the Senator, that it was he who "by his exertions, and repeated discussion of questions, seldom, if ever approached before, first taught Ireland that it had a Parliament" (Gilbert's "History of the City of Dublin," iii, 106); and it was he also who, in his capacity of Secretary of State in Ireland (appointed 1777), on 16th April, 1782, having simply delivered the message from George III., wherein His Majesty himself proposed to redress the grievance of a Constitutional Independence through his Irish Parliament, produced an instantaneous conciliation and confidence in the King (whom Mr. Hely represented), in place of the miserable prospects which had so long agitated the Irish people, and evoked from Henry Grattan "the most luminous, brilliant and effective oration ever delivered in the Irish Parliament." (*Ibid*, iii., 122). Mr. Hely, himself, supported the claim of Independence and warmly advocated a toleration towards the faith professed by the great majority of the Irish Nation; and thus, like father like son, Richard, 2nd Lord Donoughmore, was also a man of such liberal sentiments that he became the ardent supporter of Catholic Emancipation for Ireland. At the period Lord Donoughmore was elected our Grand Master the majority of the Freemasons in Ireland were Catholics, and we can point with pride to the inherent love for Freemasonry which existed so strongly amongst the Irish people that when once within the walls of an Irish Masonic Lodge there were no such things as distinctions of class, of creed, of politics, every Brother, no matter who or what he was, meeting upon the same level, and this very fact may have exercised no small influence upon Lord Donoughmore's character when he championed the Catholic cause—indeed in his own person he was a representative of an ancient Irish race, being one of the O'Hely sept. It was from a meeting of the Whig Club, held in 1792, at the house of John Forbes, in Kildare Street, Dublin, and attended by Grattan, Lord Donoughmore, and others, that the Catholic Convention of 1793 originated; and to this cause Lord Donoughmore devoted his Parliamentary career, subsequently voting for the Union (1800) as he hoped to secure Catholic Emancipation thereby. The war with France breaking out in 1793 awoke a martial spirit in Lord Donoughmore which he at once, with characteristic thoroughness, proceeded to carry into practice by calling upon the Freemasons of Ireland to assist him in raising,

at his own expense, a Regiment of Volunteer soldiers for the British Army. This Regiment, one of the very first to be formed at this period, had attained to near the full strength by April, 1794, when he issued the following appeal:—

“G. [Royal Arms.] R.

V O L U N T E E R S.*

Wanted about 150 Men to Complete the MASONIC; OR, ROYAL IRISH VOLUNTEERS, A CORPS now raising by the Real Friend to Irish Liberty, the Right Hon. Lord Donoughmore, and to be Commanded by his Lordship's Brother, the Honourable John Hely-Hutchinson. All such true-Hearted, Spirited Young Irish Men, as wish to distinguish themselves by serving in the said Corps, are requested without delay, to repair to Serjt. Connell, now Recruiting for the Colonel's own Company, at his Rendezvous at [] where they will be kindly Entertained, enter into present Pay, and every Satisfaction given them respecting the Payment of their full Bounty, which Mr. KINSELAGH, the Colonel's Agent, will secure them on their joining the Corps at Head-Quarters in the Pleasant and Plentiful Town of Carrick-on-Suir.

Rendezvous, []

Cork, 3d. April, 1794.

G O D S A V E T H E K I N G !”

Such was the popularity of Lord Donoughmore's appeal to raise a Masonic Regiment that it drew forth the following verses from one of the fair sex, who held him in the same esteem as did his Brethren throughout the kingdom, and as his memory should be venerated at the present day also, we will again record the Lady's tribute to his patriotic efforts:—

“The Masonic Volunteers: Inscribed to the Rt. Hon. Lord Donoughmore, Grand Master of Masons in Ireland, and his Masonic Volunteers: By a Lady.

‘Hear me—for my cause!’ Shakespeare.

Hark! the trumpet sounds afar,

It's brazen voice speaks loud of war;

Hibernia's chiefs elated join,

In phalanx deep, to join the line.

See Donoughmore, our Master Grand

In war's array appears

With pride leads forth his mystic Band

MASONIC VOLUNTEERS!

* This is the text of a large poster in possession of “The First Volunteer Lodge of Ireland,” No. 620, Dublin. The sense in which the word “Volunteer” is used here, that is a Volunteer to serve in the British Army, must not be confounded with the meaning of the word as it was used by the Volunteers of 1782, who were not by any means in favour with the Government of their day.

While Britain's sons stand boldly forth,
 Their Country to maintain;
 Hibernia proves exalted worth
 Sends thousands to the Plain.
 See Donoughmore, &c.

How pleas'd the Soldiers quit their Home,
 Whene'er the warlike Trumpet's blown!
 No danger can their Souls appal,
 Tho' by their side a Brother fall.
 See Donoughmore, &c.

In Glory's field did ne'er appear
 Soldiers more firm and brave;
 They laugh at Death, they scorn base Fear,
 Nor dread a Gallic Grave.
 See Donoughmore, &c.

Confess'd then let these Heroes shine
 Their Temples bind with Wreaths divine,
 And twice Ten Thousand Voices raise
 To sing Irene's Masons Praise.
 See Donoughmore, &c.

Thus Honour marks their bold Career,
 And Terror stalks where they appear;
 In Victory's train may they be found
 Returning home with Laurels crown'd!
 See Donoughmore, our Master Grand
 In war's array appears.
 With pride leaps forth his mystic Band,
 MASONIC VOLUNTEERS!"

(*Sentimental and Masonic Magazine*, April, 1794, p. 358).

The Regiment became known as 'the 94th, or "Hutchinson's" Foot, Lord Donoughmore's brother John Hely-Hutchinson, our Senior Grand Warden, from 1791 to 1823, having been gazetted, 1st March, 1794, Colonel in command. Recruiting proceeded rapidly as we are told:—

"Col. Hutchinson's corps increases most rapidly.—The Freemasons in the Liberty* most zealously and heartily co-operate with Lord Donoughmore, who is so universally and so truly respected and esteemed by that numerous Society." (*Dublin Evening Post*, 15th April, 1794).

Within the short period of twelve months, the regiment having attained to more than full strength, the last division embarked, 22nd September, 1794, for the Isle of Man. A few months before

* The Liberty in the Coombe of Dublin, from which place the present "Liberty Masonic Lodge," No. 153, the fourth oldest working Lodge in the metropolis, warranted in 1746, was named; having met in this part of the City at that very time and for long after. The Lodge was largely composed of Huguenots.

"Hutchinson's" Regiment had left Ireland, Lord Donoughmore had commenced to raise another corps from the surplus officers and men drafted from the 94th, the first commissions bearing date 22nd August, 1794. In order to qualify him to command this Regiment in person, Lord Donoughmore was gazetted, 31st May, 1794, Cornet in the 9th Dragoons and Captain 94th Foot, transferred as Major to Macnamara's Regt. and, 21st July, 1794, Lieut.-Colonel Commandant of his own, the 112th or "Donoughmore's" Regiment, with Lieut.-Colonel John Abercromby, from the 94th, as his second in command. "Donoughmore's" Regiment, the 112th, which had left Ireland for active service by June, 1795, was eventually drafted to bring up the strength of older Regiments at the front and Lord Donoughmore was placed on half-pay. His later military efforts consisted in the command of the Cork Legion during the Rebellion of 1798; gazetted, 1st January, 1800, a Colonel in the Army, Major-General, 30th October, 1805, and Lieut.-General, 1st January, 1812. Lord Donoughmore, however, was a Statesman, rather than a Soldier. In 1795 it was said of him, that after entering Parliament, "he was soon remarkable for the decided and manly elocution that has since so eminently characterized him," and that when he was introduced into the Upper House, "his talents matured by experience, have since shone with an encreased lustre on every important occasion, particularly on the Regency and Roman Catholic questions." He was created, 20th Nov., 1797, Viscount Donoughmore,* and 31st Dec., 1800, Earl of Donoughmore, with special remainder to the heirs male of his mother. He continued to champion the cause so near to his heart in the English House of Lords, and when, in 1810, he presented his speech upon the *Catholic Petition*, he said:—

"The Petitioners, whose case he was about to recommend to their consideration, were a class of no ordinary importance in the British community, comprising four-fifths of the Irish population, and a full fourth of all the inhabitants of the United Kingdom. They represented to that House—and, unhappily these representations were warranted by the fact—that though they compose so large a proportion of its efficient strength, they are, notwithstanding, excluded the confidence of the State. That the disabilities, under which they continue to suffer, were many, grievous, and unmerited; that they had been unwearied fellow-labourers in the vineyard with their more favoured Protestant countrymen; that by their successful exercise in the pursuits of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, they

*Cockayne, in his Complete Peerage, observes:—"It is generally said that this creation was Viscount *Suirdale*, or Donoughmore of *Suirdale*, but such is not the case. In all the three creations: 1783, 1797, and 1800—the title is 'Donoughmore of *Knocklofty*.'"

had increased the stock of national industry and national wealth. 'In our armies they had fought and bled, and conquered for their country; they had contributed to carry our naval triumphs to the remotest shores of the ocean. In every relation of public or of domestic life, they had obtained and deserved our esteem and confidence.'

From this time onwards he strenuously opposed every attempt to rule Ireland by purely coercive measures. In the spring of 1825 he fell ill, but recovered sufficiently to move the second reading of the Catholic Relief Bill on 17th May of that year. He died, however, on 25th August following. Never having married he was succeeded in the title by his brother John, Lord Hutchinson. "Notwithstanding a certain waywardness of opinion," said his biographer, "Lord Donoughmore was really an enlightened man, and did much to advance the cause of Catholic liberation." At a meeting of the Catholic Association, 10th Nov. 1825, a warm tribute was paid to his memory as "the hereditary patron of the Catholics." Daniel O'Connell held the highest regard for, and expressed deep gratefulness to Lord Donoughmore, as well for personal kindnesses as for his public services rendered to the Irish people.* In this connexion, we should remember that O'Connell himself was a Freemason, having been made, in 1799, during the Grand Mastership of Lord Donoughmore, in Lodge No. 198, Dublin. It is on record of Daniel O'Connell that "he was a most enthusiastic Mason, and that, as a Masonic Lecturer, few could equal, certainly none could excel him." In a speech, delivered by O'Connell in 1814, upon illegal associations, he eloquently defended the Craft, "the basis of which," he described as "philanthropy unconfined by sect, nation, colour or religion."

JOHN STANFORD, G. Secretary, 1789, J.G.W., 1790; of Carn, Co. Cavan, and of Gloucester Street, Dublin, Barrister-at-law; entered T.C.D. 16th Oct., 1776, but did not graduate; High Sheriff, Co. Cavan, 1789; called to the Irish Bar in Hilary term, 1785; was thanked in Grand Lodge, 5th Aug., 1790, for having prevented a Masonic dispute in Co. Cavan coming before a Court of Law. He was eldest son of Daniel Stanford, of Carn, and of Dominick Street, Dublin, attorney, by Mary Richardson, who was

* Fitzpatrick's "Correspondence of Daniel O'Connell," vol. i., 78 and 88.

a second cousin to Surgeon-General Archibald Richardson, our D.G.M. in 1771, and dau. of Rev. James Richardson, Rector of Magherafelt. John Stanford was a descendant of the Rev. William Bedell, afterwards Bishop of Kilmore, who when Provost of T.C.D. in 1629, wrote a note concerning "The petition of the free Masons," etc. (*vide* p. 33). He *m.* in 1784, Barbara (*d.* in 1816) second dau. of Major Loftus Cliffe—she was cousin-german, through her mother the Hon. Dorothy Ponsonby, to Hon. William Ponsonby, our S.G.W. in 1731. John Stanford *d.* in 1806, leaving two sons and one dau.

JOHN PEREE, D.G.M. 1790 to 1793; of Peter Street, Dublin, attorney-at-law; entered T.C.D. 2nd Nov., 1763, but did not graduate. He died in the year 1799. Thomas Peree, also of Peter Street, an eminent attorney-at-law, and law-agent for the Bank of Ireland, who died in Sept., 1792, was probably his father. John Peree, one of the most zealous of Freemasons, was much respected by the Craft. Upon Lord Donoughmore appointing him his Deputy in April, 1790, the Brethren of Grand Lodge "were highly pleased with his Lordship's judicious choice, no gentleman having the welfare of the Royal Craft more at heart than Mr. Peree." (*Belfast News Letter*, 9th April, 1790). And when he resigned the office Grand Lodge proceeded to express their high regard for him by publishing the following announcement:—

"2 January, 1794.

GRAND LODGE OF IRELAND.

The Right Worshipful WALTER WADE, Esq.; M.D., D.G.M., on the Throne.

Resolved unanimously,

That the Grand Lodge do publicly, and in the strongest manner, convey to their much respected Brother JOHN PEREE, late Deputy Grand Master of Ireland, their most sincere acknowledgements for his active and zealous exertions to promote at all times, the honour of the craft, convinced that the happiness, prosperity, and dignity of the order, and all the interests of Masonry, have been firmly supported and essentially advanced by his ability and attention while he presided among them as DEPUTY GRAND MASTER, of which they assure their beloved Brother they will ever retain a grateful and lively remembrance.

Signed by Order,

NICH. LOFTUS, G. Sec."

(*Dublin Evening Post*, 7th Jan., 1794, and other newspapers).

That the Brethren of 1794 did not in vain record the esteem in which they held this estimable Brother, their sentiments are once more presented to the Craft as a tribute to the fervency which actuated the Members of Grand Lodge at that period. A much longer address, dated 30th Jan., 1794, was presented to John Peree by his Brethren of "The Royal Arch Lodge of Ireland," No. 17/198, Blue, and, together with his reply, was also published in the newspapers, in which they stated they were proud to call him a member of the Lodge and looked back with pleasure upon the hours when his society enlivened, and his information instructed them, and trusted he would continue to animate them. Written upon the pages of the old minute book of "The First Volunteer Lodge of Ireland," No. 620, will be found a similar tribute of respect conveyed to this earnest worker for the Craft.

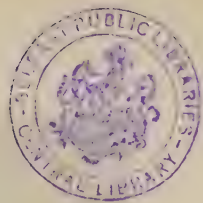
Hon. Lieut.-Colonel JOHN HELY-HUTCHINSON, S.G.W. 1791 to 1823; of Knocklofty, Co. Tipperary, next brother to Richard, 2nd Lord Donoughmore, our G.M. of 1789, was a distinguished soldier and politician.* A writer, in 1811, said:—

"Lord Hutchinson is a native of a country which has contributed perhaps more than its share to the common glory of the United Empire. Like Thebes of old, Ireland may be truly characterised as the peculiar land of the soldier. A sharp northern climate, Necessity the mother of invention and Poverty the parent of all effort, and thereby of all virtue, contribute to the production of a race of men, who, in physical as well as in moral qualities, are the natural elements of a brave army. A bayonet pushed by Scotch or Irish nerves would force through any army in Europe."

John Hely-Hutchinson was *b.* in 1757, entered Oxford 8th Nov., 1773, aged 16, but did not graduate, and, when only 19 years of age, he obtained a seat in the Irish House of Commons, being elected M.P. for Lanesborough, 1776-83; for Taghmon, 1789-90; and for Cork City, 1790-1801. Following in the footsteps of his father and elder brother he was a firm friend of Catholic Emancipation—often he and his brother had to advocate the cause alone—and his able speech upon that question, when it was debated in 1789, was said to have been the most eloquent of the day that was delivered in the Irish House of Commons. His ability as a Statesman was all the

* *Vide* : "Public Characters of 1801-02," p. 496; *The Royal Military Chronicle*, Feb., 1811; and *D.N.B.*

more remarkable as, from his military profession, it was not expected from such men in his day, yet there were three:—The Duke of Wellington, Lord Hutchinson, and Sir John Stuart. He was likewise a decided advocate for the Union of 1800, but had no share in the indirect methods by which that measure was accomplished. When only 17 years of age he was gazetted, in May, 1774, to the Earl of Drogheda's 18th Light Dragoons (*vide* p. 185); exchanged in Oct., 1776, to a Captaincy in the 67th Foot, Major in 1781; transferred, 13th March, 1783, to the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 77th Athole Highlanders, a very fine corps raised on the Athole estates in 1778 which had served some years in Ireland, but, having mutinied at Portsmouth upon being ordered to embark for India early in 1783, the regiment was disbanded and Hutchinson was placed on half-pay for the next eleven years. When the French revolutionary armies took the field, Hutchinson, having a company only in Colonel Crosby's regiment, proceeded to the Continent and gained access to their camps. He was in the French camp when La Fayette was forced to fly from his troops in August, 1792. He then joined the British Army in Holland as a volunteer and was chosen by Sir Ralph Abercromby, who had recognised a rare ability in the young soldier, as one of his aides-de-camp, and a warm friendship sprung up between the two men. His brother, Lord Donoughmore, having raised a Volunteer Regiment in Ireland for the British Army (*vide* p. 424), Hutchinson was appointed to the command and gazetted, 1st March, 1794, Colonel of the 94th or "Hutchinson's" Regiment of Foot. Among the Officers serving under him in this Regiment were:—Major John Abercromby, second son of his friend Sir Ralph; Ensign the Hon. John Thomas Fitzmaurice Deane, second son of the first Lord Muskerry, our Grand Master in 1783; several of his own brothers and many other well-known Irishmen. Upon the regiment being drafted to augment older Regiments at the front Hutchinson was promoted, 3rd May, 1796, Major-General, appointed to the Irish Staff, and was second in command of the Connaught district when the French, under Humbert, having landed at Killala Bay in Aug., 1798, were at once opposed by the British forces, but the affair ended disastrously for Hutchinson. On 5th August, 1799, he was appointed Colonel Commandant of a newly raised second battalion, 40th Foot, and, as a volunteer, accompanied Sir Ralph Abercromby to Holland. In June following Abercromby was appointed to the command of the expedition to Egypt, and, upon his particular and earnest recommendation, General Hutchinson, despite some



HON. LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN HELY-HUTCHINSON
(afterwards Lord Hutchinson and succeeded as 2nd Earl of Donoughmore),

Senior Grand Warden, Ireland, 1791 to 1823.

From the plate, after Cardon, facing *The Royal Military Chronicle* for
February, 1811.

opposition, was appointed, in Dec., 1800, second in command of the expedition. Abercromby having died in March, 1801, from wounds received before Alexandria, Hutchinson succeeded him and was gazetted, 29th May, 1801, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in Egypt. The despatch relating to the battle of Alexandria, written by General Hutchinson, was a most eloquent and fervent tribute to the memory of his fallen chief. Hutchinson, for his services on this occasion, was made a Knight of the Bath, and to him the French eventually capitulated. In further recognition of the important services rendered by him to the Empire he was created, 16th Dec., 1801, Baron Hutchinson, of Alexandria. Upon the renewal of war Hutchinson was promoted, 25th Sept., 1803, Lieut.-General and gazetted Colonel 74th Highlanders, transferred, 8th Sept., 1806, to the Colonelcy of the 57th Foot, and, 27th April, 1811, to that of the 18th Royal Irish Foot, promoted, 4th June, 1813, a full General, and was given the G.C.B. in 1814. He was appointed, 25th April, 1806, Governor of Stirling Castle, and the Government employed him, 1806 and 1807, on an extraordinary mission to observe the military operations in Russia. He was a personal friend of George IV., when Prince of Wales, and was a member of the Prince's Council. This friendship between two such eminent Freemasons, for the Prince was G.M. of the Grand Lodge of England (Moderns) from 1791 to 1813, may have had some bearing upon healing the breach between the Grand Lodges of the "Moderns" and "Antients." Lord Hutchinson succeeded his brother Richard as 2nd Earl of Donoughmore in 1825, and *d. unm.* 29th June, 1832, when the Barony of Hutchinson became extinct and the Earldom passed to his nephew, John Hely-Hutchinson, the 3rd Earl, father of Richard John, 4th Earl of Donoughmore, our Senior Grand Warden from 1846 till he died in 1866, and great-grandfather of our present Grand Master.

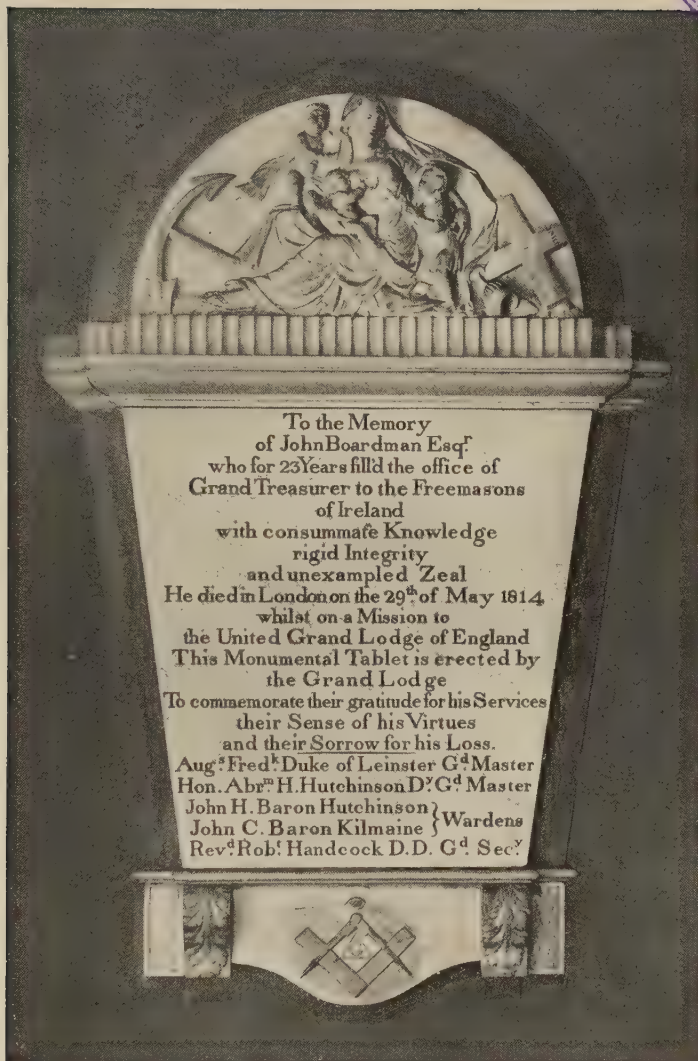
Hon. JOHN, BARON DILLON, J.G.W. 1791 to 1795; of Lismullen, Co. Meath, was eldest son of Arthur Dillon, of the same place, and grandson of Sir John Dillon, by his second wife, Grace, dau. of Thomas Tilson, of Dublin, so that through his grandmother the Baron was nearly related to Lord Muskerry, our G.M. in 1783. He entered Oxford 25th Nov., 1756, aged 17, but did not graduate; M.P. for the Borough of Wicklow, 1774-76, and for Blesinton, 1776-83. For his devotion in advocating a relaxation of the

disabilities under which the Catholics of Ireland lay, the Emperor Joseph II. of Germany, in 1782, conferred upon him the dignity of a free Baron of the Holy Roman Empire. The Baron, who was created, 31st July, 1801, a Baronet of the United Kingdom and was a resident landlord of the most kindly type, *d.* at Lismullen, 17th July, 1805, "much lamented by his acquaintances and numerous tenantry." By his wife, Millicent, dau. of George Drake of Fernhill, Berkshire, whom he *m.* in 1767, he left issue, of whom: Sir Arthur Richard Dillon, the 3rd Baronet, became a Major-General in the British Army.

JOHN BOARDMAN, G. Treasurer, 1791 to 1814; Barrister-at-law, formerly of Castle Street, moved, in 1788, to Charlemont Street, Dublin, came of an old Quaker family in Ireland. His father, Isaac Boardman, of Castle Street, lace merchant, and an officer, in 1760, of the 2nd Regt. of Foot, Dublin Militia, *d.* in 1788. He was called to the Irish Bar in Michs. term 1782, admitted free of the Holy Trinity Gild of Merchants in 1785, and by grace especial, in 1786, free of the City of Dublin, and was an active member of the Royal Dublin Society. On the formation of the Yeomanry Corps in Ireland he was commissioned, in 1796, a Lieutenant of the "Lawyers' Corps," for the City of Dublin. "Bro. John Boardman," wrote our late Bro. Dr. Chetwode Crawley, "when elected Grand Treasurer "in 1791, had taken over the finances of Grand Lodge in a most "disorganized condition.* He speedily put matters straight, and "from 1791, to his death in 1814, he remained the trusted and "trustworthy leader of Grand Lodge. To him is largely due the "credit of having steered Grand Lodge safely through the two most "critical periods of Irish Freemasonry, the Rebellion of 1798, and "the Ulster Schism of 1805. He was especially strenuous and "successful in his support of the Masonic Female Orphan School "of Ireland, which dates its practical success from 1794,† when it

* A.Q.C. xvii., 140. Bro. Dr. Crawley anticipated the disorganised state of the Grand Lodge fund by a few years. Bro. Thomas Corker appears to have given every attention to his duties till overtaken by ill-health about four years before his death in 1801.

† *Vide:* A.Q.C. xxiii., 179 and 183, however, where Bro. Dr. Crawley corrects this date. Grand Lodge gave formal sanction in Feb., 1796, approving of the Scheme, and it was not till January, 1798, that the School came under protecton of Grand Lodge.



MURAL TABLET TO THE MEMORY OF
JOHN BOARDMAN,

Grand Treasurer, Ireland, 1791 to 1814,
placed in the South Transept of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.
(A.Q.C. xvii.)

The carved group representing Faith, Hope and Charity, on the lunette above the cornice of the tablet, was sculptured by John Smyth, and adapted by him from his father, Edward Smyth's, design for the Prince Masons' Medal which was executed by William Mossop. *Vide* plate facing p. 96.

"came under the protection of Grand Lodge. From that day to the day of his death, Bro. John Boardman was the untiring advocate and the unfailing benefactor of the Masonic Female Orphan School of Ireland. Death overtook him while still serving Grand Lodge. He had gone to London as one of the Deputation to whom the Grand Lodge of Ireland had entrusted the duty of ascertaining, by actual trial, whether the newly formed United Grand Lodge of England had so purged its Ritual of the innovations and lapses of the Moderns as to have earned recognition by Antient Masons, when he was seized by the illness to which he succumbed, 29th May, 1814. His grateful Brethren erected, to his honour, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, a mural tablet, adorned with an emblematical group of Faith, Hope and Charity, designed by an artist of more than local reputation. But John Boardman's good repute among his Brethren depends neither on the choice of wording of his epitaph, nor on the artistic sculpture of his tombstone. His true monument will be found in the noble Orphan Schools of the Irish Craft, whose small beginnings he fostered with unremitting care." During the struggle with Seton and his adherents, to whom Boardman put up a strenuous opposition, his character was calumniated, and whatever his opponents printed about him must be taken for its face value only. Considering his temperament, and in spite of great provocation, Bro. Boardman showed himself to be a true-hearted Freemason, and taking, in the aggregate, the result of his life-work for the Order we can endorse every word that the late Bro. Dr. Chetwode Crawley wrote about him. For the period, nearly a quarter of a century, that he served as Grand Treasurer, he frequently presided at the stated communications of Grand Lodge, and in that position maintained the most fraternal correspondence with the Grand Lodge of England (Antients), in the minute book of which, under date of 1st December, 1803, we read:—

"Resolved that a Masonic Gold Medal be given by this Grand Lodge to our R.W. Bro. John Boardman, G. Trear, of the Grand Lodge of Ireland in Testimony of the esteem of this Grand Lodge for our said Bro. & for his Uniform exertion on all occasions for promoting the Honor and Ints. of the United Grand Lodges of England, Ireland & Scotland, according to ancient constitution, and that a communication be made from this Grand Lodge to the Grand Lodge of Ireland requesting that the said Medal be presented to our R.W. Bro. Boardman in the Most Honble Manner in Open Grand Lodge."

In further testimony of this fraternal feeling that existed between the two Grand Lodges we reproduce, on the opposite page, an inscription from a copy of Downes's first edition of "Ahiman Rezon," Dublin, 1804, to the effect that this copy was presented to Bro. Thomas Harper, D.G.M. England (Antients), by his friend John Boardman. Thomas Harper must have known Laurence Dermott intimately, having been almost continuously in office in the Grand Lodge of the "Antients" from 1786 until the Union of 1813, but the manuscript note on the foot of the page, setting forth a derivation of the words "Ahiman Rezon," is not in Brother Harper's handwriting.

General NICHOLAS LOFTUS, G. Secretary, 1791 to 1795; J.G.W. 1796 and 1797; was commissioned, 7th June, 1769, Captain of the First Regiment of Horse, Ireland, now the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, Major 15th July, 1776, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel 20th Nov., 1782, Aide-de-camp to the Marquess of Buckingham when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1789-90, and is described as "General Nicholas Loftus, Grand Secretary." Beyond these facts we have no further information about him.*

WALTER WADE, D.G.M. 1794 to 1799; began to practice, about 1776, as a surgeon and practitioner of midwifery in Bolton Street, Dublin, moved in 1781 to Capel Street. He, however, abandoned surgery and devoted himself to medicine and botany, having qualified M.D., it is thought, in a Scottish University. He was admitted, in 1787, a Licentiate of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians, Dublin, and, in 1811, an Honorary Fellow. He was a well-known Irish Botanist,† and the author of several works on this subject, some of which were the first of their kind to appear in Ireland, and he was "justly considered the first who diffused a

* Colonel Nicholas Loftus was registered 4th Dec., 1783, a member of the Grand Master's Lodge, as also were Nicholas Loftus and Henry Loftus, on 24th Feb., 1794, and Henry Loftus and John, Lord Loftus, on 6th June, 1796.

† *Vide:* Sir Charles Cameron's "History of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland;" H. F. Berry's "History of the Royal Dublin Society;" and the *D.N.B.*

*To the Right Worshipful Tho^l. Harper
Deputy Grand Master of England, this
book is presented by his much esteemed
obliged & faithful friend & Brother
Dublin 25th March 1806 Jⁿ. Boardman*

THE
CONSTITUTION
OF
FREE-MASONRY;
OR
AHIMAN REZON.

*Derived fr: ahim = "brothers": ma = ah = "to choose"
& ratzon = "the will" or "law": i. e. the law of
chosen brothers."*

general taste for Botany in this country." He was appointed, in 1787, Professor of Botany to the Royal Dublin Society, also, in 1792, to the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and it was under the auspices of the former Society and due to his exertions that the Dublin Botanic Gardens was established in 1790. In recognition of his work he received the distinction of a Fellowship from the Royal Society. Besides being physician to the Dublin General Dispensary he was an active member of the Experimental Society of Dublin for promoting Natural Knowledge. He was a son of John Wade of Capel Street, Dublin, chemist (*d.* in 1799), and grandson of another John Wade of Dublin, who was a son of Richard Wade, of Ballinglare, Co. Wexford. He *d.s.p.* in 1825. His widow, Mary Wade, *d.* in 1831, aged 97.

GORGES D'ARCY IRVINE, G. Secretary, 1796 to 1804; of Castle Irvine, Co. Fermanagh, eldest son of Colonel William Irvine, of Castle Irvine, by his second wife, Sophia, dau. of Gorges Lowther of Kilrue. Co. Meath, by Judith, third dau. of John Usher and Mary, only dau. of George, 1st Lord St. George, and thus Gorges D'Arcy Irvine was nearly related to the Duchess of Leinster (*vide* p. 206). His father, Colonel William Irvine, was for many years Provincial Deputy Grand Master of Masons in Ulster, and was elected, in June, 1808, Grand Master of the Grand East of Ulster; but was better known for his connexion with the Volunteers of 1782 (*vide* p. 248). The Irvine family were prominent members of Lodge No. 386, Lettermoney, sometimes called Irvinestown or Lowtherstown, Co. Fermanagh. Gorges D'Arcy Irvine was Master of this Lodge in 1798, 1800, and 1801; and, 31st Oct., 1796, was appointed Captain of the Lowtherstown Corps of Volunteers, of which Corps his father had been Colonel since 1779, so that Lodge No. 386 and the "Lowtherstown Masonick Volunteers, 1796," were one and the same. He seems to have attained to the rank of Major in this Corps, for we find him signing Masonic documents which emanated from the Grand East of Ulster, for which he was Grand Secretary, with this prefix to his name. He was *b.* in 1760, and before his marriage, in 1788, with Elizabeth (*d.* in 1829), dau. and heiress of Judge D'Arcy, of Dunmow Castle, Co. Meath, he was known as Gorges Marcus Irvine. He was High Sheriff, Co. Tyrone, 1796, and *d.* 28th Nov., 1847, leaving 5 sons and 5 daus.

ALEXANDER JAFFRAY, Junior, J.G.W. 1799 and 1800; D.G.M. 1801 to 1806; was a highly respected merchant in Dublin, whose place of business was in Eustace Street and his private residence in Ely Place. He was admitted, in 1761, a free Brother of the Holy Trinity Gild of merchants, Dublin; appointed in 1791, one of the Directors of the Bank of Ireland, and, in March of the following year a Governor of the Bank; was also one of the Trustees of the Royal Exchange, Dublin, and a member of the Ouzel Gallery; and, during the war with France, was gazetted, 3rd October, 1795, Deputy Commissary of Stores, Provisions and Forage for the Leeward Islands. He was only surviving son of Robert Jaffray, a Quaker who had come from Kingswells, Aberdeen, and settled in Dublin, *circa* 1726. Alexander Jaffray, junior, was *b.* in 1734, *m.* in 1779, Sarah Fayle of Dublin (*d.* in 1788), and *d.s.p.* at Cheltenham in April, 1818, leaving most of his property to Alexander, eldest son of his cousin-german, Alexander Jaffray, senior. His sister, Christian Jaffray (*b.* 1739, *d.* 1778), by Thomas Nicholson, of Dublin (also a Quaker), was great-grand-mother of Brigadier John Nicholson (*b.* 1822), the "Lion of the Punjab," whose word was law to the warrior races in India, and who fell at Delhi in 1857.

FREDERICK JOHN FALKINER, J.G.W. 1801 to 1804; of Abbotstown, Co. Dublin, with a town residence in Molesworth Street, Dublin, a prominent figure in the political and social world of his day,* was the only surviving son of Daniel Falkiner, of Abbotstown, and grandson of Frederick Falkiner, also of Abbotstown, by Elizabeth, dau. of James Hamilton, of Carlow, and aunt to Elizabeth Dominick (dau. of Christopher Dominick of Dublin), the mother by St. George, Lord St. George, of Æmilia Olivia, Duchess of Leinster (*vide* p. 206), so that her Grace and Frederick John Falkiner were second cousins. He was *b.* in 1768, entered T.C.D. 26th Oct., 1784, aged 16, B.A. 1789. Upon the nomination of the Duke of Leinster, our G.M. in 1770, he was returned M.P. for Athy, 1790-97, later for Co. Dublin, 1798-1806, and for the

* *Vide: Kildare Journal of Archæology*, vols. vii., 313, and viii., 332; Georgian Society Publications, vol. v.; and Dr. F. Elrington Ball's "History of County Dublin," vol. vi.

Borough of Carlow, 1812-18. He was appointed, in 1800, Secretary of the Order of St. Patrick; High Sheriff, in 1801, of Co. Dublin; and was gazetted, 25th Feb., 1805, Colonel of the 100th (or Regent's County Dublin) Regiment of Foot,* a corps which his patriotic zeal had led him to raise at his own expense, and the officers of which, on 4th June, 1805, presented to him a handsome sabre (still preserved in the family). Frederick Falkiner was a Whig in politics. In the celebrated debate, in Oct., 1795, upon the question of religious disabilities, he was one of the minority of eighty-four in favour of complete emancipation. He stoutly opposed the Union (1800), against which he spoke and cast his vote. Barrington in his "Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation," refers to him as "one of the most remarkable instances of inflexible public integrity in Ireland. He would have been a valuable acquisition to the Government, but nothing could corrupt him. Week after week he was ineffectually tempted, through his friends, by a peerage, or aught he might desire. He replied: 'I am poor, 'tis true, but no human power, no reward, no tortures, no elevation shall ever tempt me to betray my country; never mention to me again so infamous a proposal.' He was, however, afterwards treated ungratefully by the very constituents whom he had obliged, and died a victim of poverty and patriotism." He was created, 21st Dec., 1812, a Baronet; and such was the popularity he was held in by the people of Dublin, that, on 22nd Jan., 1813, he was presented with the Freedom of the City, enclosed, with an address, in a silver gilt box (still preserved in the family), "on which occasion allusion was made to the very distinguished manner in which he supported the true interest of the Empire." He *m.* in 1798, Anne Frances (*d. circa* 1852), niece of Charles Gardiner, our J.G.W. of 1758, and youngest dau. and co-heiress of Sackville Gardiner, of Dublin. His embarrassments clouded his later days, and he *d.s.p.* at Naples in Oct., 1824.

WILLIAM SEMPLE, D.G. Treasurer, 1801 and 1802; beyond the fact that he was an active member of the Royal Arch Lodge, No. 198, of which he was registered a member on 5th August, 1796, we have no information about him.

* Afterwards disbanded as the 99th Foot.

ALEXANDER SETON, D.G. Secretary 1801 to 1805; of Granville Street, Dublin, Barrister-at-law, whose career as a Freemason is told in chapter viii. He entered Gray's Inn 23rd Nov., 1792, and was called to the Irish Bar in Hilary term 1795. He was the eldest son of James Seton, formerly of Glenboy, Co. Leitrim, and later of Mountperry, Co. Tyrone, by Sarah Olivia, dau. of Samuel Coleton, M.D. of Monaghan. He *m.* in 1797, Rose Anne Donnellan (*d. ante* 1826), and was living in 1844. He had three children:—(1) Gorges Alexander Seton, entered T.C.D. in 1822, aged 19, but did not graduate; (2) William John Seton, a minor in 1826; and (3) Ann Olivia Seton.

WILLIAM FRANCIS GRAHAM, D.G. Treasurer 1803 to 1807; and D.G. Secretary 1808 to 1826; started business in 1797 as a linen merchant in Abbey Street, Dublin, and, in 1800, moved to Capel Street, where he lived until he died in 1826. During the time that Brother Graham was Deputy Grand Secretary he thoroughly revised the Grand Lodge Register by transcribing, in or about the year 1818, most carefully in his own beautiful handwriting, the registrations, from the old books, of all the Lodges then actively working under Irish Warrants. This work, running into five large volumes, must have taken many months to perform, for which task the Craft in Ireland owes an eternal debt of gratitude to his memory, all the more so since the last volume of the old register, from which he transcribed, has been missing for many years. We have no particulars to hand about his family, save that, a few years ago, his son, Robert Graham, bequeathed £16,407 to the Masonic Female Orphan School, the income of which is now applied to maintain and educate sixteen girls called "The Secretary Graham Pupils," and thus remains as a testimony of the earnest work carried on by the Secretary of the School of just one hundred years ago. The Craft must ever remember the Benefactor who instituted this memorial to a worthy sire. Yet, while this bequest has increased the utility of the School, the need for further support is none the less pressing in order still further to increase the benefactions bestowed by our Masonic Charities.

"The orphan can never cease from the land. The wistful gaze
"of childish eyes is ever strained in desperate hope to catch the
"sheltering gates ajar. The tramp of weary little feet throngs

"endless round our walls. The touch of timid little hands is ever
"instant on our doors. The bitter cry of our dead brother's child
"burdens the air by day and night. He that hath ears to hear, let
"him hear."*

Right Hon. SOMERSET (LOWRY-CORRY), 2nd EARL OF BELMORE, J.G.W. 1805 to 1812; of Castle Coole, Co. Fermanagh, only surviving son of Armar, the 1st Earl. He was *b.* in 1774; M.P. for Co. Tyrone from 1798 until he succeeded to the title in 1802; *m.* in 1800, his cousin Juliana (*d.* in 1861), second dau. of Henry Thomas, 2nd Earl of Carrick, and *d.* 18th April, 1841, leaving issue. He was, from 1828 to 1832, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica. His attitude towards the Grand East of Ulster is not at all clear. Even while occupying the Junior Grand Warden's chair in Grand Lodge he was nominated and elected Grand Master of the Grand East of Ulster in the summer of 1809, 1810 and 1811, succeeding his neighbour Colonel William Irvine in that office. When, in May, 1807, he was re-elected Junior Grand Warden, a letter was sent to him from Grand Lodge explaining the designs of Seton's adherents, who, at this time, proposed to nominate him for the Grand Mastership in opposition to Lord Donoughmore. Nevertheless his annual re-election to the Junior Grand Wardenship was unanimous until May, 1813, at which date the schism having died out, on a vote being taken James, 2nd Lord Kilmaine was elected Junior Grand Warden in his place.

JOHN LEECH, G. Secretary 1805 to 1807; of Rathroan, Co. Mayo, J.P. and D.L. of Co. Sligo and of Dublin. He was son of John Leech, of Frankfort, Co. Sligo, was *b.* in 1742, *m.* in 1760, Elizabeth (*d.* in 1834, aged 91), eldest dau. and co-heiress of Samuel Ansdell, and *d.* 8th Aug., 1822, leaving issue.

* Our late Brother Dr. Chetwode Crawley's closing words to his paper on "The Craft and its Orphans in the eighteenth Century." (A.Q.C., vol. xxiii.)

Hon. AUGUSTUS ABRAHAM HELY-HUTCHINSON, D.G.M. 1807 to 1818; lived in the City of Dublin, was one of the younger brothers of Richard, 2nd Lord Donoughmore, or G.M. in 1789. He was *b.* in 1766, entered T.C.D. 6th October, 1783, B.A. 1788, M.A. 1791. In early life he was a clergyman and was gazetted, 6th Sept., 1794, Chaplain of the 94th or "Hutchinson's" Foot (*vide* pp. 424 and 430), from which he retired in October, 1795. The address to Lord Donoughmore upon his retiring from the Grand Mastership was read in Grand Lodge on 24th June, 1814, and in evidence of the esteem in which he was held "it drew forth most rapturous applause. After the clapping and cheering had subsided, the Hon. Hely-Hutchinson rose to return thanks for his noble Brother, which he did in a strain of eloquence which we regret we cannot follow. The Grand Master [the Duke of Leinster] then requested that the Hon. Abraham Hely-Hutchinson would still continue to hold the office of Deputy Grand Master, which he modestly declined, but said he would continue in office till the Grand Master would be better and more intimately acquainted with the Order." (*Newry Telegraph*, 29th June, 1813). The Duke of Leinster continued to appoint him Deputy until 1818, and when, in 1819, he resigned office, his Brethren presented him with an Address which, with his Reply, is transcribed in the Grand Lodge minute book. He was for many years Chief Commissioner of the Customs in Ireland from which post he retired "beloved and respected by all who knew him as a public or private character, in which he was amiable, benevolent, and pious." He *m.* Catherine Maria (*d.* in 1824), widow of John Alexander Jones, and dau. of John Burke of Clongowna, Co. Tipperary, and *d.* at Angers in the south of France, 10th June, 1834, leaving a son and a dau. It was said of the Hutchinson family of his day that so attached were they to each other they resembled the bundle of sticks in the fable, and attained an increased degree of strength in consequence of cohesion. So true was this saying in respect to their love for the Craft that, at a time when men of stability were particularly needed to lead and advise, no less than three of the Hely-Hutchinson brothers held office in our Grand Lodge.

Rev. ROBERT HANDCOCK, D.D., G. Secretary 1808 to 1819; Minor Canon and Vicar Choral of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, from 1811; entered T.C.D. 23rd Oct., 1787, aged 17, B.A. 1791,

M.A. 1800, B.D. and D.D. 1809. He *m.* in 1794, Jane, only dau. and eventually sole heiress of Robert Bryanton, of Ballymalvey, Co. Longford, and *d.* 8th April, 1848.* His father, William Handcock, our G. Secretary in 1783, of Rockville Hall, Co. Roscommon, a Commissioner of the Barrack Board, Ireland, M.P. for Athlone, 1759 to 1776, *m.* in 1767, Susanna, second dau. of William Lloyd, of Rockville, aforesaid; was son of Robert Handcock, of Willsbrook, Co. Westmeath, Collector of Athlone, who was uncle of William and Richard, the 1st and 2nd Lords Castlemaine.



Seals of the President and his seven Masters of the Newry Union Band.

* We are indebted to Bro. the Rev. H. B. Swanzy for these particulars, extracted from Foster's Peerage.

October 7th 1799

At a Meeting of the Anahilt Band in Lodge Room of 606 it was mutually agreed that there should be a Band established in Dromore & its vicinity No. 5. - - - If the Making Bands of Belfast & Lisburn think right to sanction it as we would not establish it without their Consent.

Sign.

James Beatty 1st Master

William Cowan

2nd Master

David Beatty 3rd Do

John Ball 4th Do

John Sewell 5th Do

Paul Cothran 6th Do

Robert Martin 7th Do



Facsimile permission to establish a "Union Band" in Dromore, Co. Down.

Both copied from the originals in possession of Lodge No. 203, Magherally, Co. Down.

1799 October 7th October 7th 1799

We the President and 7 Masters of the United Ancient Bands of Right Templar Priests held under the sanction of Lodge No. 606 and 683 and on the Grand Registry of Ireland. And it was agreed that 13th John Ferguson and the Rest of the Brethren of Lodge No. 606 should Establish a Band in Dromore It being the Certain Distance Between Each Band that is 6 miles they shall have 805 With the Greatest Pleasure and make 805 Delay in the Establishing of it And that No other Town or place shall have any claim on it more than on ours

Signed by order James Beatty 1st Master

John Ferguson President Wm Cowan 2nd Master

David Beatty 3rd Master

John Ball 4th Master

James Sewell 5th Master

Samuel Cothran 6th Master

Robert Martin 7th Master

James Jamison Secretary

Lambert and Smith Signed William Affrison Secy

Dated this 7th October 1799

— J. B. Gussie fecit 1853 —

Facsimile of "The Priestly Warrant, No. 5," dated 7th October, 1799, for Dromore.



Silver gilt jewel, in possession of J. MacNaught Campbell.
(From A.Q.C. vii, 87).



Pierced silver jewel in possession, in 1892, of Bro. Sparrow, of
Ballinclay, Taghmon, Co. Wexford, who received it from his
mother, who had been a Miss Weekes, of Waterford.

APPENDIX I.

**“A Letter from the Grand Mistress of the Female
Free-Masons to Mr. Harding the Printer.”**

Usually attributed to Dean Swift.

Was Jonathan Swift, D.D., Dean of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, a Freemason? The question has never been answered satisfactorily. The revival of Freemasonry in England, *circa* 1717, was well known to him, as immediately after Anderson's Book of Constitutions was published the Dean proceeded to parody it as later he ridiculed the "Grand Mystery Discover'd." If the "Mr. John Swift" of the Lodge held at the "Goat at the foot of the Haymarket," London, in 1730, was really the Dean, it cannot be argued from that piece of evidence that he was made a Freemason in London. The arguments are just as much in favour of an Irish initiation for the Dean. The roll of the Lodge held at the "Goat at the foot of the Haymarket," is preserved in the third of the early Registers* enumerating the Lodges in England. This third, or 1730, list was written by a clerk, or scrivener, who probably knew little or nothing about the identity of the people whose names he copied, so that his rendering of "Mr. John Swift," in place of "Jon Swift," the Dean's not unusual signature, was quite a natural error. It is also assumed that another name on the roll of this Lodge, namely: "Mr. Alex. Pope," is that of no less a person than the great poet who was one of Swift's most intimate friends. All the members on the roll of this Lodge, with the exception of one, are entered with the prefix of "Mr.," consequently the names being somewhat disguised it cannot be said with certainty if those of "Mr. John Swift," and "Mr. Alex. Pope," refer to the great satirist and his friend the great poet.

* These Registers appear to have been intended as official returns to the Grand Lodge of England. They are well known to Masonic students as the First (or 1723) List; the Second (or 1725) List; and the Third (or 1730) List.

In "A Vindication of his Ex[cellenc]y the Lord C[arteret], from The Charge of favouring none but Toryes, High-Church-men, and Jacobites," Dublin, 1730, Swift, in vindicating Dean Patrick Delaney, D.D., wrote:—

"But since the Doctor hath not in any of his Writings, his Sermons, his Actions, his Discourse, or his Company, discovered one Single Principle of either *Whig* or *Tory*; and that the L[ord] L[ieutenant, Lord Carteret] still continues to admit him; I shall boldly Pronounce him *one of Us*: But like a new *Free-Mason*, who hath not yet learned all the Dialect of the Mystery."

Swift may be here claimed by some to admit that he and Dr. Delaney were Freemasons. Swift held Lord Carteret in the greatest esteem.

While it is not definitely known if Swift wrote "A Letter from the Grand Mistress of the Female Free-Masons," the evidence forthcoming points towards him as the author. This pamphlet, which consists of 16 pages, the verso of the title page and the last leaf are blank, reproduced here in facsimile, is a caricature of "The Grand Mystery of Free-Masons Discover'd," London, 1723-24. The "Grand Mystery" purported to give the secrets of Freemasonry in form of a catechism, and was advertised for sale in the London newspapers of 10th January, 1723-24.* A mock parallel between the Brotherhood of Freemasons and the Sisterhood of Free Sempstresses, an article devoid of literary merit, appeared in *Read's Weekly Journal*, London, 25th January, 1723-24, but it lacks the sardonic and biting humour of Swift's "Letter from the Grand Mistress," which appeared some months later, probably sometime during the month of August, 1724. Both travesties professed to ridicule the "Grand Mystery."

The late Bro. Dr. Chetwode Crawley, in the introductory chapter to Sadler's "Masonic Reprints and Historical Revelations," London, 1898, learnedly discussed the probability of Swift's authorship of the "Letter from the Grand Mistress." He tells us:—

"The other piece of verse prefixed to the title of 'The Grand Mistress' . . . belongs rather to the evidence of authorship. It would go far to settle that question, if it should ever come to be doubted that Swift was the writer. For the simile of Ixion and the cloud was used by Swift both before and after 'The Grand Mistress.' It is to be found in the opening paragraph of the 'Tritical Essay on the Faculties of the Mind' written, probably, as early as the year 1712. In this Essay Swift simulates to the life the sham learning and barren platitudes in which the moralists almost

* A reprint of the catechism is appended to vol. iii. of Gould's "History of Freemasonry."

outdid the eighteenth-century panegyrists of Freemasonry. In 1733, Swift recast the passage to suit his 'Answer' to Dr. Sheridan's 'New Simile for the Ladies.' The later form of the passage runs as follows:—

To disappoint Ixion's rape,
Juno dress'd a cloud in Juno's shape;
Which, when he had enjoy'd, he swore
No goddess could have pleased him more;
No difference could he find between
His cloud and Jove's imperial queen;
His cloud produced a race of Centaurs,
Famed for a thousand bold adventures.

The method in which Swift rehandled the idea leaves no doubt that he was the author of both forms. The reference to an imaginary source, 'A. B. C., lib. 6, p. 107,' is quite in Swift's line. A similar alphabetical signature is appended to his 'Letter to the Dublin Weekly Journal,' 25th Oct., 1729. This 'Letter' affords a further parallel to 'The Grand Mistress.' It contains an impersonal allusion to the Drapier, just as the Postscript to 'The Grand Mistress' refers to 'your ingenious Drapier, to whose pen we, as well as the rest of the nation, own ourselves obliged.'

"The 'Letter from the Grand Mistress,' though a very indifferent production, shows the characteristics of Swift's method, and is no worse than a score of other trifles thrown off by his fevered brain. He pursues his usual plan. He selects a theme of extreme absurdity, and he proceeds to treat it as a matter of course. In the 'Letter,' Female Freemasonry poses as the crucial absurdity, just as in another pamphlet of this period, 'The Modest Proposal for preventing the Children of poor People in Ireland from being a Burden to their Parents or Country,' the conversion of the children into articles of food stands as the kernal of absurdity. Each theme is treated in a style artfully adapted to the matter in hand. The 'Modest Proposal' treats its subject in the formal language and with the self-satisfied air of an agricultural M.P. debating the importation of colonial foodstuffs. 'The Grand Mistress' seizes the salient points of the Spurious Ritual, and adds to the counterfeit learning and the blundering grammar of 'The Grand Mystery' a feminine inconsequence of her own.

"To the word of warning rendered necessary by the general character of Swift's method, another may be added, inspired by the particular character of the treatise under consideration. The 'Letter from the Grand Mistress' is not a skit upon Freemasonry. It is a caricature of a pretended exposure of Freemasonry. The more grotesque features of the exposure are reproduced; they could hardly be exaggerated. The 'Grand Mystery' professes to reveal the secrets of the Craft 'as they were found in the custody of a Freemason who dyed suddenly,'—a figment that was to serve the turn of many a subsequent imposter. The 'Grand Mistress' out-Herods this with the story of a country lodge befogged by the fumes of the punch bowl. The veneer of Rabbinical learning is out done by grotesquely twisting the Hebrew alphabet. The absurdity of the signs could not well be heightened, but their nonsense is made clear; and so on to the end of the tale.

"There is room for suspicion that the Bees of Egypt and France, and the other make-believe pedantries, so ostentatious in their irrelevance, point obliquely at Dr. Anderson's imaginative 'History.' Swift was ever a hater of shams.

"The location of the peccant lodge at O-m-gh (presumably Omagh, the county town of Tyrone) affords no real clue. St. John's Lodges, may have existed in Ulster in Swift's time, as we know they did

in Munster. The probability is greatly increased, it must be acknowledged, by the testimony we have adduced as to the existence of such Lodges in Leinster in 1688;* and that, too, within Dean Swift's knowledge. . . .

"The paragraph that associates the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem and of Malta with 'the famous old Scottish lodge of Kilwinnin,' will not fail to strike the student conversant with the developement of chivalric Degrees. The passage reads much more as if it were written after 1760 than before 1730. The early mention of the Druids and the Rosicrucians is equally suggestive. Doctor McGregor, 'now Professor of Mathematicks at Cambridge,' is a myth: at least, no such graduate can be found in the University Register.

"It will be observed that we have treated only of the outward form, and not of the real matter of 'The Letter.' The reason is obvious. As Dean Swift himself puts it, in quoting the great Lord Somers, 'Wise men neither admit nor deny what fools attribute to them.' If Freemasons were to deny this or that absurdity, they would be held to admit the rest.

"The Spurious Rituals are without authority. Hence they are of little weight as records of the rites practised by Freemasons; but they are of the highest interest as records of what contemporary outsiders thought those rites to be. 'The Grand Mystery' was designed for those who did not know, not for those who did know, the secrets of Freemasonry. It shows what the outsiders of 1724 expected. With that, its historical importance ends.

"'The Grand Mistress' is equally important. But its importance is of a different kind. It is not a satire on Freemasonry, but a travesty of a pretended exposure of Freemasonry. It has no exact counterpart in the literature of the Craft. The only parallel we remember to have seen is the curious tract entitled 'Free Masons examin'd; or, the World brought out of Darkness into Light,' published by Alexander Slade, of Norwich, in 1754. This is, in a sense, a parody of the Spurious Rituals. But Slade was innocent of satire. His aim was to elevate—an aim that entails failure, unless directed by genius.

"If the 'Letter from the Grand Mistress' had any claim to be taken as a genuine disclosure of the secrets of Freemasonry, discussion of its subject-matter would be, in the highest degree, inexpedient. As it is only a solemn-faced travesty of pretended exposure, such discussion would be ludicrous."

A second edition of the "Letter from the Grand Mistress," was printed in Dublin, in 1730. It was reprinted by Faulkner in the eleventh volume, 1746, of Swift's collected works, entitled "Miscellanies," 1745-48. Faulkner reprinted it again in the tenth volume, 1762, of his great edition of Swift's complete works, 1760-69. In both of these reprints Faulkner pirated Harding's name.

The "Letter" appeared in a German version in the edition of Swift's works published at Hamburg and Leipzig, in 1760.

It, however, is absent from all subsequent editions of Swift's works.

* *Vide* Chapter i. p. 36.

A
 L E T T E R
 FROM THE
 Grand Mistress
 OF THE
 FEMALE FREE-MASONS
 TO
 Mr. *Harding* the Printer.

Ixion the Impious, Lewd Profane,
 Bright *Juno* Woo'd but Woo'd in Vain.
 Long had he sigh'd for th' Heavenly Dame,
 'Till *Jove* at length to quench his Flame;
 Some say for Fear, some say for Pity,
 Sent him a Cloud like *Juno* Pretty,
 As like as if 'twere drawn by Painters,
 On which he got a Race of *Centaurs*.
 A Bite quoth VENUS

a. b. c. Lib. 6th.

D U B L I N :
 Printed by *John Harding* in *Molesworth's*
 Court in *Fishamble-Street*, 1724.

On the last page of the 1746 and 1762 reprints of the "Letter," from the latter of which Bro. Sadler reproduced it in facsimile in his "Reprints and Revelations," there is an asterisk affixed to "Tsrif eht Tsugua Nilbud,*" with this footnote:

"*DUBLIN, August the first. Those who understand Irish, may find some other Meaning."

The footnote, absent in this 1724 edition, must have been invented for the subsequent editions of the "Letter." "M. B. Drapier" had already become a household name in Ireland by August, 1724, his "Letter to the Shop-keepers," etc., having been printed by Harding early in April of that year. Upon closely examining the imprint from the fount of type of this 1724 edition some small pieces of broken type can be discerned, indicating the fount had been lying in the printer's sanctuary for some time previous to being printed off finally. Indeed the following letter may have heralded its appearance in public:—

"DUBLIN, July 25.

"A LETTER to the Wits of Dublin.

"GENTLEMEN,

"HAS the Devil cast his Club over you? What is become of all your Entertaining Conceits? Where are your *Puns, Bargains, Pastorals, Elegies, Epigrams and Lampoons*? I am afraid *Apollo* and the Muses are Dead. If so why the Plague does not some of you Write their ELEGY? The poor PRINTERS are like to Starve, having Nothing but the thin Diet of *News and Advertisements* to live upon. For the Lord's Sake Dear Gentlemen Write. What though the lovely *Nine* be Dead and their Great Lord and Master? Let the best Writer among yourselves be set up in his Place, and Pick out *Nine* of the ablest among the *Female Bards* of this Town, which are a pretty round Number, let them be unto you for *Muses*. *St. Patrick's Well* or *Bridget Coal's Pump* may supply the Fountain *Hypocrene*, the Hill of *Howth* Serve for *Parnassus*; and so my Lads Revive your Old Genius again. You see I have Equip'd you as well as your Hearts can wish. Do not you observe how Melancholy the poor Publick is grown? O' my Conscience it is scarce able to hold up its Head for want of it's usual Diversion. I am afraid it will fall into a Lethargy. Rouze it, Rouze it, I say, for if this old Gentleman Dies, there's an End of your Writing, you may keep your Wit in your Pockets, or Patch broken Windows with it. Consider too that WOOD'S Half-pence may chance to come among us, and there will be Money enough to Buy what you Write nay though you should Write Twenty Papers for One that you have done heretofore, no Body will want Cash to Buy your half Sheet. And let me advise you Gentlemen to keep to that, it is enough both for you and for us, any more is tedious; and I know by this LETTER (which is my first ESSAY of the kind) what a cursed Deal of Pains a very little Writing costs a Man. Now I believe when this is Printed it will take but a small Compass, and yet the Studying and Hamering, the Biting my Nails and Scratching my Head, Walking about my Chamber, laying down my Pen and taking it up, Correcting, Blotting, and Tearing has cost me above a Week if it were all put together. I am not ashamed to own it, and I shall tell you the Reason: Because I will see you all Hanged before I will let you know who writ it.

"I am with all Profoundness and Respect.

"A Brother of the Quill."

(Harding's *Dublin Impartial News Letter*, 25th July, 1724).

(3)



A

Letter, &c.

Mr. Harding,

SEEING it is of Late become a Fashion in Town, in Writing to all the World, to Address to YOU, our Society of *Female Free-Masons* has also Chosen you for our Printer; and so without Preface, Art, or Embellishment, (for Truth and a short Paper needs none of 'em) our *Female Lodge* has the whole Mystery as well as any Lodge in Europe, with proper Instructions in Writing; and what will seem more strange to you, without the least Taint of *Perjury*. By this Time any Reader who is a *Mason*, will, I know, laugh, and not without Indignation. But that matters not much, our Sex has long ow'd yours this good Turn: You refused to admit Queen *Elizabeth*, and even *Semiramis* Queen of *Babilon*, tho' each of 'em (without *Punning*) had a great Deal of *Male Flesh* upon their Bodies; but at last you will be forc'd to own we have it; and thus it was we came by it.

A Gentleman who is a great Friend to all our Members, who has since instructed and form'd us into a Lodge, and whom we therefore call our *Guardian*, fell in lately with a Lodge of *Free-Masons* at O—b in U—r. They press'd him hard to come in—to

(4)

to their Society, and at length prevailed. They wanted an *Old Testament* to Swear him by. The *Inn-keeper's* Bible having both *Old* and *New* bound up together, wou'd not do : For the *Free-Masons* Oath being of much older Date than the *New Testament*, that is from the Building of *Soloman's Temple*, (for 'till then it was but a Protestation well Larded over with *Curses* and *Execrations*) they are always Sworn on the *Old Testament* only. They offer to buy the *Fellow's Bible*, he Consents ; but finding they were to Cut away the *New Testament* from the *Old* concluded them at once a Pack of Profane Wretches, and very Piously Rescu'd his *Bible*. This Custom of Swearing on the *Old Testament* only, is what has given Birth to the Vulgar Error, That *Free-Masons* Renounce the *New Testament*. So they proceed on the Rest of the Ceremony, Deferring the Oath till next Morning, One of 'em having an *Old Testament* for the Purpose at his House hard by. This 'tis true was a heinous Blunder against the Canons of *Free-Masonry* : But the Gentlemen were far gone in *Punch* and *Whisky*. In short our Friend and present Guardian is made a *Free* but *Unsworn Mason*, and was Three Hours gone on his Journey next Morning before the Merry *Free-Masons* awoke to send for their *Old Testament* ; and what was worse, they had taught him the Form of the Oath against he was to Swear in the Morning.

Now as to the Secret Words and Signals used among *Free-Masons*, 'tis to be observ'd that in the *Hebrew Alphabet* (as our Guardian has inform'd our Lodge in Writing there are Four Pair of Letters, of which each Pair is so like, that at first View they seem to be the same, *Beth* and *Caph*, *Gimel* and *Nun*, *Cheth* and *Thau*, *Daleth* and *Resch*, and on these Depend all their Signals and Grips.

Cheth and *Thau* are shap'd like Two standing Gallowses (of Two Legs each) when Two *Masons* accost

(5)

accost each other, one Cries *Cheth*, the other answers *Thau*, signifying that they wou'd sooner be Hang'd on the Gallows than Divulge the *Secret*.

Then again *Beth* and *Caph* are each like a Gallows, lying on one of the Side-Posts, and when used as above, imply this Pious Prayer: *May all who Reveal the Secret hang upon the Gallows till it falls down.* This is their *Master Secret*, generally call'd the *Great Word*.

Daleth and *Resch* are like Two Half Gallowses, or a Gallows cut in Two at the Cross Stick on Top, by which, when pronounced, they Intimate to each other, that they wou'd rather be half hang'd than Name either *Word* or *Signal* before any but a *Brother* so as to be understood.

When one says *Gimel*, the other answers *Nun*; then the first again joyning both Letters together repeats Three Times, *Gimel-Nun, Gimel-Nun, Gimel-Nun*, by which they mean that they are united as one in Interests, Secrecy, and Affection. This Last Word has in Time been depraved in the Pronunciation from *Gimel-Nun* to *Gimelun*, and at last into *Giblun*; and sometimes *Giblin*, which Word being by some Accident discover'd, they now adays pretend its but a *Mock Word*.

Another of their Words has been maim'd in the Pronunciation by the Illiterate, that is the Letter *Lamech*, which was the *Hush-Word*, for when spoke by any *Brother* in a *Lodge* it was a Warning to the Rest to have a Care of Listeners. 'Tis now corruptly pronounced *Lam*, but the *Masons* pretend this also is a *Mock-Word* for the same Reason as *Giblin*: This Play with the *Hebrew* Alphabet is very antiently call'd the *MANABOLETH*.

When one *Brother* orders another to walk like a *Mason*, he must walk Four Steps backwards; Four, because of the four Pair of Letters already mentioned, and backwards because the *Hebrew* is Writ and Read Backwards. It

(6)

As to their *Mysterious Grips*, they are as follows : If they be in Company where they cannot with Safety Speak the above Words, they take each other by the Hand, one Draws one of the Letters of the *Manaboleth* with his finger on the other's Hand, which he returns as in Speaking.

It is worth observing, that a certain Lodge in Town Publish'd sometime ago a Sheet full of *Mock-Masonry*, purely to puzzle and banter the Town, with several false Signs and Words as *Mada* or *Adam*, Writ backwards, *Boas*, *Nimrod*, *Fakins*, *Pectoral*, *Gut-tural*, &c. But not one Word of the Real ones, as you see by what has been said of the MANABOLETH.

After King *James* the Sixth's Accession to the Throne of England, he reviv'd *Masonry*, of which he was *Grand-Master*. Both in *Scotland* and *England* it had been entirely suppress'd by Queen *Elizabeth*, because she cou'd not get into the Secret, all Persons of Quality after the Example of the King got themselves admitted *Free-Masons*; but they made a Kind of MANABOLETH in *English*, in Imitation of the True and Ancient One; as I. O. U. H. a Gold Key, that is, *I owe you each a Gold Key*; H CCCC his Ruin. *Each foresees his Ruin*. I. C. U. B. YY for me. *I see you be too wise for me*. And a great Deal more of the same foolish Stuff, which took its Rise from a Silly *Pun* upon the Word *Bee*; for you must know, that

A *Bee* has in all Ages and Nations been the Grand *Hieroglyphick* of *Masonry*, because it excells all other living Creatures in the Contrivance and Commodiousness of its *Habitation* or *Combe*; as among many other Authors Doctor *Mc.Gregor* now Professor of *Mathematicks* in *Cambridge* (as our *Guardian* informs us) has Learnedly demonstrated; may *Masonry* or *Building* seems to be of the very Essence or Nature of the *Bee*, for her Building not the ordinary Way



(7)

Way of all other living Creatures, is the Generative Cause which produces the Young ones (you know I suppose that *Bees* are of *Neither Sex*.)

For this Reason the Kings of *France* both *Pagans* and *Christians*, always Eminent *Free-Masons*, carried three *Bees* for their *Arms*, but to avoid the Imputation of the *Egyptian* Idolatry of Worshipping a *Bee*, *Clodevaus* their first *Christian King* call'd 'em *Lillies* or *Flower de Laces*, in which notwithstanding the small Change made for Disguise Sake, there's still the Exact Figure of a *Bee*. You have perhaps Read of a great Number of Golden *Bees* found in the Coffin of a *Pagan King* of *France* near *Brussels*, many Ages after *CHRIST*, which he had ordered should be Bury'd with him, in Token of his having been a *Mason*.

The *Egyptians*, always Excellent and Antient *Free-Masons*, paid Divine Worship to a *Bee* under the outward shape of a *Bull*, the better to conceal the Mystery, which *Bull* they call'd *Apis*, is the *Latin* Word for a *Bee*, the Enigma of Representing the *Bee* by a *Bull* consists in this; that according to the Doctrine of the *Pythagorean Lodge* of *Free-Masons*, the Souls of all the *Cow-kind* transmigrate into *Bees*, as one *Virgil* a Poet, much in Favour with the Emperor *Augustus*, because of his profound Skill in *Masonry*, has describ'd; and *Mr. Dryden* has thus *English'd*.

Aristeus

Four Altars raises, from his Herd he Culls
For Slaughter, Four the Fairest of his *Bulls*,
Four Heifers from his Female Store he took,
All Fair, and all unknowing to the Yolk;
Nine Mornings thence with Sacrifice and Prayers,
The Gods invok'd he to the Grove repairs;
Behold a Prodigy! for from within
The Broken Bowels and the Bloated Skin
A buzzing Noise of *Bees* his Ears alarms,
Straight issue thro' the Sides assembling Swarms, &c.

What

(8)

What Modern Masons call a Lodge was for the above Reasons by Antiquity call'd a HIVE of Free-Masons, and for the same Reasons when a Dissention happens in a Lodge the going off and forming another Lodge is to this Day call'd SWARMING.

Our Guardian is of Opinion, that the present *Masonry* is so tarnish'd by the Ignorance of the working, and some other illiterate *Masons*, that very many, even whole *Lodges* fall under the Censure of the venerable *Chinese Brachman*, whose *History of the Rise, Progress, and Decay of Free-Masonry*, writ in the *Chinese Tongue*, is lately Translated into a Certain *European Language*. This *Chinese Sage* says, the greater Part of Current *Masons* Judge of the *Mysteries* and Use of that Sacred Art, just as a Man perfectly Illiterate judges of an Excellent Book, in which when open'd to him he finds no other Beauties than the regular Uniformity in every Page, the Exactness of the Lines in Length, and Equidistance, the Blackness of the Ink and Whiteness of the Paper, or as the Famous *British Free Mason MERLIN* says of the Stars in the Firmament, when view'd by a Child, &c. But I shall not trouble you with the Length of the Quotation at present, because *Merlin* and *Fryer Bacon* on *Free-Masonry* are soon to be dress'd up in Modern English, and sold by our Printer Mr. *Harding*, if duly encourag'd by Subscribers; and also a Key to *Raymundus Lullius*, without whose Help our Guardian says it's impossible to come at the Quintessence of *Free-Masonry*.

But some will perhaps Object, how come your unsworn Guardian by this refin'd and uncommon Knowledge in the great Art? to which I answer that,

The Branch of the *Lodge of Solomon's Temple*, afterwards call'd the *Lodge of St. John of Jerusalem* on which our Guardian fortunately hit, is as I can easily

(9)

easily prove, the Antientest and Purest now on Earth: The famous old *Scotish Lodge of Killwinin* of which all the *Kings of Scotland* have been from Time to Time Grand Masters without Interruption, down from the Days of *Fergus*, who Reign'd there more than 2000 Years ago, long before the *Knights of St. John of Jerusalem* or the *Knights of Malta*, to which two Lodges I must nevertheless allow the Honour of having adorn'd the Antient *Jewish* and *Pagan Masonry* with many Religious and Christian Rules.

Fergus being eldest Son to the chief King of *Ireland*, was carefully instructed in all the Arts and Sciences, especially in the natural Magick, and the Caballistical Philosophy (afterwards call'd the *Rosecrution*) by the *Pagan Druids of Ireland* and *Mona*, the only true *Cabalists* then Extant in the *Western World*. (For they had it immediately from the *Phenecians*, *Chaldeans*, and *Egyptians* (which tho' but a Woman can prove). The *Egyptians* probably had it immediately from *Abraham* as the Scripture Plainly hints in the Life of that Patriarch; and 'tis allow'd, I am told by Men of Learning, that the *Occult* as well as *Moral* Philosophy of all the *Pagans* was well besprinkl'd and enrich'd from the Caballistical School of the Patriarchs, and afterwards by the *Talmudists* and other Inferior *Rabbins*, tho' the prevailing Idolatry of those Days much depraved and vitiated it.

Fergus before his Descent upon the *Piſts* in *Scotland* rais'd that famous Structure, call'd to this Day *Carrick-Fergus* after his Name, the most mysterious Piece of Architecture now on Earth, (not excepting the Pyramids of the *Egyptian* Masons, and their *Hieroglyphicks* or *Free Masons* Signs) as any Skillful *Free-Mason* may easily perceive by examining it according to the Rules of the Art; he built it as a Lodge for his College of *Free Masons* in those Days call'd *Druids*, which Word our Guardian assures us signifies an *Oak* in

(10)

in the *Greek Language*, because *Oak* is one of the best *Timber-Trees* for Building, of which especially the *Marine Architecture*, the *Druids* were the only *Ma-
sters*, tho' your *Modern Term* of *Mason* implys no more than a *Worker* in *Stone*, erroneously enough indeed, or at least far short of the true and antient *Term* of *Druid*, since the *Marine Architecture* the most useful Branch of the *Sacred Art*, corresponds naturally and perfectly with the *Word* *Druid* or *Worker* in *Oak*, and had nothing at all to do with *Stones* of any Kind, 'till *Fason* a famous *Druid* or *Free-Mason* used the *Load-stone* when he went in Quest of the *Golden Fleece* as it is call'd in the Enigmaticall *Terms* of *Free-Masonry*, or more properly Speaking of the *Cabala*, as *Masonry* was call'd in those Days. The use of the *Load Stone* was then and long after kept as Secret as any of the other *Mysteries* of the *Art*, till by the unanimous Consent of all the *Great Lodges*, the use of it was made publick for the Common Benefit of Mankind. *Fason's* artificial *Frog* had it fixt in his Mouth, and having a free Swing in an oaken Bowl half fill'd with Water, always faced the *North Pole*, which gave rise to the *Poetical Fable*; That *Fason's* *Frog* was a *Little Familiar* or *Sea Demon* presiding over the *Navigation* like any other *Angel Guardian*. For *Free-Masons* in all Ages, as well as now, have been look'd upon to deal with *Sprites* or *Demons*, and hence came that *Imputation* which they have in many Nations lain under, of being *Conjurors* or *Magicians*; Witness *Merlin* and *Fryar Bacon*.

'Tis perhaps further worth *Remarking*, that *Fason* took one of the *Two Sacred Vocal Oaks* of the *Grove* of *Dodona* to make the *Keel* of the *Argus*, for so his *Ship* was call'd, mysteriously Joyning together *Architecture* or *Masonry*, and the *Druidical Priesthood* or *Power* of *Explaining* the *Oracles*. For our *Guardian* will have it so, that the *Pagan Priesthood* was always in the *Druids* or *Masons*, and that there was a perceivable

(II)

ceivable Glimering of the *Jewish Rites* in it, tho' much corrupted, as I said, that the *Pagan Worship* was chiefly in Groves of *Oak* that they always lookt upon the *Oak* as Sacred to *Jupiter*, which Notion is countenanced (making Allowance for the *Paganism*) by the *Patriarchs*, for you see in *Genesis*, that *Abraham* Sacrificed under the *Oaks* of *Mamre*. *Joshua* indeed took a great Stone and put it up under the *Oak*, Emblematically joyning the Two great Elements of *Masonry* to raise an Altar for the L O R D.

Our Guardian also says, that *Cesar's* Description of the *Druids* of *Gaul* is as Exact a Picture of a Lodge of *Free Masons* as can possibly be Drawn.

His Reasons for the *Manaboth* are the better worth discovering, that I believe there are even some *Masons* who know nothing of it, viz. that it has been an Antient Practice among the *Cabalistical Philosophers* to make every *Hebrew* Letter a *Heirogliphick* Mysterious in its Figure above all other Letters, as being thus Shap'd and Form'd by the immediate Directions of the *Almighty*, whereas all other LETTERS are of *Human* Invention.

Secondly, that the *Manaboth* has a very close and unconstrain'd Analogy with *Masonry* or *Architecture*, for that every Letter of the *Hebrew* Alphabet, as also of the *Syriac*, *Chaldaic*, *Runic*, and *Irish* Alphabets, derived from it, have their Names from *Timber-Trees*, except some few who have their Names from *Stones*; and I think its pretty plain, that *Timber* and *Stone* are as much the Elements of *Masonry* as the Alphabet is of *Books*, which is a near Relation enough between *Architecture* and *Learning* of all Kinds, and naturally shews why the *Druids*, who also took their Title from a Tree, kept *Learning* and *Architecture* joyn'tly within themselves.

Next Week shall be Publish'd the *Free Mason's* Oath, with the Remarks upon it of a Young Clergyman

(12)

man who has Petition'd to be admitted *Chaplain* to our *Lodge*, which is to be kept at Mr. *Painter's* Female *Coffee-House* every *Tuesday* from Nine in the Morning to Twelve, and the Tenth Day of every Month in the Year; where all Ladies of true Hearts and sound Morals shall be admitted without Swearing.

I think it Proper to Insert the *Free-Mason's* SONG commonly Sung at their Meetings, tho' by the By, it is of as little Signification as the Rest of their Secrets. It was Writ by one *Anderson* as our Guardian informs me, just to put a Good Gloss on the Mystery, as you may See by the Words.

S O N G.

I.

C O M E let us prepare
We Brothers that are
Assembled on merry Occasion,
Let's Drink, Laugh and Sing,
Our Wine has a Spring;
Here's a Health to an accepted M A S O N.

II.

The World is in Pain
Our Secrets to gain,
And still let them wonder and gaze on,
They ne'er can Divine
The Word or the Sign
Of a Free and an Accepted M A S O N.

III:

(13)

III.

'Tis this and 'tis that,
They cannot tell what;
Why so many Great Men of the Nation,
Shou'd Aprons put on,
To make themselves one,
With a Free and an Accepted M A S O N.

IV.

Great Kings, Dukes and Lords,
Have laid by their Swords,
Our Mistry to put a Good Grace on,
And ne'er been Asham'd,
To hear themselves Nam'd
With a Free and an Accepted M A S O N.

V.

Antiquity's Pride
We have on our Side,
And it maketh Men Just in their Station,
There's nought but what's good,
To be understood
By a Free and an Accepted M A S O N.

VI.

Then Joyn Hand in Hand,
To each other firm stand;
Let's be merry and put a Bright Face on,
What Mortal can boast,
So noble a Toast,
As a Free and an Accepted M A S O N.

Postscript.

POSTSCRIPT.

Mr. *Harding*,

OUR Lodge unanimously desire you'll give their Sincere Respects to your *Ingenious* DRAPIER, to whose *Pen* we, as well as the Rest of the Nation, own our selves oblig'd. If he be not already a *Free-Mason*, he shall be welcom to be our *Deputy-Guardian*.

Your Humble Servant,

Thalestris.

Aris chi Lirpa Nilbud



APPENDIX II.
SUCCESSION OF OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MUNSTER, 1726—1731.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Grand Master.</i>	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>	<i>Grand Wardens.</i>	<i>Treasurer and Secretary.</i>
27th Dec., 1726	Hon. James O'Brien.	Springett Penn.	Walter Goold. Thomas Riggs.	
27th Dec., 1727	Hon. James O'Brien.	Springett Penn.	Thomas Riggs. Thomas Wallis.	James Crooke.
24th June, 1728	Hon. James O'Brien.	Robert Longfield.	Thomas Wallis. Samuel Boles.	
24th June, 1730	Col. William Maynard.	Thomas Riggs.	William Galwey. John Gamble.	Samuel Atkins.
9th Aug., 1731	Right Hon. James, 4th Lord Kingston.	Adam Newman.	James Morris. William Newenham.	

SUCCESSION OF OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF IRELAND, 1725—1812.

From 1725 A.D. to 1874 A.D. the term of Office began on St. John the Baptist's Day (24th June) in each year.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master.</i>	<i>Grand Wardens.</i>	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
1725	Right Hon. Richard, 1st Earl of Rosse. Hon. Humphrey Butler.	Sir Thomas Prendergast, 2nd Bart. Marcus Anthony Morgan.		Thomas Griffith.
1730	Right Hon. Richard, 1st Earl of Rosse.			Thomas Griffith.
1731	Right Hon. James, 4th Lord Kingston. Right Hon. Nicholas, 5th Viscount Netterville.	Hon. William Ponsonby. Dillon Pollard Hampson.		Thomas Griffith.
1732	Right Hon. Nicholas, 5th Viscount Netterville. Right Hon. Henry Benedict, 4th Viscount Barnewall of Kingsland.	James Brenan, M.D. Robert Nugent.	George Boyde.	John Pennell.
1733	Right Hon. Henry Benedict, 4th Viscount Barnewall of Kingsland. Right Hon. Marcus, 1st Viscount Tyrone.	James Brenan, M.D. Captain William Cobbe.	George Boyde.	John Pennell.
1734	Right Hon. Henry Benedict, 4th Viscount Barnewall of Kingsland.	Captain William Cobbe. John Baldwin.	George Boyde.	John Pennell.

1735	Right Hon. James, 4th Lord Kingston. James Brenan, M.D.	John Baldwin. Captain John Corneille.	George Boyde.	John Pennell.
1736	Right Hon. Marcus, 1st Viscount Tyrone. James Brenan, M.D.	Captain John Corneille. William Sandford.	Captain John Arabin.	John Pennell.
1737	Right Hon. Marcus, 1st Viscount Tyrone. James Brenan, M.D.	Cornelius Callaghan. John Putland.	Captain John Arabin.	John Pennell.
1738	Right Hon. William, 3rd Viscount Mountjoy. Cornelius Callaghan.*	John Putland } to Kane O'Hara } 24th June Robert Callaghan } from Edward Martin } 24th June	Thomas Mills.	John Pennell.
1739	Right Hon. William, 3rd Viscount Mountjoy. Cornelius Callaghan.	Edward Martin. Charles Annesley.	Thomas Mills.	John Pennell. John Baldwin, <i>vice</i> Pennell, deceased.
1740	Right Hon. Arthur Mohun, 3rd Viscount Doneraile. Cornelius Callaghan.	Edward Martin. John Morris.	Thomas Mills.	John Baldwin. Richard Pindar (Secretary's Clerk).
1741	Right Hon. Charles, 2nd Lord Tullamore. Cornelius Callaghan.	Edward Martin. John Morris.	Thomas Mills.	John Baldwin. Richard Pindar (Secretary's Clerk).
1742	Right Hon. Charles, 2nd Lord Tullamore. Cornelius Callaghan.	Edward Martin. John Morris.	Thomas Mills.	John Baldwin. Anthony Rellhan, M.D. <i>vice</i> Baldwin resigned. Edward Spratt (Deputy Grand Secretary).

* The appointment of Cornelius Callaghan as D.G.M. on 27th December, 1737, led to the re-arrangement of the other Officers, taking effect from St. John's Day in Winter, 1737, to the following St. John's Day in Summer, 1738, the ordinary time of election.

SUCCESSION OF OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF IRELAND, 1725—1812.—continued.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master.</i>	<i>Grand Wardens.</i>	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
1743	Right Hon. Thomas, 2nd Lord Southwell. Cornelius Callaghan.	Edward Martin. Keane Fitzgerald.	Edward Martin.	Edward Spratt.
1744	Right Hon. John, 3rd Viscount Allen. Cornelius Callaghan.	Hamilton Gorges. Richard Houghton.	Edward Martin.	Edward Spratt.
1745	Right Hon. James, 4th Lord Kingston. Cornelius Callaghan.	Hamilton Gorges. Richard Houghton.	Edward Martin.	Edward Spratt.
1746	Right Hon. James, 4th Lord Kingston. Cornelius Callaghan.	Hamilton Gorges. Richard Houghton.	Edward Martin.	Edward Spratt.
1747	Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, 6th Bart. John Putland.	Boyle Lennox. Alderman Hans Baillie.	Edward Martin.	Edward Spratt.
1748	Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, 6th Bart. John Putland.	Boyle Lennox. Alderman Hans Baillie.	Edward Martin.	Edward Spratt.
1749	Right Hon. Robert, Lord Kingsborough. John Putland.	Boyle Lennox. Hon. Roderick MacKenzie.	Edward Martin.	Edward Spratt.
1750	Right Hon. Robert, Lord	Boyle Lennox.	Edward Martin.	Edward Spratt.

1751	Right Hon. Lord George Sackville. Hon. Thomas George Southwell.	Hon. Roderick MacKenzie. Hon. Brinsley Butler.	Edward Martin.	Edward Spratt.
1752	Right Hon. Lord George Sackville. Hon. Thomas George Southwell.	Hon. Roderick MacKenzie. Hon. Brinsley Butler.	Edward Martin.	Edward Spratt.
1753	Hon. Thomas George Southwell. Hon. Brinsley Butler.	Charles, Viscount Moore. John Bury.	Edward Martin.	Edward Spratt.
1754	Hon. Thomas George Southwell. Hon. Brinsley Butler.	Charles, Viscount Moore. John Bury.	Edward Martin.	Edward Spratt.
1755	Hon. Thomas George Southwell. Brinsley, Lord Newtown-Butler.	Charles, Viscount Moore. John Bury.	Edward Martin.	Edward Spratt.
1756	Hon. Thomas George Southwell. Brinsley, Lord Newtown-Butler.	Charles, Viscount Moore. John Bury.	Edward Martin.	Edward Spratt.
1757	Brinsley, Lord Newtown-Butler. Charles, Viscount Moore.	John Bury. Captain George Clarges.	Edward Martin.	John Calder.
1758	Charles, Viscount Moore. John Bury.	Major Edward Windus. Right Hon. Charles Gardiner.	Edward Martin.	John Calder.
1759	Right Hon. Charles, 6th Earl of Drogheda. Edward Martin.	Alderman Hans Baillie. Captain Christopher Parker.	Edward Martin.	John Calder.
1760	Right Hon. Charles, Earl of Charleville. Edward Martin.	Captain Christopher Parker. William Marshall.	Edward Martin.	John Calder.

SUCCESSION OF OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF IRELAND, 1725—1812.—continued.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master.</i>	<i>Grand Wardens.</i>	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>	<i>Grand Secretary and Deputy Grand Secretary.</i>
1761	Right Hon. Sir Edward King, 5th Bart. Edward Martin.	William Marshall. Major Holt Waring.	Edward Martin.	John Calder.
1762	Right Hon. Sir Edward King, 5th Bart. William Marshall.	Major Holt Waring. Right Hon. Henry King.	Major Holt Waring.	John Calder.
1763	Right Hon. Thomas, 6th Earl of Westmeath. John Putland.	Right Hon. Henry King. Alderman Matthew Baillie.	Major Holt Waring.	John Calder.
1764	Right Hon. Thomas, 6th Earl of Westmeath. John Putland.	Alderman Matthew Baillie. David LaTouche, junior.	Major Holt Waring.	John Calder.
1765	Right Hon. Edward, 1st Lord Kingston. Major Holt Waring.	David LaTouche, junior. George Hart.	Major Holt Waring.	John Calder.
1766	Right Hon. Ford, 5th Earl of Cavan. Major Holt Waring.	George Hart. Peter LaTouche.	Major Holt Waring.	John Calder.
1767	Right Hon. Ford, 5th Earl of Cavan. David LaTouche, junior.	Peter LaTouche. John LaTouche.	Major Holt Waring.	John Jones (G. Sec.). John Calder (D.G. Sec.). Thomas Corker (D.G.

1768	Right Hon. Ford, 5th Earl of Cavan. George Hart.	John LaTouche. John Jones.	Major Holt Waring.	Major Charles Vallancey. Thomas Corker.
1769	Right Hon. Edward, 1st Earl of Kingston. William Ruxton.	John Jones. Joseph Keen.	Major Holt Waring.	Vernon Hawley.* Thomas Corker.
1770	William Robert, Marquess of Kildare. Joseph Keen.	Alderman Francis Fetherston. Henry Morris.	Major Holt Waring.	Alderman Henry Hart. Thomas Corker.
1771	William Robert, Marquess of Kildare. Archibald Richardson.	Henry Morris. John Hart.	Major Holt Waring.	Philip Woodroffe. Thomas Corker.
1772	Randal William, Viscount Dunluce. Archibald Richardson.	John Hart. Cornelius Brady.	Major Holt Waring.	Feilding Ould, junior. Thomas Corker.
1773	Randal William, Viscount Dunluce. Archibald Richardson.	Cornelius Brady. Major Joseph Sirr.	Major Holt Waring.	Feilding Ould, junior. Thomas Corker.
1774	George Augustus, Viscount Belfield. Lieut.-Col. Daniel P. Chenevix.	Major Joseph Sirr. Feilding Ould, junior.	Major Holt Waring.	Richard Dawson. Thomas Corker.
1775	George Augustus, Viscount Belfield. Lieut.-Col. Daniel P. Chenevix.	Feilding Ould, junior. Richard Dawson.	Major Holt Waring.	John Paumier. Thomas Corker.
1776	Right Hon. Garret, 1st Earl of Mornington. Joseph Keen.	Richard Dawson. Philip Woodroffe.	Major Holt Waring.	John Handcock. Thomas Corker.
1777	William Robert, 2nd Duke of Leinster. Joseph Keen.	Philip Woodroffe. John Handcock.	Major Holt Waring.	Charles Sterne. Thomas Corker.

* Michael Aigoine was elected Grand Secretary for 1769 but retired in favour of Vernon Hawley.

SUCCESSION OF OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF IRELAND, 1725—1812.—continued.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master.</i>	<i>Grand Wardens.</i>	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>	<i>Grand Secretary and Deputy Grand Secretary.</i>
1778	Right Hon. Randal William, 6th Earl of Antrim. Joseph Keen.	John Handcock. Charles Sterne.	Major Holt Waring.	Samuel Spencer. Thomas Corker.
1779	Right Hon. Randal William, 6th Earl of Antrim. Joseph Keen.	Samuel Spencer. Charles Sterne.	Major Holt Waring.	John White. Thomas Corker.
1780	Right Hon. Randal William, 6th Earl of Antrim. Joseph Keen.	John Jones. Richard Bolton.	Major Holt Waring.	George Doyel. Thomas Corker.
1781	Right Hon. Randal William, 6th Earl of Antrim. Joseph Keen.	John Jones. Richard Bolton.	Major Holt Waring.	George Doyel. Thomas Corker.
1782	Right Hon. Richard Colley, 2nd Earl of Mornington. Joseph Keen. John Handcock (<i>vice</i> Keen resigned).	George Doyel. Arthur Winter.	Major Holt Waring.	Dowell O'Reilly. Thomas Corker.
1783	Right Hon. Robert Tilson, 1st Lord Muskerry. John Handcock.	Arthur Winter. Dowell O'Reilly.	Major Holt Waring.	William Handcock. Thomas Corker.
1784	Right Hon. Robert Tilson, 1st Lord	Dowell O'Reilly.	Major Holt Waring.	Nicholas Gay.

1785	Arthur, Lord Viscount Kilwarlin. Joseph Keen.	Dowell O'Reilly. William Handcock.	Major Holt Waring.	Morley Saunders. Thomas Corker.
1786	Arthur, Lord Viscount Kilwarlin. Joseph Keen.	William Handcock. Richard Mageniz.	Major Holt Waring.	Lieut.-Col. the Right Hon. Robert Ross. Thomas Corker.
1787	Right Hon. Francis Charles, 2nd Viscount Glerawley. Joseph Keen.	Richard Mageniz. Lieut.-Col. the Right Hon. Robert Ross.	Major Holt Waring.	Francis Fetherston. Thomas Corker.
1788	Right Hon. Francis Charles, 2nd Viscount Glerawley. Joseph Keen.	Richard Mageniz. Lieut.-Col. the Right Hon. Robert Ross.	Major Holt Waring.	Francis Fetherston. Thomas Corker.
1789	Right Hon. Richard, 2nd Lord Donoughmore. Joseph Keen. John Peree (<i>vice</i> Keen resigned).	Lieut.-Col. the Right Hon. Robert Ross. Francis Fetherston.	Major Holt Waring.	John Stanford. Thomas Corker.
1790	Right Hon. Richard, 2nd Lord Donoughmore. John Peree.	Francis Fetherston. John Stanford.	Major Holt Waring.	William Winter. Thomas Corker.
1791	Right Hon. Richard, 2nd Lord Donoughmore. John Peree.	Hon. Lieut.-Col. John Hely-Hutchinson. John, Baron Dillon.	John Boardman.	Colonel Nicholas Loftus. Thomas Corker.
1792	Right Hon. Richard, 2nd Lord Donoughmore. John Peree.	Hon. Lieut.-Col. John Hely-Hutchinson. John, Baron Dillon.	John Boardman.	Colonel Nicholas Loftus. Thomas Corker.

SUCCESSION OF OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF IRELAND, 1725—1812.—continued.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master.</i>	<i>Grand Wardens.</i>	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>	<i>Grand Secretary and Deputy Grand Secretary.</i>
1793	Right Hon. Richard, 2nd Lord Donoughmore. John Perce. Walter Wade (<i>vice Perce</i> resigned).	Hon. Lieut.-Col. John Hely-Hutchinson. John, Baron Dillon.	John Boardman.	Colonel Nicholas Loftus. Thomas Corker.
1794	Right Hon. Richard, 2nd Lord Donoughmore. Walter Wade.	Hon. Colonel John Hely-Hutchinson. John, Baron Dillon.	John Boardman.	Colonel Nicholas Loftus. Thomas Corker.
1795	Right Hon. Richard, 2nd Lord Donoughmore. Walter Wade.	Hon. Colonel John Hely-Hutchinson. John, Baron Dillon.	John Boardman.	General Nicholas Loftus. Thomas Corker.
1796	Right Hon. Richard, 2nd Lord Donoughmore. Walter Wade.	Hon. Major-Gen. John Hely-Hutchinson. General Nicholas Loftus.	John Boardman.	Gorges D'Arcy Irvine. Thomas Corker.
1797	Right Hon. Richard, 2nd Lord Donoughmore. Walter Wade.	Hon. Major-Gen. John Hely-Hutchinson. General Nicholas Loftus.	John Boardman.	Gorges D'Arcy Irvine. Thomas Corker.
1798	"N.B. In consequence of the Rebellion having broke out in May this year, the Grand Lodge Meetings were suspended till the 1st November, following." (<i>Grand Lodge Minute Book</i>).			
1799	Right Hon. Richard, 1st Viscount Donoughmore.	Hon. Major-Gen. John Hely-Hutchinson.	John Boardman.	Gorges D'Arcy Irvine. Thomas Corker.

1800	Right Hon. Richard, 1st Viscount Donoughmore.	Hon. Major-Gen. John Hely-Hutchinson. Alexander Jaffray, junior.	John Boardman.	Gorges D'Arcy Irvine. Thomas Corker.
1801	Right Hon. Richard, 1st Earl of Donoughmore. Alexander Jaffray, junior.	Hon. Major-Gen. John Hely-Hutchinson, K.B. Frederick John Falkiner.	John Boardman. William Semple (D.G.T.).	Gorges D'Arcy Irvine. Alexander Seton (D.G.S.).
1802	Right Hon. Richard, 1st Earl of Donoughmore. Alexander Jaffray, junior.	Right Hon. John, Lord Hutchinson, K.B. Frederick John Falkiner.	John Boardman. William Semple.	Gorges D'Arcy Irvine. Alexander Seton.
1803	Right Hon. Richard, 1st Earl of Donoughmore. Alexander Jaffray, junior.	Right Hon. John, Lord Hutchinson, K.B. Frederick John Falkiner.	John Boardman. William Francis Graham (D.G.T.).	Gorges D'Arcy Irvine. Alexander Seton.
1804	Right Hon. Richard, 1st Earl of Donoughmore. Alexander Jaffray, junior.	Right Hon. John, Lord Hutchinson, K.B. Frederick John Falkiner.	John Boardman. William Francis Graham.	Gorges D'Arcy Irvine. Alexander Seton.
1805	Right Hon. Richard, 1st Earl of Donoughmore. Alexander Jaffray, junior.	Right Hon. John, Lord Hutchinson, K.B. Right Hon. Somerset, 2nd Earl of Belmore.	John Boardman. William Francis Graham.	John Leech (G.S.). Alexander Seton.
1806	Right Hon. Richard, 1st Earl of Donoughmore. Alexander Jaffray, junior.	Right Hon. John, Lord Hutchinson, K.B. Right Hon. Somerset, 2nd Earl of Belmore.	John Boardman. William Francis Graham.	John Leech.
1807	Right Hon. Richard, 1st Earl of Donoughmore. Alexander Jaffray, junior.	Right Hon. John, Lord Hutchinson, K.B. Right Hon. Somerset, 2nd Earl of Belmore.	John Boardman. William Francis Graham.	John Leech.

SUCCESSION OF OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF IRELAND, 1725—1812.—continued.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master.</i>	<i>Grand Wardens.</i>	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>	<i>Grand Secretary and Deputy Grand Secretary.</i>
1808	Right Hon. Richard, 1st Earl of Donoughmore. Hon. Augustus Abraham Hely-Hutchinson.*	Right Hon. John, Lord Hutchinson, K.B. Right Hon. Somerset, 2nd Earl of Belmore.	John Boardman.	Rev. Robert Hancock, D.D. William Francis Graham (D.G.S.).
1809	Right Hon. Richard, 1st Earl of Donoughmore. Hon. Augustus Abraham Hely-Hutchinson.	Right Hon. John, Lord Hutchinson, K.B. Right Hon. Somerset, 2nd Earl of Belmore.	John Boardman.	Rev. Robert Hancock, D.D. William Francis Graham.
1810	Right Hon. Richard, 1st Earl of Donoughmore. Hon. Augustus Abraham Hely-Hutchinson.	Right Hon. John, Lord Hutchinson, K.B. Right Hon. Somerset, 2nd Earl of Belmore.	John Boardman.	Rev. Robert Hancock, D.D. William Francis Graham.
1811	Right Hon. Richard, 1st Earl of Donoughmore. Hon. Augustus Abraham Hely-Hutchinson.	Right Hon. John, Lord Hutchinson, K.B. Right Hon. Somerset, 2nd Earl of Belmore.	John Boardman.	Rev. Robert Hancock, D.D. William Francis Graham.
1812	Right Hon. Richard, 1st Earl of Donoughmore. Hon. Augustus Abraham Hely-Hutchinson.	Right Hon. John, Lord Hutchinson, K.B. Right Hon. Somerset, 2nd Earl of Belmore.	John Boardman.	Rev. Robert Hancock, D.D. William Francis Graham.

* Appointed April, 1808, *Vice* Jaffray resigned.

APPENDIX III.

T H E
Prologue and Epilogue
A N D
S O N G S

Spoke and Sung on *Wednesday* the
17th of *March*, 1735-6, at the
Theatre-Royal in *Smock-Alley*, for
the Benefit of *Sick and Decay'd*
Free and Accepted Masons.



D U B L I N :

Printed in the Year M.DCC.XXXVI.

Facsimile of Pamphlet No. 5, Vol. 127, "Haliday" Collection,
Royal Irish Academy, Dublin.

(2)



A

P R O L O G U E,

Spoke by Mr. WARD, at the *Theatre-Royal*,
in *Smock-Alley*.

YOU'VE seen me oft in Gold and Ermin
drest,
And wearing short-liv'd Honours on my Breast ;
But now the honourable Badge I wear,
Gives an indelible high Character,
And thus by our *Grand-Master* am I sent,
To tell you what by *Masonry* is meant.

If all the social Virtues of the Mind,
If an extensive Love to all Mankind,
If hospitable Welcome to a Guest
And speedy Charity to the Distress'd,
If due Regard to Liberty and Laws,
Zeal for our King, and for our Country's Cause ;
If these are Principles deserving Fame.
Let *Masons* then enjoy the Praise they claim.

Nay more ; tho' War destroy's what *Masons*
build,
E'er to a Peace inglorious we would yield,
Our *Squares* and *Trowels* into Swords we'll turn,
And make our Foes the Wars they menace, mourn .
For their Contempt, we'll no vain Boaster spare,
Unless by Chance we meet a *Mason* there.

SONG

(3)

S O N G I.

The ENTER'D 'PRENTICES SONG.

I.

COME let us prepare,
We *Brothers* that are
Assembled on merry Occasion ;
Let's drink, laugh, and sing ;
Our Wine has a Spring ;
Here's a Health to an *Accepted Mason*.

II.

The World is in pain
Our *Secrets* to gain,
And still let them wonder and gaze on ;
They ne'er can divine
The *Word* or the *Sign*
Of a *Free* and an *Accepted Mason*.

III.

'Tis *This*, and 'tis *That*,
They cannot tell *What*,
Wy so many *Great Men* of the Nation
Should *Aprons* put on,
To make themselves one
With a *Free* and an *Accepted Mason*.

IV.

Great *Kings*, *Dukes*, and *Lords*,
Have laid by their *Swords*,
Our *Myst'ry* to put a good *Grace* on,
And ne'er been a^sham'd
To hear themselves nam'd
With a *Free* and an *Accepted Mason*.

V

Antiquity's Pride
We have on our side,
And it maketh Men just in their Station :

There's

(4)

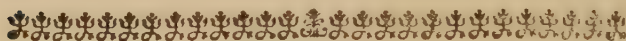
There's nought but what's good
To be understood
By a *Free* and an *Accepted Mason*.

VI.

We're true and sincere,
And just to the *Fair*,
Who will trust us on ev'ry Occasion ;
No Mortal can more
The *Ladies* adore
Than a *Free* and an *Accepted Mason*.

VII.

Then join *Hand in Hand*.
T'each other firm stand,
Let's be merry, and put a bright Face on ;
What Mortal can boast
So *Noble a Toast*,
As a *Free* and an *Accepted Mason* ?



SONG II.

SOME Folks have with curious Impertinence
(strove
From the *Free-Masons* Bosom their Secrets to move,
I'll tell why in vain their Endeavours must prove.
Which no Body can deny.
Of that happy Secret when we are posselt,
Our Tongues can't explain what is lodg'd in our
(Breast ;
For the Blessing's so great it can ne'er be express'd.
Which no Body, &c.
By Friendship's strict Tyes we Brothers are join'd,
With Mirth in each Heart, and Content in each
(Mind ;
And this is a difficult Secret to find.
Which no Body, &c.
Truth,

(5)

Truth, Charity, Justice, our Principles are,
What one doth possess the other may share :
All these in the World are Secrets most rare.

Which no Body, &c.

But you who wou'd fain our grand Secret expose,
One thing best conceal'd, to the World you disclose,
Much Folly in blaming what none of you knows.

Which no Body, &c.

While then we are met, the World's Wonder and
And all now enjoy what pleases each most, (Boast
I'll give you the best and most glorious Toast.

Which no Body, &c.

Here's a Health to the *Generous, Brave* and the *Good*,
'To all those who think, and who do as they should;
In all this the *Free-Masons* Health's understood.

Which no Body, &c.



S O N G I I I .

O N you who *Masonry* despise
This Counsel I bestow,
Don't ridicule, if you are wise,

A *Secret* you don't know ;
Yourselfes you banter, but not it ;
You shew your Spleen, but not your Wit.

With a fa, la, &c.

If Mirth and good Society
Have a Pretence to please,
The Brothers of *Free-Masonry*
May sure lay claim to these ;
To State Disputes we ne'er give Birth,
Our Motto *Friendship* is and Mirth.

With a fa, la, &c.

Inspiring Virtue by our Rules,
And in ourselves secure,

We

(6)

We have Compassion for these Fools
Who think our Acts impure ;
We know from Ignorance proceeds
Such mean Opinion of our Deeds.

With a fa, la, &c.

Some of the Rules I will impart,
But must conceal the rest,
They're safely lodg'd in *Mason's* Heart,
Within each honest Breast ;
We love our Country and our King,
We Toast the Ladies, laugh and sing.

With a fa, la, &c.



SONG IV.

I.

ON, on my dear *Brethern*, pursue the great
Lecture,

And refine on the Rules of old *Architecture* ;
High Honour to MASONs the *Craft* daily brings,
'To those Brothers of Princes, and Fellows of Kings.

II.

We drove the rude *Vandals* and *Goths* off the Stage,
And reviv'd the old Arts of *Augustus's* fam'd Age ;
And *Vespasian* destroy'd the vast *Temple* in vain,
Since so many now rise under *George's* blest Reign.

III.

Of *Wien* and of *Angelo*, mark the great Names,
Immortal they live as the *Tiber* and *Ithames* ;
To Heav'n and themselves they such Monuments
rais'd,

Recorded like *Saints*, and like *Saints* they are prais'd.

IV.

The five noble *Orders* compos'd with such Art,
Shall amaze the fix'd Eye, and sink in the Heart ;
Proportion's

(7)

Proportion's dumb Harmony gracing the whole,
Gives our Work, like the glorious Creation, a Soul.
V.

Then Master and Brethern, preserve your great
Name ;

This Lodge so majestick shall purchase you Fame,
Rever'd it shall stand till all Nature expire,
And its Glories ne'er fade till the World is on fire.

VI.

See, see, behold here what rewards all our Toil,
Inspires our Genius, and makes Labour smile ;
To our noble *Grand-Master* let a Bumper be crown'd
To all *Masons* a Bumper, so let it go round.

VII.

Again, my lov'd *Brethern*, again let it pass,
Our antient firm Union cements with a Glass,
And all the Contention 'mong *Masons* shall be,
Who better can work, or who better agree.



THE MASTER'S SONG.

THUS mighty *Eastern Kings*, and some
Of *Abram's Race*, and Monarchs good,
Of *Egypt, Syria, Greece and Rome*,
True *Architecture* understood :
No Wonder then if *Masons* join,
To celebrate those *Mason-Kings*,
With Solemn Note, and flowing Wine,
Whilst every *Brother* jointly sings.

CHORUS.

Who can unfold the Royal Art ?
Or sing its Secrets in a Song ?
They're safely kept in *Mason's Heart*,
And to this antient Lodge belong.

An.

(8)

An EPILOGUE,

*Spoken by Mrs. WARD, at the Theatre-Royal,
in Smock Alley.*

WELL ---- here I'm come to let you know
my Thoughts,
Nay -- ben't be alarm'd -- I'll not attack your Faults
Alike be Safe, the Cuckold, and the Wit,
The Cuckold-maker and the Solemn Cit;
I'm in good Humour, and am come to Prattle,
Han't I a Head well turn'd dy'e think to Rattle?
But to clear up the Point, and to be Free,
What think you is my Subject? ---- MASONRY :
'Tho' I'm afraid, as Lawyers Cases clear,
My learn'd Debate will leave you as you were ;
But I'm a Woman --- and when I say that
You know will Talk---altho' we know not what.

What think you Ladies, 'ant it very hard,
That we should from this Secret be Debar'd ?
How comes it, that the softer Hours of Love,
'To wheedle out this Secret fruitless prove,
For we can wheedle when we hope to move :
What can it mean ; why all this mighty Pother,
These Mystick Signs, and Solemn calling Brother ;
That we are qualify'd in Signs are known,
We can keep Secrets too — but they're our own.

When my good Man went first to be a MASON,
'Tho' I resolv'd to put the smother Face on,
Yet to speak truly, I began to fear
He must some dreadful Operation bear :
But he return'd to satisfy each Doubt,
And brought Home every thing he carry'd out :
Nay came improv'd, for on his Face appear'd
A pleasing Smile, that every Scruple clear'd,
Such added Complaisance---so much good Nature,
So much, so strangely alter'd for the better ;
'That to increase our mutual Dear Delight,
Wou'd he were made a MASON every Night.

FINIS.



INDEX.

Abercorn, Lord, his house attacked by Jacobites, 70.
Abercrombie, Sir John, 108.
Abercromby, Major John, 426, 430.
Abercromby, Sir Ralph, and John Hely-Hutchinson, 430.
Abington, Mrs. (actress), thanked by G.L., 299.
Aborahaman, Hadgs., 302.
Adair, Robert, 178.
Adamson, Henry, "The Muses' Threnodie" of, 33.
"Ahiman Rezon," 39, 161 n.; Dermott's, 236, 241, 243; Downes's edns. of, 307, 308, 333, 335, 411, 416, 434; Hill's, 307, 327, 333, 411; interpretation of, 236, 435; publication of, 236 sqq.; (see also Constitutions; and Title-pages, *woodcuts*).
Aigoin, Michael, 195, 469 n.
Aiken, Thomas, 358.
Aileach, building of, 21.
Aldborough, John, 1st Earl of, 218.
Aldrich, Ald., 166.
Aldworth, Boyle, 88; Richd., 39, 165.
Aldworth, Mrs. (see St. Leger, Elizabeth); her signature, *woodcut*, 39.
Alexander, David, 116; Edwd., 354; Jacob, 247.
Allen, Geo., 261; Sir Geo., 239.
Allen, John, 3rd Viscount (G.M., 1744), 46, 90, 173, 176, 228, 466.
Allen, Sir John, 176; Joshua, 2nd Visct., 46, 176; Sarah and Bennet, 181; Widow, 108.
"Amateur Architect," the, 129 n.
Ambulatory civilian Lodge, an, 85.
America, Lodges founded in, 243.
(See also New York, Pennsylvania.)
American War of Independence, and Volunteer movement, 246.
Amphlet, Thomas, 239.

Ancient Irish buildings, *woodcuts*:
Arch at Glendalough, 40.
Doorway, S. Lactan Church, 30.
Fort of the Wolves, 20.
Round Tower at Devenish, 19.
Anderson, Dr. James, 18, 46, 51, 52, 53, 68, 74, 80, 101, 122, 129, 135, 136, 138, 144, 175, 256, 306, 445.
Anderson, Peter, 262. [460.
Andrews, William, 162.
Anglesey, Arthur, 1st Earl of, 169.
Anglesey, Richard, 6th Earl of, 169 *bis*, 176; attempted schism of, 226 sqq.; lawsuit and excommunication of, 227 n.
Annesley, Charles (J.G.W., 1739), 169 *bis*, 179, 220, 465.
Annesley, Francis C., Earl (see Glerawley, Visct.).
Annesley, Hon. Chas., 169; Jas., 227 n.; Jane & Francis, 179; Lady Phillipa, 169; Wm., 91.
Annesley, Richd., 2nd Earl, 220; subscribes to an Orphan fund, 401.
Ansdell, Elizabeth and Sam., 440.
Ansell, Samuel, 162.
Antrim, Alex., 5th Earl of, 208; Anne Catherine, C'tess of, 208, 387.
Antrim, Marquess of (see Dunluce).
Appleby, William, 162.
Aprons, edged with blue, 283; white gloves and, 77, 89.
Arabin, Barthelemy, 161; Elizabeth (Mrs. Chenevix), 161, 212; John Daniel, 161; Wm. John, 161.
Arabin, John (G. Treas., 1736-37), 160, 161, 182, 212, 465.
Arbuckle, James, Chief Editor of *Dublin Weekly Journal*, 42, 54 n.
Archbold, William, 262.
Archer, Mr., 192.
Ard, John, 118 sqq.
Armagh repudiates Grand East's Address to the Duke of Richmond, 393.

- Armagh Lodges, and G.L., 305.
 "Armagh" pamphlet, the, 347.
 Armchairs, Masonic, 37, 38.
 Arms, coats of, *woodcuts*:
 Corker, 200.
 Dermott, 240.
 Gild of Carpenters, etc., 27.
 G.L. Engld. (Antients), 318.
 MacDermot, 240, 242.
 "Art and Mystery of Freemasonry"
 (pamphlet), 74.
 Ashbury, Joseph, 63, 135.
 Ashe, Anne and Richard, 179;
 Jonathan, 317 n.
 Ashmole, initiation of, 34.
 Aston, Tony, 135.
 Athenree, Lord, 89. [417, 418.
 Athole, John, 4th Duke of, 181, 205,
 Atkins, Alex., 145; Augustine, 31;
 John, 263; William, 145.
 Atkins, Samuel (G. Secretary of
 Munster, 1730), 145, 463.
 Atkinson, Arthur S., 125; Jeremiah,
 124; William, 443.
 Auchmuty, Arthur Forbes, 239.
 Australia, Freemasonry in, 317, 319.

 Baal's Bridge Square, the, 28.
 Badges worn in 1725, 61.
 Baile, Andrew, 273.
 Baillie, Hans (J.G.W., 1747-8;
 S.G.W., 1759), 91, 169, 179, 190,
 220, 466, 467.
 Baillie, James., 179; John, 190.
 Baillie, Matthew (J.G.W., 1763;
 S.G.W., 1764), 190, 220, 468.
 Baird, James, 263; Henry, 330.
 Baldwin, John (J.G.W., 1734;
 S.G.W., 1735; G. Sec., 1739-42),
 90, 91, 95, 156, 159, 186, 227, 464,
 465.
 Ball, Dr. F. Elrington, "Correspon-
 dence" of Swift, and "History of
 Co. Dublin," of, 80, 132 n., 134 n.,
 135, 137 n., 154 n., 164, 168, 170 n.,
 176 n., 178, 182 n., 187, 188 n., 191
 n., 202, 437 n.
 Ball, John, 443; Rev. Alex., 247.
 Ballard, John, 166.

 Ballot, unanimity of the, 269.
 Balor of the Blows, 17 *sqq.*
 Bansol, Richard, 239.
 Barbadoes, Masonry in, 243, 331;
 Prov. G.L. established in, 319.
 Barker, Frederick, 162.
 Barnewall, Hon. Richd, 154; Geo.,
 5th Visct., 151; Nicholas, 3rd
 Visct., 131, 151.
 Barnewall of Kingsland, Henry B.,
 4th Visct. (D.G.M., 1732; G.M.,
 1733-34), 90, 91, 150, 152, 154, 256,
 Barr, John, 306. [464.
 Barrington, "Rise and Fall of the
 Irish Nation" quoted, 438.
 Barron, E. J., 292.
 Barry, Hon. Henry, 90.
 Base coin, and its circulation, 301.
 Bassett, George, 115.
 Bate, Edward, 172, 173.
 Bateman, Bro. William, 356.
 Bathurst, Mr., 129.
 Batson, Thomas, 78.
 Beasley, Edward, 239.
 Beath, William, 124, 125.
 Beaty, David and James, 443.
 Beaufort, Duke of, 208.
 Beaumont, G., 203, 204; Mr., 264.
 Becher, Martha, Thos. & Lnel., 145.
 Beck, George, 262. [33, 428.
 Bedell, Wm., Bishop of Kilmore,
 Bee, as a hieroglyphic of Free-
 masonry, 447, 454 *sqq.*
 Bee-hive, as a symbol of Free-
 masonry, 20; habitations, an-
 tiquity of, 27 n.; houses, Mr.
 Sullivan on, 19.
 Beere, Daniel, 250.
 Beetsome, Robert, 239.
 Beety, William, 239.
 Begemann, Dr. Wilhelm "Frei-
 maureri in Irland" of, 22 n., 53 n.,
 59, 63 n., 65 n., 78 n., 92 *sqq.*
 Belfast, brethren of, and their
 "trusted D.G. Sec.," 400; com-
 mittee, a, and the Seton affair,
 371; manifesto, the, 385; opposi-
 tion to G. East in, 396; resolu-
 tions adopted by the faithful four
 Lodges of, 386.

Belfield, George A., Visct. (G.M., 1774-75), 184, 211, 261, 280, 469.
 Bell, Benjamin, 178; George, 263.
 Bell, Bro. William, lectures by, 402.
 Belmore, Armar, 1st Earl of, 440.
 Belmore, Somerset, 2nd Earl of (J.G.W., 1805-12), 340 *sqq.*, 357, 372, 387, 392, 411, 440, 473, 474.
 Belvidere, Geo. A., 2nd Earl of (*see* Belfield, Visct.); Robert, 1st Earl of, 184, 211.
 Bennett, Bro., 110; George, 52.
 Bennis, Thomas, 261.
 Bentley, Mr., 79.
 Berchant, Jeanne, 155.
 Beresford, Anne and Sir Tristram, 192; ghost story, the, 158; Lady Anne (Viscountess Glerawley), 220; Lady Betty (Mrs. Cobbe), 158, 159; Marcus Gervais, Primate, 158; Right Hon. John, 159; Sir Tristram, 3rd Bt., 156, 178.
 Berford, Penelope, 201.
 Berkeley, Eliz. (Mrs. Magenis), Geo., Bp. of Cloyne, and Wm., 219.
 Berry, Henry F. cited, 26, 30; "Hist'y of Royal Dublin Society" of, 133 n., 159, 165, 198, 202, 434 n.
 Berry, Mary and Richard, 133.
 Berryman, Wm., Chairman Standing Committee of G. East, 397.
 Bertin, Jeanne Marie, 161.
 Bessborough, Brabazon, 1st Earl of, 149, 160.
 Bessborough, 2nd Earl of (*see* Ponsonby, Hon. William).
 Betham, Sir Wm., on the origin of Freemasonry in "Celtica Etruria," [17, 24.
 Bevan, Robert, 261. [17, 24.
 Béziers, France, a Lodge at, 242.
 Bigger, Francis J., 35; Hugh, 239.
 Birkhead, Bro. Mathew, a famous song by, 46, 69, 136.
 Black, George, 317.
 Blackerby, Nathaniel, 73.
 Blackhall, Eliz., 146; Thos., 146, 239.
 Blacknoll, Nicholas, 31.
 Blackwood, Ursula & Sir Robt., 208.
 Blair, Thomas, 99.
 Blake, Edmund, 186.

Blayney, Cadwallader, 7th Lord, 89, 90, 195. [194, 195.
 Blayney, Cadwallader, 9th Lord,
 Blayney, Andrew Thos, 11th Lord, 196; and the G. East, 387, 388, 391, 392, 398, 400; retires from the G. East, but re-elected, 391, 392.
 Blesinton, Earl of (*see* Mountjoy, Viscount).
 Blesinton, Murrough, Visct., 165.
 Bligh, Hon. Thomas, 82, 90 *bis*.
 Blood, Mr., 192.
 Blue ribbons, 90, 100, 125, 283.
 Boardman, Isaac, 432.
 Boardman, John (G. Treas., 1791-1814), 297, 298, 310, 324, 356, 372, 374, 432, 435, 471-474; and appointment of a secret committee, 345; and John Fowler, 342; and Kilwinning H.K.T. Encampment, 340; and Masonic Orphan Schools, 433; appoints Wm. Semple as his Deputy, 327; assaulted by Seton, 323, 350; attacked anonymously, 329; declines a proffered honour, 335; excluded from Masonry by opposition G.L., 358.
 Boles, Samuel (J.G.W. of Munster, 1728), 141, 143, 463.
 Boles, Thomas, 143.
 Bolton, Edward, 214.
 Bolton, Richard (J.G.W., 1780, 1781), 200, 214, 470.
 Bonbonous, Bro., 109.
 Booth, Henry, 239.
 Boucher, John, 272.
 Boulter, Archbishop, 76, 187.
 Bourke, Thomas, 162.
 Bowen, Bro., 101, 115; Hy. C., 274.
 Boyde, George (G. Treasurer, 1732-5), 155, 464, 465.
 Boyde, Geo., jun., Jane & John, 155.
 Boyle, Anne & Wm., 179; Dr. Michael, 141, 165; Elizabeth (Mrs. Aldworth), 165; Hon. Anne (Countess Mountjoy), 165; Lady Katherine (Visctess. Ranelagh), 130; Lady Margaret (Countess Inchiquin), 141.

- Boyle, Rd., Earl of Cork, *see* Cork.
 Boyle, Robert (philosopher and expounder of "Boyle's Law"), 128, 131.
 Boyse, Rev. Samuel, 42. [400.
 Bradshaw, Robt., G. Treas., G. East,
 Brady, Cornelius (J.G.W., 1772; S.G.W., 1773), 209, 469.
 Breholt, Sarah (Mrs. Rellhan), 173.
 Brehon laws, and gild system, 23.
 Brennan, Anne & Danl., 154; Chas., John & Luke, 151; Peter, 151, 154.
 Brennan, James (S.G.W., 1732-3; D.G.M., 1734-7), 118, 151, 464, 465.
 Brice, Thomas, 239.
 Bristol, a curious Masonic survival at, 31; connexion with Dublin, 31; Masons from, visit Irish Lodges, 109.
 Bristow, John, 286.
 Broadsheets, *woodcuts*:—
 "A new Song," etc., 47.
 "A View of the Irish Bar," 81.
 "Enter'd 'Prentice Song," 139.
 Faulks' horsemanship, 79.
 Fellow Craft Song, 140.
 Freemasons in a procession, 77.
 "The Drapier Anatomiz'd," 47.
 "The Freemasons Vindication," [49.
 Brooke, Samuel, 239. [49.
 Brooking, map of Dublin of, 27.
 Brown, Br., 101; Jas., 258; Thos., 239
 Browne, Erasmus, 126.
 Brownlow, William, 380.
 Brownrigg, Richd. Fleetwood, 162.
 Bruce, Sir John, 142; Wm., 42.
 Brush, James, Masonic engraver and jeweller, 317 n.; first Treas. M.F.O.S., 303, 317 n.
 Bryan, James, 68.
 Bryanton, Jane & Robt., 442.
 Buchannon, Hamilton, 87.
 Buckingham, Marquess of, 155, 434.
 Buckinghamshire, Earl of, 218.
 Builders, ancient, 18.
 Burdett, Sir William, 90.
 Burke, Catherine M. & John, 441.
 Burke's "Vicissitudes of Families," 151; "Reminiscences," 131, 132.
 Burlington, Earl of, 129 and n., 137.
 Burn, Hugh, 383.
 Burnet, Thomas, 239.
 Burrowes, Rev. Francis, 378, 397.
 Burtchaell, G. D., Kilkenny M.P.s of, 149 n.
 Burton, Cath. and Sam., 149; John, 89, 239. [185, 186.
 Bury, Chas. Wm., 171, 186; Wm., 1757; D.G.M., 1758), 171, 185, 275, Busteed, William, 68, 145. [467.
 Butler, Geo., 162; Hons. Robt. and Thos., 133; J., 175; Lady Juliana (C'tess. Belmore), 440; Mary and John, 144; Theophilus, 1st Lord Newtown-Butler, 133.
 Butler, Hon. Brinsley (J.G.W., 1751, 1752; D.G.M., 1753-6; G.M., 1757), 62, 133, 184, 275, 278, 467.
 Butler, Hon. Humphrey (D.G.M., 1725), 54, 58, 62, 132, 138, 184, 464.
 Byrne, And., 162; Br., 110; J.J., 341; John, 263.
 Bywater, W.M., his interpretation of "Ahiman Rezon," 236.
 Cabiri, the, 24.
 Caddy, Mr., 239.
 Cadogan, Henry, Penelope (Lady Prendergast) & Wm., 1st Earl of, 133; Sarah (Duchess of Richmond), 44, 133.
 Caernarvon, Marquess of, 129.
 Cahill, Charles, 239.
 Calder, John (G. Sec., 1757-66), 113, 115, 187, 193, 194, 259, 265, 271, 273, 276, 278, 467, 468.
 Calder, Nat, 272.
 Caldwell, James, 179.
 Callaghan, Cornelius (S.G.W., 1737; D.G.M., 1738-46), 91, 118, 142, 161, 168, 227, 465, 466.
 Callaghan, Cornelius, sen., 163; Daniel, 239; Thos., 91.
 Callaghan, Robert (S.G.W., 1738), 91, 146, 168, 465.
 Cambridge Univ. of, 209 n., 454.

- Cameron, Sir Charles, "History of Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland" of, 178, 213 n., 352, 434 n.
- Campbell, J. M., 444.
- Canasille, Mary and Gabriel, 191.
- Carhampton, 2nd Earl of, 155.
- Carleton, Mary and John, 145.
- Carmichael, Bro., 101.
- Carpenters supplant trade of the Mason, 27 n.; charter and arms of gild of, 25, 27.
- Carr, Robert, 162.
- Carrick, 2nd Earl of, 440; Mr., 262.
- Carrickfergus Church, restoration of (1614), 33; chair bearing Masonic symbols in, 38.
- Carroll, Bro., 232.
- Carson, James, printer of *Dublin Weekly Journal*, 42, 58.
- Carteret, Lord, 56, 73, 82, 446.
- Cartland, Bro., 311.
- Carved Masonic Stones, *woodcuts*:—
 Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, in, 514.
 Lodge 77, of, at Newry, 121.
 Paps, free-mason, at C'fergus, 34.
 Stennors, M.M., at Bangor, 35.
- Carved Stone of Lodge 77, 116, 120; explanation of lettering, 120.
- Casey, Andrew S., 330; Thos., 162.
- Cassels, Richard, 156 n.
- Cassidy, George, 239.
- Castlecomer, 1st Visct., 144.
- Castlemaine, 1st & 2nd Lords, 442.
- Cathair, definition of, 19.
- Catholic Association, the, a tribute to Lord Donoughmore, 427; Convention (1793), 423; emancipation, supporters of, 423.
- Caulfeild, Jane and Thos., 189.
- Cavan, Ford, 5th Earl of (G.M., 1766-68), 192, 194 *bis*, 197, 271, 280, 468, 469; Richard, 4th Earl of, 192.
- Cavendish, Lady Caroline, 150. [33.
- Cawdray, "Treasurie of Similes," of
- Certificates, 95, 125, 260 *sqq.*, 336 *sqq.*; system of, inaugurated, 232.
- Certificates, etc., *woodcuts*:—
 Chart with headings for, 336.
 Craft Demit, sanctd. by G.L., 337.
 Earliest known form of, 233.
 Earliest under Seal of G.L., 265.
 Form of, prescribed by G.L., 261.
 H.K.T., sanctioned by G.L., 339.
 Leinster's, 2nd Duke of, 204.
 Lodge 77, of, 124.
 Mark Master Mason, 406.
 R.A., of Kilwinning Lodge, 341.
- Chair Degree, the, 97.
- Chaloner, Jas., 159, 239; Veriana, 159.
- Chamberlaine, Dillon, 239, 241; Michael, 227.
- Champnies, William, 90.
- Chantry, John, bookseller, 51.
- Charge to candidates, Irish origin of, 97. [102.
- Charity, Masonic organization of, Charity Committee of Grand Lodge, formation of the, 102.
- Charity Fund, and how replenished, 299 *sqq.*; foundation of, 225; theatrical performances in aid of, 104, 217, 225, 271, 285, 299, 301.
- Charity Regulations of 1738, 306.
- Charleville, Earl of (*see* Tullamore, Lord).
- Charter of Compact, 1767, the, 195.
- Chartered gilds, constitution of, 25.
- Chatham, Lord, 154.
- Chaworth, Rev. Mr., 102.
- Chenevix, Daniel P. (D.G.M, 1774-75), 161, 182, 211, 261, 469.
- Chenevix, Philip, 182, 211 *bis*; Richard, 212.
- Child, Elizabeth, 156.
- Chilibi, Ben Mahomet, 302.
- Chock, Alexander, 73.
- Christian, Francis, 283.
- Christie, Alexander, 239.
- Churches, wooden, 27 n.
- Churchill, Lady Mary, 131 n.
- Circulars, Masonic, *woodcuts*:—
 Higher Degree meetings, of, 253.
 Lectures, of, sanctd. by G.L., 251.
 Lottery Scheme, the, 245.
 Munster, Prov. G.L. of, 293 *sqq.*
 Report of G.L., 1774-75, 261 *sqq.*

- Clandestine Lodge, an attempt to form a, checkmated, 111.
 "Clandestine" Masons, 95, 264.
 Clarges, Captain George (J.G.W., 1757), 186, 275, 467. [186.
 Clarges, Sir Walter, 186; Christr.,
 Clarke, Sir William, installed as joint Provincial G.M., 290, 291.
 Claxton, Frances and Thos., 132.
 Cleaver, John, 162.
 Clendinning, Bro. Jas. H., 38, 223.
 Cliffe, Barbara and Loftus, 428.
 Clochan, definition of, 19.
 Clonmell, Masonry in, 1730, 66.
 Close, Neal, 383.
 Clr [] ni, Carlosn, 203, 204.
 Cobbe, Chas., Richd. C. & Thos., 159.
 Cobbe, William (J.G.W., 1733; S.G.W., 1734), 159, 202, 464.
 Cockayne's Complete Peerage, 158 n., 426 n.
 Coffey, Charles, 137.
 Coghill, Hester, Jas., Marm. and Sir John, 170, 171. [176.
 Coke, Carey and Edwd., 179; Mary, Coleraine, Lord, 73, 75, 78.
 Coletton, Sarah O. and Sam., 439.
 Collars edged with blue, 283.
 Colles, Charles, 263.
 Collier, Ant., 262.
 Collot D'Escury, Mary M. and Daniel, 160.
 Comacine Freemasons, 24.
 Conder, Edward, 39.
 Congreve, Major and the Poet, 137.
 Connell, Serjeant, 424.
 Connor, Owen & Thady, 239; Wm.,
 Conolly, William, 162. [162.
 Constitutions, Anderson's, 46, 51, 52, 53, 68, 74, 101, 122, 129, 136, 138, 144, 236, 256, 445; changes in, 281; parodied by Swift, 445; Dermott's, 236, 306; Pennell's, 60, 72, 74, 80, 88, 120, 140, 145, 156, 215, 256, 260, 268, 269, 270, 274, 282; Spratt's, 73, 74, 88, 155, 156, 163, 168, 170, 171, 172, 173, 175, Constitutions.—*continued*.
 177, 178, 179, 180, 182, 184, 186, 187, 224, 225, 226, 228, 256, 260, 268, 274; the early printed, 256 *sqq.*; (*see also* "Ahiman Rezon," and Title-pages, *woodcuts*).
 Conwaie, James, 31.
 Cooper, Mr., 34; William, 82.
 Coote, Catherine, 134, 240; Ch., 339 n.; Chas., 134; Hon. Chidley, 134; Mr., 166.
 Corbett, David, 162; Eavis & John, 187; William, 162.
 Corcoran, Patrick, 239.
 Cork, Earls of: the Great Earl, 31, 32, 33, 128, 129, 130, 141, 148, 169; the 2nd and 4th Earls of, 129 n.
 Cork Theatre, 63 n., 108, 135.
 Corker, Chambre, 200; Charity (Mrs. White), 201; Edward, 141, 199, 200; Elizabeth (Mrs. Bolton), 200, 214; George, 200; John, 199; Prudence, 201; Thos., sen., 142, 199, 214; Major-Gen. T. M., 199.
 Corker, Thomas (D.G. Sec., 1768-1801), 114, 115, 141, 142, 194, 198, 209, 214, 245, 251, 255, 261, 267, 271, 277, 279, 280, 287, 294, 295, 311, 313, 322, 432 n., 468-473; his ruling on admission of Moderns into Irish Lodges, 266, 267; medal presented to, 199; personal visit to the North, 115.
 Corneille, Captain John (J.G.W., 1735; S.G.W., 1736), 155, 160, 465.
 Corneille, Rodolph, 160.
 Cornwallis, Lt.-Col. Edward, 183.
 Cottingham, James Henry, 358.
 Coughlan, Bro. Boyle, 291, 293 *sqq.*
 County committees, 304 *sqq.*
 Courtney, Bro., 409.
 Cowan, William, 443. [249.
 Craft ritual, activity in Dublin to,
 Craggs, Anna and James, 155.
 Craig, James, elected G.M. of Grand East, 397, 400.
 Craven, Gifford, 111.
 Crawford, William, 162, 263.

- Crawley, Bro. Dr. Chetwode, 33, 63 n., 259 n., 432, 433, 440 n.; and the probability of Swift's authorship of "Letter from the Grand Mistress," 117, 446 *sqq.*; "Cæmentaria Hibernica" of, 52, 61, 68, 88, 130; on mode of election by ballot, 270; researches of, 36, 39, 62, 93, 156.
- Cregg, Nicholas, 239.
- Creighton, Abraham, 82.
- Cremorne, Thos., 1st Visct., 212.
- Crofton, Richard, 162.
- Croker, Richard, 275.
- Cromarty, John, 2nd Earl and Geo., 3rd Earl, 180, 181; Isabella, C'tess ("Bonnie Bell Gordon"), 181.
- Cromie, Sir Michael, 193.
- Crommelin, Lewis, 174.
- Cromwellian wars, mediæval buildings demolished in, 18.
- Cronyn, Pat, 68.
- Crooke, Eliz., Jane, James, sen. and Sir Thomas, 143.
- Crooke, James (G. Sec. of Munster, 1727), 68, 143, 463.
- Crossle, Bro. Dr. F. C., 113 n., 114, 120, 123, 247, 296, 309, 317 n., 375.
- Crosson, Dennis, 162. [402.]
- Crothers, Saul, 443.
- Crowder, James Allen, 300, 301.
- Crowe St. Theatre, Dublin, 135 n.
- Crufty, Andrew, 91.
- Cudmore, Henry, 227.
- Cuff, Thomas, 162.
- Cull, John, 443.
- Cuppige, A. and T., 115.
- Currency, British and Irish, 259 n.
- Curtis, Elizabeth and Fredk., 210.
- Cusack, William, 239. [149 n.]
- Cust, "History of the Dilettanti" of, Cuthbert, Jn., 364, 365, 366, 368 *sqq.*
- Cyclopean architecture, Irish antiquaries and, 19.
- Daltera, Bro., 109 *bis*.
- Daly, Chas., 278; Honora & Peter, 151; Judge, 374.
- Daniel, Christopher, 263; John, 239; Judith and Samuel, 161.
- d'Arabin (*see* Arabin).
- D'Arcy, Elizabeth and Judge, 436.
- Darling, Sisson P., 165, 249.
- Darragh, Robert, 309.
- D'Assigny, Fifield, Masonic funeral of, 103; reference to R.A. degree by, 99, 100; "Serious and Impartial Enquiry" of, 39, 88, 89, 91, 99, 135, 145 n., 151, 170, 173, 177, 188, 202, 215, 227 n., 240.
- Daunt, George, 207.
- Davenport, Perrot, 239.
- David, Baru, 266.
- Davies, Robert, 277, 279, 280.
- Davis, Anthy., 261; Whitmore, 193.
- Dawson, Fras., 162; Hannah M. & Chapell, 207; Mr., 107, 108; Ald. Richard, 212.
- Dawson, Richard (G. Sec., 1774; J.G.W., 1775; S.G.W., 1776), 208, 212, 261, 469.
- Day, Henry, 162; John, 39; Robt., 83, 248, 273, 377, 418, 421.
- Deacons, appointment of, 115; in G.L., 410; Irish and English, 97.
- Dean, Joseph, 274; Peter, 143.
- Deane, Hon. John T. F., 430; Sir Robert, 217.
- de Grangues, Henry Daniel, 161.
- Degrees, ancient custom of, 268.
- de la Faye, Anne, 138; Chas., 129, 133, 138 *sqq.*, 140; Chas., sen. and Elizabeth, 138; Lewis and Mary, 138; Lewis, jun. and Martha, 138; Thos., 138.
- Delamain, William, 106, 107.
- Delaney, Dean Patrick, 56, 446.
- Delaney, Mrs., cited, 182, 187.
- de la Poer, Lady Cath. and James, 8th Baron, 158.
- Delvin, Lord (*see* Westmeath, Earl of).
- D.G. Sec., office of, abolished, 272.
- D.G. Treasurer, an anonymous attack on, 332; remuneration of, 328.

- de Ravenell, Jeanne (Mrs. Arabin) and René, 160, 161; Jeanne C., 160.
- Dermott, Anthy., Bryan, Dominick, Elizabeth and Terence, 237, 238. (*See also* MacDermott.)
- Dermott, Laurence, 89, 161, 166, 183, 237, 249, 271, 306, 434; "Ahiman Rezon" of, 236, 239, 241; his book-plate, 240; Sec. of G.L. England (Antients), 231 *sqq.*, 236 *sqq.*
- Derrick, John, 162.
- Desaguliers, Elizth., 138; Dr. John T., 75, 93 n., 138.
- Devonshire, Duke of, 129, 137, 150.
- Dick, David, 247.
- Dickey, William, 205, 272.
- Dickinson, Page L. (*see* Sadleir).
- Dickson, Abraham, 68; John, 443; Samuel, 383.
- Dignan, James, 162.
- Dillon, Arthur, 431; Sir Arthur R., 432; Elizth. & Arthur, 150; Henry, 8th Visct., 131; Sir John, 431; Richard, 239; William, 239.
- Dillon, Jn., Baron (J.G.W., 1791-5), 310, 431, 471, 472.
- Doak, Hugh, 117. [432.]
- Dobbs, Margaret, 201; Wm., 82, 90.
- Dominick, Elizabeth & Chrstr., 437.
- Donegall, Geo. A., 2nd Marquess of, and a projected orphanage, 401.
- Donevan, Mr., 192.
- Doneraile, Arthur, 1st Visct., 39; Arthur, 2nd Visct., 169.
- Doneraile, Arthur M., 3rd Visct. (G.M., 1740), 169, 226 *sqq.*, 465.
- Donnellan, Martha & Nehemiah, 144; Rose A. (Mrs. Seton), 439; William, 239.
- Donoughmore, Christiana, Baroness of, 422; John, 2nd Earl of (*see* Hutchinson, John Hely-); John, 3rd Earl of, 431; Richd. J., 4th Earl of, 431; Richd. W. J., 6th Earl of, 143, 431.
- Donoughmore, Richard, 2nd Lord (G.M., 1789-1812), 205, 254, 255, 293 *sqq.*, 301, 372, 422, 428, 429, 440, 441, 471-474; and Masonic Volunteers for the army, 424; and the Dungannon libels, 385, 394, 395; as a Parliamentarian, 426; champions the Catholic cause, 423; intervenes in the Seton affair, and effects reconciliation, 362 *sqq.*; letter to Prov. G.L. of Munster, 365, 366, 367 *sqq.*; Masonic activities of, 285 *sqq.*; reports violation of Seton's undertaking, 371, 373; requests Seton to hand over books of the Order, 371; resignation of, 403, 441; serious illness of, 357; services to Masonry, 290; G.L. votes a jewel and an address to, 420.
- Donoughmore's Regiment, 426.
- Dorman, John, 382, 383.
- Dorset, Geo., 5th Duke of, 184; Lionel, 1st Duke of, 82, 90, 92 *sqq.*, 149, 182.
- Downes, Charles, 336, 337, 338, 339, 413; "Ahiman Rezon" of, 307, 308, 333, 335, 411, 415, 416, 434; dispute with Joseph Hill, 333.
- Downing, Elizabeth & John, 143.
- Downshire, Arthur, 2nd Marquess of (*see* Kilwarlin, Visct.); Wills, 1st Marquess of, 218.
- Doyel, Henry, 215.
- Doyel, George (G. Sec., 1780-81; S.G.W., 1782), 215, 470.
- Doyle, John, Patk., Wm. and Rev. Wm., 215. [432.]
- Drake, Geo., 24 n.; Millicent & Geo., "Drapier, M. B.," 43, 47, 447, 450, 462.
- Drogheda, Chas., Marquess of (*see* Moore, Visct.); Edward, 5th Earl of, 82, 185.

Dublin, a meeting of Seton seceders in, 378; its connexion with Bristol, 31; laying of foundation-stone of Houses of Parliament in, 73; Masonic patronage of a benefit performance in, 89, 90; Musical Academy, 212; Press, the, and Freemasonry in Ireland, 41; the Custom House, 158; "The Freemasons-Coffee-House," Essex Bridge, 45; the Freemason's Stone in, 28; the Lock Hospital in, 215; the revolt in, 351 *sqq.*

Dublin gilds, 23, 25, 76.

Dublin Lodges, change of meeting places of, 85.

Dublin Weekly Journal, 55 *sqq.*

Duff, Bro., 301; Geo., 162.

Duffy, Bro., 271.

Duncannon, Lord (*see* Ponsonby, Hon. William).

Dungannon, Arthur, 1st Visct, 213.

Dunluce, Randal Wm., Visct. (G.M., 1772, 1773, and 1778-81), 208, 285, 286, 469, 470; medal presented to,

Dunn, Silvester, 263. [209.

Du Noyer, C. V., "Ancient Stone-Built Fortress and Habitations"

Dunstan, Dr. Ralph, 136. [of, 20.

D'Urfev, Tom, "Wit and Mirth" of, 136.

Dwyer, Rev. Wm., 288 *sqq.*

Dyton, Mr., 262.

Eades, Christopher, 162.

Early G. Encampment, 162, 340.

East Indies, the, a Lodge in, 73.

Eeles, Major, 137.

Edgar, Robert & Susanna, 351.

Eddie, Nathaniel, 247.

Edwards, Oswald, 162.

Elibank, Patk., 2nd Ld., 180. [110.

Ellis, Geo., 162; Jas., 162 *bis*; Robt., Elizabethan wars, buildings demolished in, 18, 31.

Elrington, F., 107, 135; J., 107; Thomas, 135.

England, Freemasonry in, during seventeenth century, 33; Irish Masons in, 231, *sqq.*; Masonic relations with Ireland, 361; traditional date of Freemasonry in, 22.

English Freemasonry, references in the Dublin Press to, 43.

English operative gild system imported into Ireland, 25.

Ennis, Mr., 79; Patrick, 239.

"Enter'd 'Prentices Song," the, 46, 54, 58, 130, 136 *sqq.*, 139, 460, 477; tune of the, 47, 81, 136.

Erle, General Thomas, 202.

Eustace, Allen, 162.

Evans, John, 135. [281.

Expelled Masons, an order as to,

Eyre, John, Lord, 280; Margaret and Edward, 169.

Fair, John, 300.

Fairservice, Matthew, 224.

Falkiner, Daniel and Fredk., 437.

Falkiner, Fredk. John (J.G.W., 1801-4), 437, 473; rejected and re-elected J.G.W., 334 *sqq.*

"Family toasts," Masonic, 101.

Farmer, Bryan, 263; Richd., 68, 145; Wm., 145 n. [317.

Farrell, John, 262; Gar., 263; Peter, Faulkner, George, 48, 139, 262; reprints "Letter from the Grand Mistress," 44, 75, 448.

Faulks, Jos., horsemanship of, 78.

Fayle, Sarah, 437.

Feely, Mark, 162.

Feeny, Bro., 338.

Fees of office, 270 *sqq.*, 282.

Fellow Craft Song, 129, 138, 140.

Fenton, Catherine (C'tess of Cork), 130, 148; Catherine (Lady Kingstons), 146; Catherine (Mrs. Parsons), 130, 147; Edwd., 147; Sir Geoffrey, 130, 148; Henry, 147; Sir Wm., 146, 174.

Ferguson, Thomas and John, 443.

Ferns, Bro., 286.

- Fethard, 161 and n., 168.
 Fetherston, Francis (S.G.W., 1770), 206, 469.
 Fetherston, Francis (G. Sec., 1787-8; J.G.W., 1789; S.G.W., 1790), 221.
 Field, James, 239. [255, 471.
 Fines for non-attendance at Lodge meetings, 98 and n.; and expulsion, unwritten laws as to, 269.
 Finlay, James, 162.
 FitzGerald, Caroline (Viscountess Kingsborough), 148, 189; David, 187; Eleanor and Robert, 167; Richard, 148; Gertrude & Robert U., 194; Keane, jun., 176; Knt. of Glin, 91; Lady Elizabeth (Mrs. Sandford), 160; Lady Margaretta (Countess Hillsborough), 203 n., 218; Lawrence, 176.
 Fitzgerald, Keane (J.G.W., 1743), 176, 227, 466.
 Fitzmaurice, Anne and John, 217.
 Fitzpatrick's "Correspondence of Daniel O'Connell" cited, 427 n.
 Fitzsimon, Prof. Andrew, 137.
 Fleming, James, 241.
 Fletcher, Judge, 375.
 Flood, Daniel, 162; Dr. W. H. Grattan, 69 n., 136 *sqq.*; Hy., 423.
 Floor cloths, 110.
 Florence, Earl of Middlesex founds a Lodge in, 92 *sqq.*
 Flory's (Mrs.), Collot D'Escury family, 160.
 Folds, Wm., printer to G.L., 317.
 Folkes, Martin, 44.
 Forbes, Hon. Margery (1stly Lady Macleod, 2ndly Duchess of Athole), 181; John, 423. [163.
 Ford, Elinor and Rev. Rawlinson, Forde, Jane and Matthew, 190.
 Fowler, John, 162, 165, 249, 297, 313, 358; G.M. of Kilwinning H.K.T. Encampment, 340, 342.
 Fox, Chas. Jas., 202; Judge, 375.
 Foxcroft, Ursula & Rev. Richd., 135.
 France, Richard, 239. [307.
 "Fratrimonium Excelsum," 1790, Fredericksburg (Virginia), Lodge, a minute dealing with conferring Royal Arch Degree, 99.
 Free, John, 263.
 Free-Mason tune, a popular, 80.
 "Free-Masons Vindication," the, 51.
 Freemasonry as an esoteric society: various references to, 33; first Irish book dealing with, 44; in England, traditional date of, 22; in Ireland, theories regarding origin of, 24.
Freemason's Journal, the, 317.
 Freemasons, and Wood's halfpence, 46; early Irish references to, 30; memorials to, in the North of Ireland, 33, 34.
 Freemason's stone, the, Dublin, 28,
 Free smith, the (*see* Gobhan Saor).
 Freke, Sir Ralph, 148.
 French, Anne (Mrs. Waring), 189, 219; Arthur, 219; Geo., 179; Jas., 162; Jeremiah, 179, 189 & n., 219; Rev. Edmond, 280; Thos., 209; Rev. Wm., 189.
 Frith, Bro., 293.
 Fuller, Mr., 200.
 Fulton, Jos., J.G.W. of G. East, 400.
 Funerals of Freemasons in the eighteenth century, 103; on the field of battle, 351; processions at: G.L.'s stringent rules regarding, 409.
 Gahan, Thomas, 443.
 Galbraith, Bro., 311, 313.
 Galwey, John, 144.
 Galwey, William (S.G.W. of Munster, 1730), 66, 68, 144, 463.
 Gamble, Geo., 144; Mary, 145.
 Gamble, John (J.G.W. of Munster, 1730), 66, 68, 142, 144, 162, 463.
 Gardiner, Charles (J.G.W., 1758), 183, 187, 438, 467.
 Gardiner, Anne F. and Sackville, 438; Chas. J., 188; John, 263; Luke, 183, 185, 187, 188.
 Garnett, Bro., 115.

- Gaskell, Mrs., 142.
 Gattogno, Abraham, 302.
 Gautier, Bro. César, an unpublished "Address" by, 326, 327, 334; and G.L., 343; and the Boardman-Kilwinning Encampt. affair, 342; attacks the Masonic Order, and is expelled, 326, 327; probably connected with the notorious anonymous libellers, 342, 344; reiterates charges against Jaffray and Boardman, 346.
 Gay, Nicholas (G. Sec., 1784), 217, 470.
 Geering, Margt & Richard, 143.
 Gemea, Mrs., 107.
 General Committee of Inspection, creation of a, 304.
 Gentlemen Freemasons, 53 *sqq.*, 82.
 Geoffroy, Peter, 162.
 Geoghegan, Chas., 239; Wm., 247.
 Geo. IV., and Ld. Hutchinson, 431.
 "Georgian Mansions in Ireland" (*see* Sadleir).
 Georgian Society publications cited, 156 n., 167, 185 n., 188, 191 n., 202, 208 n., 211 n., 212 n., 352.
 Germain, Lady Betty, 182.
 Gerrard, Mr., 192; Samuel, 164.
 Gibbons's poem in the *Medical*
 Gibson, Mr., 192. [*Review*, 210.
 Gilbert, Sir John, "Archives of the City of Dublin" of, 173; "History of the City of Dublin" of, 135, 167, 171, 176 n., 191 n., 202 n., 205, 206, 212 n., 214 n., 218, 423. [213.
 Gilborne and Philip Woodroffe, Gilborne, Edward, 339 n.
 Gilds, non-craftsmen accepted as members or officers, 25; Irish, and their origin, 22; and Wood's halfpence, 46; of Masons, 116.
 Gillman, Bro., 110.
 Gilmore, Edward, 162.
 Glascock, Elinor C. and Jas., 219.
 Glenavy, meeting at, supports Grand East, 394.
 Glenawly, Hugh Lord, 156, 158, 178.
 Glenny, William, 124.
 Glenville, Philip, 162.
 Glerawley, Francis Charles, 2nd Visct. (G.M., 1787-8), 179, 220, 255, 471,
 Glerawley, Wm., 1st Visct, 220.
 Gloves, white, and aprons, 77, 89.
 Goat, the Masonic, 411.
 Gobhan Saor, credited with erection of churches of wood, 27 n.; legends dealing with, 17 *sqq.*
 Goold, Elizabeth, 142, 163; Frances, 142; Mary, 142; Michael, 142, 169; Nathaniel, 142.
 Goold, Walter (S.G.W. of Munster, 1726), 64, 142, 143, 163, 169, 463.
 Gordon, Bell (Lady Cromarty), 181; Hugh, 115; Thos., 68; Thos. K., 89.
 Gore, Paul A., 190; Roger, 162.
 Gorges, Elizabeth, 102; Richd., 178.
 Gorges, Hamilton (S.G.W., 1744-6), 102, 178, 466. [386.
 Gosford, Archd., 2nd Earl of, 381,
 Gould, Robert F. cited, 147 n., 237; Susanna, 351.
 Grace, James, 239. [439.
 Graham, Jas., 239; Jno., 115; Robt., Graham, William Francis (D.G. Treas., 1803-7; D. G. Sec., 1808-26), 332, 335, 364, 377, 439, 473, 474; defendant in case of Seton v., 374, 380; expelled by opposition G.L., 358; transcribed the G.L. Register, 439.
 Grammont, Comte de, 131.
 G. Deacons, when first appointed to G.L., 257.
 G. East of Ulster, the, 378, 436, 440; and an Orphan School, 401; appeals to the Moderns, 391; elects new Officers, 380, 387, 396; formed, 379; last days of, 401, 402; removes to Belfast, 395; warns Lodges not to pay dues to Dublin, 385; Warrants of, 384. (*See also* Seton secession.)
 G.L. Certificate, origin of, 68; John Robinson and, 234. (*See also* Certificates.)
 G.L. Fund, state of, 329. [51.
 G.L. of England, disagreements in,

G.L. of England (Antients), 85, 99, 183, 205, 208, 209, 269; and the lottery scheme, 246; and subordinate Lodges, 114; and the R.A. degree, 99; bans publicans as G. Officers, 84; curtails privileges of P.M.s, 258; determines not to support Seton faction, 359, 360; first noble G.M. of, 225; formation of, 97, 231, 237; membership of, 257; presents gold medals to Earl of Antrim, John Boardman, Thos. Corker & Duke of Leinster, 199, 205, 209, 324, 433; prohibits Masonic processions, 299; re-introduces the Chair degree, 97; Union with the Moderns, 416.

G.L. of England (Moderns), 32, 231 n., 232; a ban on Antients, 266; appeal from G. East to, 391; Union with the Antients, 417, 418.

G.L. of Instruction and ritual matters, 249.

G.L. of Ireland, a new era for, 254, 255; a courageous decree of, 408; a Warrant granted to prisoners in the Marshalsea, 87; acknowledges G.L. (Antients), 231; address to Lord Donoughmore, 361, 362; address of thanks to G.L. (Antients), 360; an Inspection Committee appointed, 91; and commutations of dues, 407; and G.L. of Scotland, 382; and Military Lodges, 260, 267, 408; and nominations of G. Officers by G.M.L., 410, 411; and religious and political discussion, 298, 310; and remote Lodges, 94 *sqq.*; and revived Warrants, 401, 402; and the attack on the D.G. Treas., 333; and the Chancery suit of Leech *v.* Seton, 376; and the degree of M.M., 269; and the election of G. Officers, 59, 311; and the Order of H.K.T. Masons, 340; and the Seton Warrants, 384, 389; and the subordinate Lodges, 113, 403, 404; arbitrates in the Downes *v.* Hill dispute, 333, 334; arrears outstand-

G.L. of Ireland.—*continued.*

ing to, in 1800, 407; defence against anonymous libellers, 342; details of early Masons, 88 *sqq.*; dissensions in, 226 *sqq.*; dues, 259, 408, 409; earliest extant Annual Report, 261; first issue of M.M. Certificates by, 125; first record of, 53, 54; forbids practice of attendance at funerals of deceased Brethren, 103; formation of, 46, 48, 52 *sqq.*; genesis of, 41 *sqq.*; how authority of extended, 94 *sqq.*; how income was derived, 104; in 1804, 334 *sqq.*; launches a counter-offensive against G. East, 398; lottery scheme of, 244 *sqq.*; members of, 59, 257 *sqq.*; missing minutes of, 321; ousted from Tailors' Hall by Seton faction, 357; patronage of the theatre by, 104 *sqq.*; resolutions increasing dues payable by Lodges revoked, 330, 331; state of the Order in 1801, 315 *sqq.*; where the Lodges met, 84; wholesale cancellation of Warrants by, 315.

G.L. of Munster (*see* Munster.)

G.L. of New York, foreign correspondence of, 402.

G.L. of Pennsylvania, 243, 311, 404.

G.L. of Scotland, 380, 382.

G. Lodges of England and Ireland, conference between, 418; Masonic practices of, identical in 1725, 60.

G. Mastership, a contested election for in 1740, 226; how the office was to be filled in cases of contested elections, 269.

G.M.L., 309, 310, 434 n.; and election of G. Officers, 272, 373, 410, 411; formation of, 228 *sqq.*; Lord Donoughmore declines to summon, 372; Summons of, 229.

"Grand Mystery of Free-Masons Discover'd," 49, 51, 445 *sqq.*

G. Officers visit Ulster, 115.

G. Pursuivant, duties, etc., 282, 410.

G.R.A.C. of England (Moderns), foundation of, 195.

- G. Sec., the, and his Deputy, 270
sqq.; duties of, 62.
- G. Tyler, duties, etc., 282, 410.
- G. Wardens, election of, 225.
- Grattan, Henry, 191, 423.
- Graves, Henry, 239.
- Gray, Bro. George, 356.
- Green, Howe, 162. [112.]
- Greer, Bro., 101; Henry, 322; Jno.,
 Griffith, Jas, 135; Ursula, 135 n.
- Griffith, Thomas (G. Secretary,
 1725, 1730-31), 54, 58, 62, 64, 69 n.,
 70, 71, 72, 82, 89, 90, 91, 106, 134,
 195, 222, 464; and issue of War-
 rants, 222; appointed Deputy
 Master of Revels, Ireland, 135;
 benefit performances for, 89, 107;
 rebuked by G.L., 105; theatrical
 interests of, 63 n.
- Grove, Mary and Richd., 220.
- Guichard, Robert, 266.
- Guinness, Henry S., and the Dublin
 gilds, 25.
- Hadsor, George and Mary, 239.
- Hagan, James, 183.
- Haily, John, 90, 143.
- Haley, John, 82, 143.
- Hall, Eliz. & Wm., 210; Faulkner,
 263; John, 118.
- Hallaran, William S., 293.
- Hamilton, Anthony, 131; Archd.,
 158; Bro., 313; Elizth. (C'tess
 de Grammont), 131; Elizabeth
 (Visctess Rosse), 131, 151; Elizth.
 and Jas., 437; Frances (Visctess
 Dillon), 131; Geo., Comte de, 131,
 151; Hon. Nichola S. (1stly Lady
 Beresford & 2ndly Mrs. Gorges),
 156 *sqq.*, 178; Margaret & Arthur
 Cecil-, 184; Margaret, 190; Mary
 (Visctess Barnewall), 131, 151;
 Patrick, 118; William, 91.
- Hammerton, Bro., 301.
- Hamon, John, 31.
- Hampson, Major Charles, 150.
- Hampson, Dillon Pollard (J.G.W.,
 1731), 89, 90, 150, 170, 464.
- Handcock, John (J.G.W., 1777;
 S.G.W., 1778; D.G.M., 1782-4), 213,
 469, 470.
- Handcock, Rev. Robert (G. Sec.,
 1808-19), 216, 374, 377, 441, 474.
- Handcock, Robert, sen., 442.
- Handcock, William (G. Sec., 1783;
 J.G.W., 1784-5; S.G.W., 1786),
 216, 442, 470, 471.
- Hanly, Francis, 239.
- Hanlon, James, 162.
- Hannigan, Patrick, 162.
- Harding, James, 234.
- Harding, John (printer of *Dublin
 Impartial News Letter*, and of "A
 Letter from the Grand Mistress"),
 41, 44, 48, 52, 448, 449, 450, 451,
 Hardy, John, 239. [456, 462.]
- Harper, Thomas, D.G.M., England
 (Antients), 358, 434, 435.
- Harris, Jack, 171.
- Harrison, John, 263.
- Hart, George (J.G.W., 1765; S.G.W.,
 1766; D.G.M., 1768), 192, 195, 197,
 207, 468, 469.
- Hart, Henry (G. Sec., 1770), 207,
 208, 469.
- Hart, Henry, Sen., 192, 207.
- Hart, John (J.G.W., 1771; S.G.W.,
 1772), 207, 208, 469.
- Hartpole, Robert, 90.
- Harvey, St. John, 115.
- Hasland, George, 120.
- Hawkins, Lieut. Wm., 110.
- Hawley, Anne, 201; Edward, 202;
 Col. Fras., 202; Col. Henry, 138,
 159, 202; Hon. Henry, 202; Lord,
 202; Major Vernon, 201; Mary
 (Mrs. Scott), 202. [201, 469.]
- Hawley, Vernon (G. Sec., 1769),
 Hayes, Bro. Edward, 360.
- Healy, Bro., 261, 283; Francis, 68,
 143. (*See also* Haily, Haley, Hely.)
- "Hedge Masons," 95.
- Heiron, Arthur, "History of Old
 Dundee Lodge" of, 231 n. [27.]
- Helier, definition of, 25 n; arms of,
 Helsham, Dr., 164.

- Hely, Francis, 143; John, 422 *sqq.*
(*See also* Haily, Haley, Healy, Hutchinson.)
- Hemings, Matthew, 239.
- Henley, Orator, initiation of, 74.
- Henry II. grants City of Dublin to citizens of Bristol, 31.
- Henshall, James, 239. [185.
- Hertford, Fras., 1st Marquess of, Hetherington, Wm., 239.
- Hewitt, James, 261.
- Hewlet, James, 227.
- Heyden, Michael, 162.
- Heyland, Hercules, 108.
- Hiberno-Romanesque doorway, 30.
- Higgins, Patrick, 263.
- High Knight Templar degree, 252.
(*See also* K. T. Masons.)
- Higher degrees, 249, 252, 253, 336 *sqq.*; first appearance of the, 61; governing bodies for, 343.
- Highmore, Joseph, 73.
- Hill, Abm. Y., 377; Hon. Anne (C'tess Mornington), 210, 213; Rowly, 82; Sir Geo. F., 392, 398.
- Hill, John, Chief Officer of Early G. Encampment, 340; disagreements with John Boardman, 327.
- Hill, Joseph, 195, 307, 308, 327, 333, 347, 414; dispute with Downes, 333; his opposition to G.L., 327; suspension of, 334; the probable anonymous writer, 334, 342, 347.
- Hillsborough, Lord, 43.
- Hinchinbroke, Lord, 43.
- Hingston, John, 293.
- Hitchcock, Robert, "Historical View of the Irish Stage" of, 63
- Hodge, Mr., 239. [104, 134.
- Hogan, Edward, 162.
- Holliday, John, "A Military Masonic Certificate" of, 183 n., 220 n.
- Hollyman, James, 118.
- Holmes, John, 382, 383; Persis, 142; Wm., 162.
- Holt, Bro., 335; Grace and Rev. Sam., 189.
- Hood, John, 247. [178, 466.
- Houghton, Richd. (J.G.W., 1744-6), Hovenden, John M., 339 n.
- Howard, Elizth., 179; Ellen and Fras., 317 n.
- Hughes, Caleb, 239; Mary & Fras. A., 214; Patk., 162; Paul & Wm., 239.
- Huguenots in Dublin, LaTouche's Register of, 155, 160, 161; in Lodge 153, 425 n.
- Humphrys, Maurice, 263.
- Hunter, John, 162.
- Hussey, Edwards, 91; Walter, 109.
- Huston, Charles, 262.
- Hutcheson, Francis, 42, 54 n.
- Hutcheson, Hon. Aug. Abraham Hely- (D.G.M., 1808-18), 364, 419, 441, 473, 474.
- Hutchinson, Hon. Francis Hely- and Hon. Lorenzo Hely-, 372.
- Hutchinson, Hon. John Hely- (S.G.W., 1791-1823), 290, 291, 310, 372, 424, 429, 471-474.
- Hutchinson, John, Lord (*see* Hutchinson, Hon. John Hely-).
- "Hutchinson's" Foot, 425, 430, 441.
- Inchiquin, Dermot, 5th Lord, 165.
- Inchiquin, Earls of: Murrough, 1st Earl, 141; Wm., 2nd Earl, 141; Wm., 3rd Earl, 141, 202 n.; Wm., 4th Earl G.M., England, 69, 75, 131 n., 141, 142; Murrough, 5th Earl, 141.
- Inglis, Wm., 390. [84, 85.
- Inns as meeting-places of Masons, Inspection Committees, D'Assigny's idea of, adopted by the Grand Lodge of Ireland, 91, 92.
- Installations, differing practices of, in Ireland and England, 97.
- International Compact of 1814, 402.
- Intervisiting, S. John's Days, 101.

- Ireland, connexion of Bristol with, in Masonic matters, 31; Constitutions accepted by oldest Lodges in, 78; G.L. of Munster merged in G.L. of, 69, 70; increasing interest in Masonry, 74; a lead to the Masonic world, 92; the early Craft in, 17 *sqq.*; Masonic relations with England, 361; the eighteenth-century practice of constituting a new Lodge, 111.
- Irish ballad-opera, the first, 137.
- Irish Builder, The*, cited, 158 n., 211 n.
- Irish Freemasonry, the obscure period in, 70.
- Irish Gilds, the, and Wood's halfpence, 46; the system of, 25; their origin, 22.
- Irish Masons abroad, 242 *sqq.*
- Irish Masons in England, 231 *sqq.*
- Irish rites, venerability of, 96, 97.
- Irish Warrant, the, rise of, 94.
(See also Warrants.)
- Irvine, Gorges D'Arcy (G. Sec., 1796-1804), 248, 314, 322, 325, 340, 350, 372, 381, 388, 393, 436, 472, 473; aids formation of a secession G.L., 326; appoints Seton his Deputy, 356; reported for un-masonic conduct, 400.
- Irvine, William, 248, 255, 280, 314, 356, 372, 381, 383, 436, 440; attends a secessionist meeting in Dublin, 379.
- Isaacs, Lion, 266. [242.
- Isle of Man, Lodges founded in, Italy, a Lodge of Freemasons founded in, 90, 92 *sqq.*
- Ivers, Col. Henry, 90 *bis*.
- Jabal, first traditional Craftsman to found Geometry, 129.
- Jackson, Chas., 168; John, 239; Richd., 102, 108, 280; Wm., 102.
- Jacob, Abraham, 264.
- Jacobite party, activities in Ireland, 44, 70, 71, 72, 74.
- Jaffray, Alexander, junior (J.G.W., 1799, 1800; D.G.M., 1801-7), 313, 324 *sqq.*, 356, 364, 372, 374, 437, 472, 473; an abusive letter from Gautier to, 344, 346.
- Jaffray, Alex., sen., Christian (Mrs. Nicholson) and Robert, 437.
- Jamaica, W. Indies, Lodges in, 243.
- James II. and Lady Tyrconnel, 132.
- Jamison, Moses, 443.
- Jebb, Bishop, 193.
- Jenkinson, Wm., 195, 306 n.
- Jenkins, Prudence & Robt., 200.
- Jennings, David, 162; Fanny (1stly C'tess Hamilton, 2ndly Duchess of Tyrconnel), 131; Sarah (Duchess of Marlborough), 131.
- Jephson, Mary (Mrs. O'Brien), 141; Wm., 141, 274.
- Jervoise, Sampson, 293.
- Jesse "Memoirs of the Pretenders" of, 181.
- Jewels and Medals, *woodcuts*:
314, 377, 418, 421, 444 *bis*.
Baal's Bridge Square, 29.
Baile, Andrew, 273.
Brown, James, 258.
Level from Co. Antrim, 83.
of Lodges 60, 255; 77, 126; 222, 248; 268, 112; 269, 127; 367, 351; 386, 247; 410, 268; 491, 405; 527, 309; 554, 224; 673, 87, 96; 679, 235; 813, 322; 822, 292.
- Jocelyn, Robt., Visct, 132.
- Johnson, Arthur, 162; Mary and Hon. Robt., 169; Wm., 239.
- Johnston, John A., 125.
- Jolly, Maria & Robt., 163.
- Jones, John (G. Sec., 1767; J.G.W., 1768; S.G.W., 1769, '80, '81), 193, 195 *bis*, 197, 271 *sqq.*, 468, 469, 470.
- Jones, John, 36, 262; John, publisher, 316, 317 & n.; John A., 441; Lady Katherine (Lady Parsons), 130; Loftus, 91; T., 153.
- Jordan, Michael, 162.

- Kane (or Kean), Wm., 124, 125.
 Kauffman, Angelica, 190.
 Kearney, Richard, 300.
 Keating, Catherine & John, 178.
 Keegan, Patrick, 310, 311.
 Keeley, Laughlin, 100.
 Keeling, Hignett, 68.
 Keen, Arthur, 201 *bis*; John, 201.
 Keen, Joseph (J.G.W., 1769; D.G.M., 1770, 1776-82, 1785-9), 195, 201, 219, 255, 272, 469, 470, 471.
 Kellett, Richard, 365, 368.
 Kelly, Andw., 162; Jas., 263; John, 239; Mr., 79, 205; Wm., 358.
 Kennedy, John, 112, 162, 300; Jos., Kenny, Mr., 79. [162.
 Kerr, George, 317.
 Kiernan, Edmond, 253.
Kildare Archaeological Society, Journal of, 194, 219 n., 437.
 Kildare, Earls of: John, 18th Earl, 160; Robt., 19th Earl, 141, 202, 218; James, 20th Earl, 202.
 Kildare, William Robert, Marquess of (G.M., 1770, '71, '77), 141, 170, 202, 218, 272, 277, 419 *sqq.*, 437, 469; his Masonic certificate, 204; medal presented to, 205.
 Kilfoy, Thomas, 162.
 Kilmaine, James, 2nd Lord, 440.
 Kilwarlin, Arthur, Visct. (G.M., 1785-6), 203 n., 205, 218, 220, 471.
 Kilwinning H.K.T. Encampment, the, and Boardman, 340. [457.
 Kilwinning, the old Lodge at, 448.
 King, Bro., 264; Edward (*d.* 1637), 146; Jas., 263; John, 120, 184, 366 n.; Margaret (Mrs. Fitz-Gerald), 148; Mary (Mrs. Coote), 134; Sir John (*d.* 1637), 146, 238 n.; Sir Robert (*d.* 1657), 146; Sir Robt., 1st Bart., 146 & n.; Sir John, 2nd Bart., 180, 238; Sir Henry, 3rd Bart., 180.
 King, Sir Edward, 5th Bart. (G.M., 1761, '62, '65, '69), 134, 180, 189, 190, 195, 468, 469.
 King, Henry (J.G.W., 1762; S.G.W., 1763), 190, 468.
 Kingsborough, Edward, Visct., 189; Robt., Visct., 148, 189.
 Kingsborough, Robt., Lord (G.M., 1749-50), 134, 164, 178, 180, 189, 230, 466.
 Kingsland, Visct. (*see* Barnewall).
 Kingston, Edward, 1st Lord and 1st Earl of (*see* King, Sir Edward).
 Kingston, James, 4th Lord (G.M. of England, 1729; of Ireland, 1731, '35, '45, '46; and of Munster, 1731), 59, 69 & n., 70, 73, 74, 75, 76, 82, 83, 85 & n., 89, 90, 91, 129, 131 n., 136, 144, 146, 174, 177, 180, 189, 195, 222, 223, 225, 228, 238, 256, 273, 463, 464, 465, 466.
 Kingston, John, 1st Lord, 146, 174; Robert, 2nd Lord, 146; John, 3rd Lord, 146, 180.
 Kingston, Wm., Earl of (English), Kingsale, Lord, 75. [38.
 Kinselagh, Mr., 424.
 Kirchhofer, John, 239.
 K.T. Masons, earliest reference to, 161 & n.; charts of, 252. (*See also* High K.T. degree and Higher degrees.)
 Knights of St. John or of Malta, Kniveton, Mr., 107, 108. [448, 457.
 Knox, Eliz. & Jas., 216; Thos., 239.
 Koehler, Johann David, and the Sackville medal, 92.
 Lady Freemason, the (*see* St. Leger).
 La Fayette, flight of, 430.
 Lambart, Lady Gertrude, 193.
 Lampe, "British Melody" of, 138.
 Lanesborough, Brinsley, 1st Visct., 132.
 Lanesborough, Earls of: Humphrey, 1st Earl (*see* Butler, Hon. Humphrey); Brinsley, 2nd Earl (*see* Butler, Hon. Brinsley); Robert H., 3rd Earl, 192.
 la Rinbilliere, Marie & Jacques, 211.
 Larminie, William, "West Irish Folk Tales" of, 17.

- Lascelles, Moses, 262.
- LaTouche, David, junior (J.G.W., 1764; S.G.W., 1765; D.G.M., 1767), 190, 193, 194 *bis*, 215, 271, 468.
- LaTouche, Col. David, 192; David Digges, 191; David, sen., 191; Elizabeth (Lady Lanesborough), 192; Gertrude (C'tess Llandaff), 194; Peter Digges, 355; Peter, jun., 193.
- LaTouche, John (J.G.W., 1767; S.G.W., 1768), 194, 194 *bis*, 195, 197, 271, 468, 469.
- LaTouche, Peter (J.G.W., 1766; S.G.W., 1767), 193, 194, 271, 468.
- LaTouche's Bank, 191, 194, 358.
- LaTouche's Register of the Huguenots in Dublin, 155, 160, 161.
- Law, James, 300.
- Laws, alterations in, 306 *sqq.*, 408; and Regulations, evolution of, 256.
- Lecky, tribute to the LaTouches by, 191.
- Lectures, 110; on Masonry, 250, 402.
- Lee, John, 239.
- Leech, John (G. Sec., 1805-7), 342, 346, 364, 372, 440, 473; an abusive letter from Gautier, to, 345, 346; and a disallowed proxy, 345; declines nomination as G. Sec., 372; dismisses Seton from position of D.G.S., 350; expelled by opposition G.L., 358; institutes a Chancery suit against Seton, 375 *sqq.*
- Leech, John, sen., 440.
- Le Gear, James, 30. [of, 235.
- "Leg of Mutton" Masons, expulsion
- Leigh, Hanov., 262; John, 90 *bis*.
- Leinster, Dukes of: James, 1st Duke, 202; Wm. Robt., 2nd Duke (*see* Kildare, Marquess of); Augustus Fredk., 3rd Duke, 170, 206, 230, 419, 441. [179, 466.
- Lennox, Boyle (S.G.W., 1747-50),
- Lennox, Lady Æmilia J. (Duchess of Leinster), 202; Martha, 179; Wm., 179 *bis*.
- Leonard, Thomas, 162.
- Lepper, J. Heron, "Differences between English and Irish Masonic Rituals" of, 37.
- Leslie, Robert, 417.
- "Letter from the Grand Mistress of the Female Free-Masons," 44, 52, 75, 95, 117, 445 *sqq.*, 449 (*woodcuts*) *sqq.*
- "Letter to the Wits of Dublin," 450.
- Levinge, Sir Richard, 169.
- Lewis, Mr., 186 n.
- Lewys, Sir Peter, 30.
- Libels, anonymous, in pamphlet form, 329, 334, 339, 347.
- Limerick, the Baal's Bridge Square discovered in, 29.
- Linley-Howlden, Capt. R. C., 198 n.
- "List of Lodges," Dublin, 1804, 413.
- Livingston, Thomas, 87, 96.
- Llandaff, Fras. J., 2nd Earl of, 194.
- Lloyd, Joseph, 239; Susanna and William, 442.
- Lock, The Most Solemn and Most Secret Order of the, 215.
- Lodden, John, Freemason, 31, 32.
- Lodge, a, certificate, the earliest known form of, 232, 233, 234; compared with a hive of bees, 456; Freemasons', called a Lodge of St. John of Jerusalem, 456.
- Lodges, American:—Nos. 1, Albany, 244; 2, Philadelphia, 234.
- Lodges, early Irish:—at Omagh, 95, 118, 447, 451; in T.C.D., 36 *sqq.*; reputed at Youghal, 137; the aristocratic Lodge of Dublin, 82, 90, 91, 177.
- Lodges, English:—at the Cross-keys, Holborn, 164; at the Eagle Tavern, London, 225; at the Horn Tavern, London, 61, 131 n.; at the Goat at the foot of the Haymarket, 445; Prince William at Charing Cross, 74; at the Ship behind the Royall Exchange, London, 68, 94, 142, 145, 146, 164, 168, 207; Somerset House Lodge, 266; at the Swan and Rummer,

Lodges, English.—*continued.*

London, 68, 74, 75; Nos. 2, 258; 3, 208, 258; 4, 61 n.; 6, 209, 263; 7, 302; 14, 264, 269; 15, 258; 27, 264; 53, 262; 81, 262; 90, 263; 116, 416 n.; 165, 262; 187, 109; 248, 416 n.; 445, 109; 583, 417.

Lodges, Irish:—G.M.L., 228, 257, 272, 309, 310, 364, 372, 373, 401, 410, 411, 434; Nos. One, 60, 65, 66, 85, 95, 143, 287, 290, 293 *sqq.*, 365, 367; Two, 59, 72, 120, 173, 199, 262 *bis*; 3, 101, 365 *bis*, 367, 368; 5, 86; 6, 59, 262 *quater*, 311, 332, 343; 7, 262 *bis*; 8, 275; 11, 234; 13, 28, 245; 14, 280; 17, 118; 19, 98, 293 *bis*, 365, 367; 23, 383; 25, 293, 295; 26, 237; 27, 109 *sqq.*, 199, 273, 274, 293 *bis*, 295, 365, 367; 28, 293 *ter*, 295, 365, 367; 31, 293 *bis*, 365, 367; 34, 125; 41, 365, 367; 44, 288; 46, 319; 48, 402; 49, 291 n., 295, 365, 367; 51, 384; 54, 262 *bis*; 60, 255, 269; 63, 183; 64, 262 *ter*, 263 *ter*; 67, 293 *bis*, 295, 365, 367; 71, 254, 293 *bis*, 295, 365, 367; 74, 243; 77, 60, 116 *sqq.*, 124, 126, 223, 281; 84, 262, 293 *ter*, 365, 367; 85, 125; 88, 262; 92, 111; 95, 293 *bis*, 295, 365, 367; 96, 262; 97, 263 *quinquies*; 99, 365 *bis*, 368 *bis*; 100, 262 *ter*, 263, 330; 103, 386; 106, 280; 112, 348; 118, 262 *bis*; 123, 99, 102, 107, 108; 125, 384; 130, 365, 367; 132, 89; 133, 319; 134, 101 *bis*, 223, 232, 262; 137, 262 *bis*, 330, 334, 343; 140, 262; 141, 262 *ter*, 263, 266, 334, 343; 144, 416 n.; 148, 242; 153, 262 *ter*, 425 n.; 154, 125; 155, 262 *ter*, 263; 156, 365, 367; 157, 262 *ter*, 263; 158, 262; 163, 253; 164, 302; 166, 263 *bis*; 167, 365, 367; 171, 262 *ter*, 263 *bis*; 172, 262 *bis*; 182, 89, 102, 386; 186, 263; 189, 262 *quater*, 343, 427; 190, 249, 262, 286 n., 303 *sqq.*, 317 n., 343; 195, 234; 196, 262 *ter*, 263; 198, 199, 249, 262 *bis*, 285, 286 n., 343, 429, 438; 200, 36, 89, 183 n., 267 n., 375 n.; 202, 262 *ter*, 343; 203, 443; 205, 340, 343, 344 *sqq.*, 349, 379;

Lodges, Irish.—*continued.*

206, 262 *ter*, 263; 207, 262 *bis*, 343; 208, 261; 209, 242, 254 n., 262 *ter*; 210, 100; 212, 262, 287 *sqq.*; 213, 411; 215, 400; 216, 331, 386; 218, 220, 302; 221, 293, 295, 365, 367; 222, 248; 225, 262 *ter*, 263; 234, 263; 236, 262; 240, 302; 241, 262 *ter*; 242, 100; 244, 302, 360; 247, 89, 242; 248, 100 *bis*; 249, 87; 252, 242, 276; 253, 274, 276 *sqq.*, 384, 386; 254, 276; 255, 276; 256, 276; 257, 276, 302, 386; 258, 276; 259, 276, *sqq.*, 365, 367; 260, 276 *sqq.*; 261, 276; 265, 262; 266, 101 *bis*, 262; 267, 365, 367; 268, 112; 269, 127; 270, 383; 272, 300, 385; 274, 280; 277, 293 *sqq.*, 365, 367; 279, 262; 280, 263 *bis*; 282, 397; 289, 408; 290, 242; 291, 265; 300, 302, 383; 314, 386; 318, 388; 319, 262 *ter*, 263; 320, 381; 322, 189, 243; 323, 198; 324, 262, 343; 325, 365, 367; 328, 262; 331, 100; 332, 118; 333, 30; 338, 262; 339, 262 *bis*, 386; 340, 238, 239; 342, 262; 347, 293 *bis*, 295, 365, 367; 348, 335, 343; 349, 262; 353, 262 *quater*; 354, 262 *bis*; 362, 262, 280; 367, 115, 351; 368, 280; 374, 262 *bis*, 263; 375, 261, 262; 382, 262 *bis*, 263; 383, 365, 367; 385, 293 *bis*, 365, 367; 386, 436; 388, 185; 389, 185; 391, 356; 394, 98 n., 101, 105, 110, 112, 115, 264; 396, 388; 398, 339 n.; 399, 243; 402, 262 *bis*; 408, 401; 409, 262, 383; 410, 268; 411, 262 *bis*; 412, 262 *bis*, 263; 413, 262, 365, 367; 415, 262; 418, 386; 419, 262; 435, 302; 440, 199; 447, 116; 456, 243; 458, 242; 469, 262; 470, 388, 402; 471, 388; 481, 262; 484, 300; 489, 262 *bis*; 490, 262; 491, 300, 386, 405; 494, 213, 216; 497, 262; 498, 262; 500, 262; 502, 261, 302; 503, 242; 504, 365, 367; 505, 262; 506, 262 *bis*; 508, 443; 509, 262; 515, 262 *bis*; 516, 262; 517, 262; 518, 262, 283; 519, 262; 520, 262, 293, 365, 367; 521, 262, 417, 442; 522, 262, 302; 523, 262; 524, 262; 527,

Lodges, Irish.—*continued.*

309; 535, 244; 547, 247 *sqq.*; 550, 300; 552, 293; 554, 224, 388; 555, 65; 562, 302; 567, 302; 569, 302; 584, 249, 250; 587, 386; 606, 443; 608, 302; 609, 386; 611, 343; 615, 209, 383; 620, 247, 249, 252, 326, 343, 424 n., 429; 621, 300; 622, 243; 623, 305; 636, 386; 647, 388; 649, 243; 653, 331; 656, 243; 668, 266; 673, 87, 96; 679, 235; 683, 443; 684, 386; 685, 386; 686, 300; 687, 300; 690, 243; 698, 388; 699, 243; 702, 356; 710, 388; 724, 388; 733, 243; 737, 302; 738, 243; 742, 293, 295, 365, 367; 761, 300, 386; 762, 300; 763, 300, 386; 765, 388; 768, 297; 774, 388; 784, 302; 787, 388; 793, 300; 794, 302; 805, 411; 806, 388; 813, 322; 814, 409; 822, 292, 319; 825, 383; 846, 302; 854, 406; 858, 269; 861, 386; 864, 399; 878, 383; 890, 302; 891, 399; 903, 192; 917, 383 *bis*, 387; 926, 386; 930, 343; 931, 302; 936, 302; 945, 302; 947, 386; 976, 383.

Lodges, Italian:—at Florence, 90, 92, 149; at Naples, 203.

Lodges, subordinate, 96 *sqq.*, 113, 114; rights of, 403.

Loftus, Henry (*bis*), John, Lord, and Nicholas, 434 n.

Loftus, Nicholas (G. Sec., 1791-5; J.G.W., 1796-7), 298, 310, 428, 434, 471, 472. [(1728), 73.

London, Masonic meetings in Longfield, Jn., 141, 143; Richd., 143.

Longfield, Robt. (D.G.M., Munster, 1728), 141, 143, 463.

Lorraine, Duke of, founds a Lodge in Vienna, 93.

Lotteries, Masonic, 244 *sqq.*

Lowney, James, 269. [436.

Lowther, Gorges, 91, 436; Sophia, Lumm, Mary and Elnathan, 170.

Lynar, John, 124, 125.

Lynch, James, 162.

McBride, Thomas, 162.

McCall, William, 348, 349.

McCan, Daniel, 309.

McCarthy, Justin, 66.

Macaulay, Lord, and the function of History, 128.

McClatchy, Bro., 101.

McCleane, James, 339.

McClenachan, Chas. T. cited, 244.

McConnell, John, 300.

McCombe, John, 156.

McCracken, Robert, 443.

McCurdy, Samuel, 402.

McDaniel, Chas., 263; John, 162.

MacDermot, Hugh, 240, 242; The,

MacDermotroe, Henry, 162. [238.

MacDermott, Anthy., Edward and Lawrence, 240; Michl., 239; Nina, 238 n.; Terence, 180, 237, 238. (*See also* Dermott.)

MacFirbis, Duald, Book of Genealogies of, 18.

McGiddy, Francis, 162.

McGinnes, Pat, 239.

McGlew, Thomas, 87.

McGloghlan, Bro., 101.

McGrady, Bro., 101.

McGregor, Professor, 448, 454.

McIntosh, Ensign Lachlan, 258.

McJoy, Terence, 262. [244.

Mackary, his interest in Masonry, MacKenzie, Lady Augusta, 181; Kenneth, 181.

MacKenzie, Hon. Roderick (J.G.W., 1749-50; S.G.W., 1751-2), 180, 466, 467.

Mackenzie, K. R. H., "Masonic Encyclopædia" of, 234.

Mackey, A. G., Lexicon of, 125, 236; Martha, 314.

McKinstry, Luke, 383.

Macky, "Doctor" John, 235.

McLean, Alexander, 162.

Macleod, Jno., Ld., 181. [gilds, 23.

Macnamara, N. C., and the Irish

McNeely, Richd., 127 (*see* Menelly).

Macquay, George, 212.

- McRobbin, Daniel, 162.
 Madden, Charity & Robt., 200.
 Maddock, William, 261.
 Magee, Jas., 241; Wm., 241 *bis*.
 Magenis, Alice (Mrs. French) and Richd., sen., 219.
 Magenis, Richard (J.G.W., 1786; S.G.W., 1787-8), 219, 471.
 Magevern, James, 443.
 Magill, Sir John, 158.
 Maguire, Jas., Jno. and Thos., 162.
 Manners, Ld. Sherrard, 149.
 Mapother, E. D., "Lives of Irish Surgeons" of, 207, 215.
 Mar, Earl of, 41.
 Marlay, Elizth. and Geo., 191, 192.
 Marlborough, Charles, 3rd Duke of, 131 n. (*See also* Jennings, Sarah.)
 Marshall, William (J.G.W., 1760; S.G.W., 1761; D.G.M., 1762), 188, 467, 468.
 Marshall, William, sen., 188.
 Marshalsea Prison, a Masonic meeting in, 86.
 Martin, Edward (J.G.W., 1738; S.G.W., 1739-43; G.T., 1743-61; D.G.M., 1759-61), 91, 103, 168, 227, 465-468.
 Martin, Jane, 168; Robt., 443.
 Martinique, a Lodge at, 243.
 Mason King at Arms, the, 62.
 Masonic charities, 299 *sqq.*
 Masonic Craft, the, reverence in Ireland for, 17.
 Masonic customs, ancient, 268 *sqq.*
 Masonic F.O.S., benefactors of, 433, 439; establishment of, 303; G.L. and, 409; subsequent history of, 304.
 Masonic gilds, 116. [of, 317.
 Masonic journalism, the pioneer
 Masonic lotteries, 244 *sqq.*
 Masonic processions, and the question of precedence, 408; at funerals, 103, 409.
 Masonic symbolism, 37, 38.
 Masonic toasts, 101.
 Masonic Volunteers, a lady's tribute to Ld. Donoughmore upon raising a Regt. of, 424, 425.
 Masonry, abuse of, by political organizations, 296; and the Volunteers of 1782, 246 *sqq.*
 Masons, age for making: past and present, 270; ancient, a list of, 18; arms of, 27, 318; as actors, 94; eighteenth century, customs of, 97 *sqq.*; Gild of, 25 *sqq.*; irregular, two classes of, 264; the "Moderns," and official recognition in Ireland, 266.
 Massachusetts, Antient G.L. of, 243; union with its Modern rival, 243.
 Master Mason, synonym for degree of, 234; of G.M.L., member of G.L., 257.
 Masters' Lodges, 97, 111.
 Mathew, Anna M., Theobald, Jun. and Geo., 167; Eleanor, Theobald and Geo., 167; Mary and Richard, 238.
 Mathew, Thomas, 85, 168, 194, 238, 240, 275, 278, 280.
 Maurizio, Franco, 203, 204.
 Maxwell, Thomas, 261. [144.
 Maynard, Robt., Sam. & Sir Boyle,
 Maynard, William (G.M. Munster, 1730), 69, 144, 463.
 Mayne, John, 171.
 Meade, Elizth. & Sir John, 144, 148; Elizth. & William, 144.
 Meagher, Ellen, 163.
 Medals, *see* Jewels.
 Meeting places of Lodges in Ireland and in England, 84 *sqq.*
 Menelly, Hny., 126 (*see* McNeely).
 Meredith, Sir Richd. Gorges-, 178.
 Merefield, John, 262.
 Merritt, Robert, 263.
 Middlesex, Earl of, and his activities in Italy, 90, 92 *sqq.*, 149, 182.
 Middleton, Lord, 143.
 Milburne, Capt., 183.
 Miler, John, 239. [20.
 Milesians, the, wooden houses of,
 Military Lodges and their dues, 408; Warrants, their purpose, 86.
 Millikin, Robert, "Historico-Masonic Tracts" of, 32, 65, 109 n.
 Mills, James, 162.

- Mills, Thomas (G. Treas., 1738-42), 91, 168, 465.
- Milner, Sir Wm., G.M., All Engl., 72.
- Milton, the poet, 146.
- Mitchell, James D., 253.
- Mocler, Marmaduke, 239.
- Moderns (*see* G.L. of England).
- Mohun, Hon. Mary & Charles, the 4th and 5th Lords, 169.
- Moir, Francis, 2nd Earl of, and the authority of G.L., 382, 390.
- Molony, Mathew, 162.
- Molyneux, Harriet & Sir Capel, 161.
- Molza, Count, 190.
- Montagu, John, Duke of (G.M., Engl., 1721), 53 n., 131 n.
- Montgomery, James, 118.
- Moore, Catherine and Sir Emanuel, 165; Hon. Jane (Mrs. Bury), 185; Richard, 385, 386; Sampson, 99.
- Moore, Charles, Viscount (S.G.W., 1753-6; D.G.M., 1757; G.M., 1758-9), 185, 275, 467.
- Moorhead, James, 162.
- Morande, Theveneau de, 326.
- Moray, Sir Robert, initiation of, 34.
- Moreau, Monsieur, 106.
- Morgan, Hugh, 134; John, 183.
- Morgan, Marcus Anthony (J.G.W., 1725), 54, 58, 62, 72, 134, 192, 240, 464.
- Mornington, Garret, 1st Earl of (G.M., 1776), 167, 212, 216, 277, 279, 469.
- Mornington, Richd. Colley, 1st Lord, 213.
- Mornington, Richd. Colley, 2nd Earl of (G.M., 1782), 210, 213, 215, 470.
- Morris, Hon. Letitia (1stly Mrs. Trevor, 2ndly Marchioness of Antrim), 208; Sir Redmond, 91.
- Morris, Henry (J.G.W., 1770; S.G.W., 1771), 201, 206, 469.
- Morris, Isabella, 150, 170; Roger, 170; William, 170.
- Morris, James (S.G.W. of Munster, 1731), 145, 463.
- Morris, John (J.G.W., 1740-2), 150, 170, 227, 465.
- Morrow, John, 262.
- Mosely, William, 82.
- Mosse, Dr. Bartholomew, 210.
- Mossop, William, 214.
- Mountjoy, Wm., 2nd Visct., 165.
- Mountjoy, William, 3rd Visct. (G.M., 1738-9), 90, 91, 102, 141, 165, 171, 177, 180, 187, 188, 225, 226, 465.
- Mountmorres, Hervey, 1st Visct., 160, 208.
- Moutray, J. M., 235. [160, 208.
- Mowat, Sir Winwood, 75.
- Mozeen, Mrs., 105.
- Munster, G.L. of, 64, 156; G. Masters of, 69; Lodges take out "true and perfect Warrants," 95; merges into the G.L. of all Ireland, 65, 69; minute book of, 69n.; pre-G.L. Freemasonry in, 130.
- Munster Prov. G.L. of, 65, 85, 86, 199, 274, 276, 280.
- Munster, Prov. G.L. of, *woodcuts*:—Letter to Thos. Westropp, 367 *sqq.* Protest to G.L. from, 293 *sqq.* Prov. G.M. patents, 275, 277, 279.
- Munster Regulations (1728), 95.
- Murphy, Henry, 263; Michl., 239.
- Murray, Hon. Jas., 205; Col., 300; Jas., 162; Hon. Mary (C'tess Cromarty), 180; Sir Wm., 181.
- Muskerri, Hamilton M. T. F., 4th Lord, 217.
- Muskerri, Robert Tilson, 1st Lord (G.M., 1783-4), 217, 430, 431, 470.
- Mystical table, the, 60.
- Naper, Anna M. and James, 150.
- Naples, a Lodge at, 203.
- Nelson, Admiral, 188; Henry, a ballad by, 72, 76, 77, 78; Laur., 263.
- Nesbitt, Chas., 247; Matthew, 381.
- Netterville, John, 4th Visct., 148.
- Netterville, Nicholas, 5th Visct. (D.G.M., 1731; G.M., 1732), 75, 82, 89, 90, 91, 148, 222, 464.

- Neville, Alice (1stly Mrs. Riggs, 2ndly Mrs. Corker), 142, 199; Arthur, 162.
- Newell, James, 443.
- Newenham, Robt. O., Sir Edwd. and Thos., 146.
- Newenham, William (J.G.W. of Munster, 1731), 146, 168, 463.
- Newman, Adam (D.G.M. of Munster, 1731), 68, 69 n., 145, 273, 463.
- Newman, Adam, sen., Dillon and Richard, 145.
- Newry, derivation of its name, 126.
- Newspapers, prohibition against publishing Masonic transactions in, 282.
- Newspapers, woodcuts:— [55 sqq. *The Dublin Weekly Journal*, 1725, *Freemasons' Journal*, 1795, 318.
- Newtown-Butler, Lords (*see* Butler, Hon. Brinsley and Hon. Humphrey).
- New York, Lodges in, 243, 244.
- Nicholson, Brigr. John, 437; Edwd., 160; Thomas, 437.
- Nixon, Anne, Henry & Jos., 239.
- Noble, Susanna & Mungo, 212.
- Nobler, William, 263.
- Norbury, Lord, 375. [74, 75.
- Norfolk, Thos., 8th Duke of, 59.
- Norman, Florinda & Robt., 188.
- Norris, George, 109 *bis*, 110.
- Northern Lodges, good faith of, in supporting Seton, 383.
- Northern protests against G.L. circular *re* Higher degrees, 348.
- Northumberland, Earl of, a munificent donation to the Charity Fund by, 104.
- Nugent, Earl (*see* Nugent, Robert); Lady Mary E., 155; Michael, 154.
- Nugent, Robert (J.G.W., 1732), 90, 154, 464.
- O'Brien, Anne & Sir Edward, 212; Henry, 24; Lady Henrietta (Mrs. Sandford), 160; Lady Elizth. (Mrs. Southwell), 174; Joseph, 162; Hon. Mary (Mrs. Boyle), 141, 165; Lady Mary (C'tess Kildare), 141, 202 n.; Osborne, 263.
- O'Brien, Hon. James (G.M. of Munster, 1726-8), 64, 67, 68, 69, 129, 138, 160, 165, 170, 176, 202, 203, 218, 463.
- O'Briens of Dromoland, 186.
- O'Bryan, Michael, 75.
- O'Cahan, Margt. & Florce., 146 sqq.
- O'Callaghan, Cornelius, 142, 163; Mr., 186. (*See also* Callaghan.)
- O'Connell, Daniel, 311, 313 *bis*, 376, 427.
- O'Connor, Bro., 91; Martin, 73, 75; W., 284; Wm., 162.
- O'Curry, Eugene, "Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish" of, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22.
- O'Donovan, John, letters of, 126.
- O'Farrell, Gerald, 214.
- Officers, election of, differing practice in England & Ireland, 97.
- O'Hara, Charlotte & Kane, sen., 167. [212, 465.
- O'Hara, Kane (J.G.W., 1738), 167.
- Ogle, Isabella & Sir Chaloner, 148.
- O'Grady, William, 162.
- Oisin, poems of, 18.
- Old Charges, and the publication of resolutions of a political nature, 296, 298; English, 18; no extant Irish, 22, 25.
- Old Munster March*, air of the, 130.
- O'Leary, Michael, 162.
- Omagh, *see* Lodges, early Irish.
- O'Neil, Arthur, 162.
- O'Neill, Hon. John Bruce (3rd and last Visct. O'Neill), 380, 381.
- Opera, The Freemason's*, 107.
- Operative Freemasons admit speculative members, 40, 46.
- Openshaw, Rev. Mr., 34.
- O'Reilly, Dowell (G. Sec., 1782; J.G.W., 1783; S.G.W., 1784-5), 216, 470, 471.
- Oath taken by Brethren on admission to Gild of Masons, 26.

- O'Reilly, Myles, sen. & jun., 216.
 Ormonde, Duke of, 41, 138, 144.
 Orrery, Roger, 1st Earl of, 141, 142.
 Osburne, Henry, 291 n., 293 *sqq.*
 O'Sullivan, Mary A., 154.
 Ould, Elizabeth, Rev. Feilding and Sir Feilding, 210.
 Ould, Feilding, jun. (G. Sec., 1772-3; J.G.W., 1774; S.G.W., 1775), 210, 261, 469.
 Owen, Dr., 166.
 Oxenden, Sir George, 43.
 Oxford, University of, 209 n.
- Pack, Bro., 286.
 Paps, Thos., Free-mason, 33, 34.
 Park, William, 266.
 Parker, Adml. Chrstr., 188; Joseph, 239; Mr., 105; Sir Peter, 188; Sam., 239; Thos., 188; Wm., 443.
 Parker, Christopher (J.G.W., 1759; S.G.W., 1760), 188, 467.
 Parkinson, Richard E., 351.
 Parks, Mr. and Mrs., 105.
 Parnell, Rev. Thomas, 42.
 Parry, Alexander F., 261.
 Parsons, Hon. Frances (Visctess. Netterville), 148; James, 130, 147; Lady Elizth., 132; Sir Wm., 1st and 2nd Baronets, 130, 131. (*See* Rosse, Earl of).
 Partinton, Bro., 115.
 Pasley, Anne C., 317 n.; John, 317, 318; Jonas, 317 n.
 Past Masters, when admitted Members of Grand Lodge, 257.
 Paulet, Mary and Lord Wm., 132.
 Paumier, Frances, John, sen., Peter and Prudence, 212. [261, 469.
 Paumier, John (G. Sec., 1775), 212,
 Payne, George, 44.
 Peacocke, Septimus, 68.
 Pearce, Capt. Edwd. Lovet, 132.
 Pearson, Ald., 166.
 Pendarves, Mrs., 182.
 Penn, Springett (D.G.M., Munster, 1726-7), 64, 69, 94, 141, 142 *bis*, 143, 145 *bis*, 164, 168, 199, 207, 463.
 Penn, Sir Wm., 69, 199; Wm., the eminent Quaker, founder of Pennsylvania, 141; Wm., sen., 141; Wm., jun., 142. [156.
 Pennell, Edwd., Job, Rose & Wm.,
 Pennell, John (G. Sec., 1732-9), 60, 63, 72, 74, 80, 88, 90, 120, 153, 155, 157, 464, 465.
 Pepys's Diary cited, 131.
 Perea, John (D.G.M., 1790-3), 255, 286, 290, 310 *sqq.*, 428, 471, 472.
 Perea, Thomas, 428.
 Perrier, Mark Antony, 239.
 Perry, Francis, 239.
 Perver, Richard, 239.
 Petrie, Dr., 20, 21.
 Phaire, Col. Robt., 156; Herbert, 64, 69 n., 144, 156; Mary, 144.
 Phealon, Thomas, expulsion of, 235.
 Picart's engraved list of English
 Picknot, Richard, 239. [Lodges, 60.
 Pierce, Bro., 293.
 Pigott, John, 90; Margt., 145.
 Pike, Sarah & Ebenezer, 145.
 Pindar, Mary, 169.
 Pindar, Richard (D.G. Sec., 1740-41), 169, 465.
 Playford's "Wit and Mirth," 137.
 Plot, Dr. Robert, 34.
 Plunket, Henry, 82.
 "Pocket Companion and History of Freemasons," 122. (*See also* Smith, Wm.)
 Politics and Masonry, 292 *et seq.*; and religion, the Old Charges and, 296, 298.
 Pollard, Lettice, Dillon & Wm., 150; Wm., jun., 150, 170. (*See also* Hampson.)
 Pollock, Jacob, 266.
 Pomerade, D., 281.
 Ponder, William, 118.
 Ponsonby, Hon. Dorothy, 428; Hon. Mary, 159; Lady Letitia, 160; Lady Sarah, 185.
 Ponsonby, Hon. William (S.G.W., 1731), 82, 149, 160, 185, 428, 464.
 Pope, Alex., 54 n., 129 n., 445.

- Port Jackson, N.S.W., 317.
 Potter, Richard, 162.
 Pottinger family, the, 117.
 Potts, Mr., 262.
 Powell, Samuel, 45.
 Power, J. B., 112.
 Powerscourt, Richd., 1st Visct., 180.
 Pratt, Rev. James, 66.
 Prelleur, James Lock, 263.
 Prendergast, Juliet, 190; Sir Thos., 1st Bart. 133.
 Prendergast, Sir Thomas, 2nd Bart. S.G.W., 1725), 44, 54, 58, 61, 62, 71, 131 n., 133, 166, 179, 182, 202, 464.
 Press, the, a joke against the Craft published in, 73; and the early membership of the Craft, 89 *sqq.*
 Price, Bro., 115. [443.
 Priestly Order Warrant, *woodcut*,
 Prince Mason degree, introduction of, 252. [302.
 Prisoners of war, money voted to,
 Pritchard, Samuel, a notorious pamphlet by, 75. [85.
 Private houses, Lodge meetings in, Processions, old-time, 98 *sqq.* (*See also* Masonic processions.)
 Proctor, Bro. Winright, 305.
 Prov. D.G.M. and his duties, 274; by whom appointed, 274.
 Prov. G.L.'s formed in Ireland, 280. (*See also* Barbadoes, Munster, Quebec, San Giovanni.)
 Prov. G.M.'s in the eighteenth century, 273.
 Pulpit, the, and Masonic charities,
 Pultney, Chas., 90. [303, 304.
 Purcell, John, 280.
 Purfield, William, 239.
 Putland, John (J.G.W., 1737; S.G.W., 1738; D.G.M., 1747-50, 1763-4), 118, 163, 230, 465, 466, 468.
 Putland, John, of London, Sisson, and Thos., sen. & jun., 164.
 Pyle, Sir Seymour, 90.
- Quaile, John, 115.
 Quane, Richard, 262.
- Quatuor Coronatorum, Ars*, cited frequently.
 Quay, Samuel, 258.
 Quebec, Prov. G.L. of, 183, 220.
 Quick, Bro., 417.
- Rafter, John, 120.
 Rainsford, Wm., 249, 250, 251, 315.
 Raish, Abm. & Ali, 302.
 Rait, Robert S., "Story of an Irish Property" of, 134.
 Ramsay, Allan, 54 n., 136.
 Ranelagh, Arthur, 2nd Visct., 130.
 Rankin, John, 239; William, 258.
 Raphson, John, 143.
 Ratty, Hugh, 239. [cited, 167.
 Read's "Cabinet of Irish Literature"
 Read, Wm., 239 *bis*. [regarding, 95.
 "Rebel Masons," an advertisement
 Regiments, *passim*:—
 Cavalry: 2nd Life Gds., 161; 2nd Dgn. Gds., 183; 4th Dgn. Gds., 434; 6th Dgn. Gds., 161, 182, 211; 7th Dgn. Gds., 161; Princess Anne's Dgns., 202; 1st Horse, 434; 4th Horse, 189, 219; 5th Dgns., 186; 8th Dgns., 161; 9th Dgns., 426; 12th Dgns., 186, 276; 14th Dgns., 211, 219; 18th Dgns., 185, 430; 23rd Dgns, 302.
 Artillery, etc.: Royal Irish Artillery, 161, 211; Royal Engineers, 198; 5th Garrison Batt., 384.
 Foot Guards: 1st Ft. Gds., 187; 2nd Ft. Gds., 184; Coldstream Gds., 195.
 Regiments of the Line: Bragg's, 161, 182; Sir John Bruce's, 142; Cotton's, 187; Hanmer's, 160; Hawley's, 138, 159, 202; Howard's, 144; Luttrell's, 202; MacNamara's, 426; Primrose's, 144; Wightman's, 159; 1st Ft. (Royals), 234, 243; 2nd Ft., 187, 302; 4th Ft., 302; 10th Ft., 198, 210, 239 *bis*; 11th Ft., 160; 13th Ft., 187; 15th Ft., 161;

Regiments, *passim*—continued.

17th Ft., 159; 18th Ft., 210, 431;
20th Ft., 182; 21st Ft., 302; 24th
Ft., 144; 28th Ft., 161, 182; 29th
Ft., 189, 243; 30th Ft., 125; 33rd
Ft., 138, 159, 202; 38th Ft., 196;
40th Ft., 430; 42nd Ft., 234; 48th
Ft., 219, 302; 57th Ft., 161, 431;
59th Ft., 189n.; 64th Ft., 300; 67th
Ft., 430; 69th Ft., 186; 74th Ft.,
431; 77th Ft., 430; 83rd Ft., 211,
302; 86th Ft., 186; 89th Ft.,
93rd Ft., 187; 94th Ft., 425, 430,
441; 99th Ft., 438 n.; 100th Ft.,
438; 112th Ft., 426.

Army Ordnance Dept.: 160,
183, 198, 201, 219.

Militia Regiments: Co. Antrim,
408; Co. Carlow, 192; Co. Cavan,
302, 383; Co. Cork, 144; Dublin
City, 179, 190, 206, 432; Co. Down,
218, 220; Co. Fermanagh, 409; Co.
Tyrone, 302 *bis*; Westminster, 417.

Continental Regiments:
Nugent's Horse, 190; Pretender's
Irish Dgns., 237.

Register of G.L. of Ireland, 439.

Registers enumerating Lodges in
England, 445 and n. [85.

"Regular," significance of the word,

Regulations forbid military Lodges
to make civilian Masons, 110.

Reid, Edward, 239.

Reilly, Jas., 87; John, 91, 274 *bis*,
276; Mr. 79. (*See also* Rely.)

Religion and politics, the Old
Charges and, 296, 298.

Reilhan, Anthony, sen., Margaret
and Richard, 173.

Reilhan, Anthony (G. Sec., 1742),
171, 173, 465.

Rely, Thomas, 68.

Reynolds, Bro. Dr. James, 297.

Ribbons, Blue, worn, 100; Yellow
and Blue, worn, 90, 125; White,
worn, 283.

Rich, Sir Robert, 43.

Richards, Bro. John W., 109.

Richardson, Archd., sen. and Jas.,
207; Mary (Mrs. Stanford), 428;
Wm., 207, 343, 349, 379, 382, 395,
428.

Richardson, Archibald (D.G.M.,
1771-3), 207, 428, 469.

Richison, Thomas, 264.

Richmond, Dukes of, Chas., 2nd
Duke, G.M., England, 1725, 44,
133, 202; Chas. L., 4th Duke, L.L.
of Ireland, 393.

Rider, Ebenezer, 153.

Ridgate, Philip, 62.

Rigby, Bro. John, 249.

Riggs, Edwd., Grace and John, 142.

Riggs, Thomas (G. Wdn., Munster,
1726-7; D.G.M., Munster, 1730),
64, 66, 68, 142, 199, 463.

Riley, A., 268.

Rittar, Dorothy, 192.

Ritual, Masonic, original and
present-day, 96.

Riverston, Lady, 158.

Roberts, Bro., 110.

Robertson, Mr., 79.

Robinson, J., 122; John, 114n., 116,
319, 320, 405.

Roch, Henry, 239; Richd., 90.

Rochfort, Hon. Arthur, 150; Lady
Jane I., 184.

Roecastle, Elizabeth, 169.

Rogers, Bro., 110; Jos., 141, 287 *sqq.*;
Mary, 201. [375.

Rolleston, Bro., 354, 358, 364, 371,

Rooney, Patrick, 162.

Rose, Theobald, 263.

Rosenbaum's explanation of "Ahi-
man Rezon," 236.

Rosicrucians, Fraternity of, 33, 457.

Ross, General Robert, 219.

Ross, Robert (G. Sec., 1786; J.G.W.,
1787-8; S.G.W., 1789), 219, 255,
471.

Rosse, Richard, 1st Earl of (G.M.,
1725, 1730), 42, 46, 54, 58, 61, 70,
71, 74, 80, 82, 129, 130, 147, 148,
151, 190, 224, 464.

- Rosse, Richd., 1st Visct., 130, 148;
Richd., 2nd Earl of, 132.
- Rotton, Jane and John, 164.
- Round, Edward, 263.
- Round Towers, Irish, 18, 19, 27 n.
- Royal Arch degree, 249, 252; established in Ireland, 99; first mention of, 98, 99.
- Royal Arch Warrants applied for by Dublin Lodges, 343.
- Royal Society of Antiquaries in Ireland, journal of, cited, 26, 248.
- Rules and Regulations of G.L., Supplementary, 195, 197, 261, 306, 308.
- Rushall, Bro., 43.
- Rutland, Duke of, 149.
- Ruxton, William (D.G.M., 1769), 201, 206, 207, 213, 216, 469.
- Ruxton, William, sen., 201.
- Ryan, Edward, 262.
- Sachse, Julius F., "Old Masonic L'dgs of Pennsylvania" of, 234 n.
- Sackville, Lord Chas. (*see* Middlesex, Earl of).
- Sackville, Lord George (G.M., 1751-2), 90, 161, 182, 467.
- Sackville medal, the, illustrated in German translation of Smith's "Pocket Companion," 92.
- Sadleir, Catherine & Fras., 186.
- Sadleir, T. U., and Dickinson, P. L., "Georgian Mansions in Ireland" of, 149 n., 150, 156 n., 170.
- Sadler, Henry, his paper on G. East of Ulster cited, 358, 391; "Life of Thomas Dunckerley" of, 114 n., 209, 266; "Masonic Reprints and Historical Revelations" of, 36.
- St. Clair, William, 117 bis. [446 *sqq.*]
- St. George, Geo., Lord, 88n., 206, 436; Hon. Mary (Mrs. Usher), 436; St. George, Lord, 206, 437.
- St. John's Day processions, prohibition of, 299.
- St. Leger, Anthony, 186; Elizabeth (C'tess Inchiquin), 141; Levina and Sir John, 186; Sir Wm., 141.
- St. Leger, Hon. Elizabeth (Mrs. Aldworth), her traditional initiation as a Freemason, 38, 39, 60, 88, 141, 165, 169, 176, 186, 288 n.
- St. Leger Stakes, foundation of, 186.
- Salandra, Duke of, 203, 204.
- Sambroke, Diana, 184. [160.]
- Sandford, Henrietta, Hy. & Robt., Sandford, William (J.G.W., 1736), 160, 465.
- Sandys, Mary, Baroness, 218.
- San Giovanni, Prov. G.L. of, 203.
- Sarsfield, Bro., 109. [218, 471.]
- Saunders, Morley (G. Sec., 1785), Saunders, Morley Pendred, 218.
- Scotland, Freemasonry in, during the 17th century, 33; G.L. of, 380, 382.
- Scott, Bro., 311; Edwd., 109, 110; Chas., 247.
- Scott, Temple, "Prose Works" of Dean Swift, of, 141 n., 154 n., 164, 176 n., 178, 182 n., 186 n.
- Scottish Masons in London, 231.
- Seals, Masonic, *woodcuts*:—
Corker, 200.
G. East of Ulster, 390, 397.
G.L. of Ireland, 265, 357, 359.
of Lodges, 77, 124; 213, 411; 805, 411; 864, 399; 891, 399.
Priestly Order, 442, 443.
Prov. G.L. San Giovanni, 203.
"Secretary Graham Pupils," 439.
- Semple, William (D.G. Treas., 1801-2), 315, 323, 327, 328, 438, 473.
- Sentimental and Masonic Magazine, The*, 316, 317. [304.]
- Sermons for Masonic charities, 303.
- Seton, Alexander, (D.G. Sec., 1801-5), 199, 248, 282, 313, 381, 388, 439, 440, 473; action for libel and defamation, 374 *sqq.*; and his followers meet in Dublin, 378; and the Northern protests, 350; assaults Boardman, 323, 350; com-

Seton, Alexander.—*continued.*

- piled Downes's List of Lodges, 414; evil influence of, 315; expulsion of, 356; feud against Boardman, 331; G.L. involved in a lawsuit over expulsion of, 374 *sqq.*; hands over certain books of the Order, 371; his appeal to Common Pleas dismissed with costs, 375; libels Lord Donoughmore, 385, 392; misfeasance of, 321, 324; pamphlet in reply to Lord Donoughmore, 366; proves irreconcilable, 366; refuses to hand over evidence of his misfeasance, 371; removes his G.L. from Dunganon, 395; revocation of his expulsion, 364; snubbed by Belfast Brethren, 400; swan-song of, 377; the end of, 402, 403.
- Seton, Jas., Gorges, A., Wm. J. and Ann O., 439; Wm., 343.
- Seton secession, affairs in 1805, 355 *sqq.*; events in 1808, 382 *sqq.*; events in 1812, 400 *sqq.*; G.L. appoints a secret committee, 345; lessons to be learnt from, 404, 405; problem of, 403; proceedings of G. East, 387; proceedings of opposition G.L., 358; the spring of 1809, 385; twenty months of anarchy, 355 *sqq.*
- Seymour, Lady Anne (Marchioness of Drogheda), 185.
- Shanly, William, 239.
- Shannon, Earl of, 66. [98 n., 115.
- Shaw, John, 397; Patk., 162; T., Sheehan, Bro., 291 n.
- Shegog, James, 331.
- Sheppard, Bro. Dr., 388, 394; David, 293; Mary, 169.
- Sheridan, Dr. Thos., 94, 168 n., 447; Michael, 162; Richd. B., 168 n.
- Sherry, Geo. D., 283; Jas. K., 162.
- Shiel, John, 162.
- Siddons, Sarah, her interest in Masonic charities, 300.
- Simpson, Geo., 165; W. G., 343.
- Sirr, Fras. & Henry C., 211.
- Sirr, Joseph (J.G.W., 1773; S.G.W., 1774), 210, 469.
- Sisson, Meriel & Thomas, 164.
- Skeffington, Hon. Catherine, 169.
- Skinner, Sister, 301.
- Slade, Alex., "Free Mason exam-in'd," etc. of, 448
- Smith, Henry, 300; Jas., 115; John, 42, 151 n., 162; Judith, 143; Richd., 162; Sam, 262; Thos. J., 339 n.
- Smith, the Free, 18.
- Smith, William, compiler of "Pocket Companion for Free-Masons," 42, 85, 150, 151 n., 153, 244, 256; a German translation of, 92; original draft of the charge to Candidates in, 97.
- Smyth, Jn., 134, 239, 381; Robt., 239.
- Smock Alley Theatre, 135, 137.
- "Sojourners," 302; G.L. (Antients), and, 232, 361.
- Solomon's Temple, 48, 77, 98.
- Somers, Lord, cited, 448. [223.
- Songhurst, W. J., cited, 60, 75, 76,
- Song-book, 1735-6, *woodcuts*, 475.
- Sorrell, Francis, 44.
- Southwell, Bridget (C'tess Drogheda), 185; Hy., 82; Richd., 174; Rowen, 91; Thos., 1st Lord, 174, 185; Thos. G., 3rd Lord (*see* Southwell, Hon. T. G.).
- Southwell, Thomas, 2nd Lord G.M., 1743), 46, 63, 78, 80, 82, 89, 170, 174, 184, 274, 466.
- Southwell, Hon. Thomas George (D.G.M., 1751-2; G.M., 1753-6), 78, 176, 184, 467.
- Southwell Vault, Kinsale, 202.
- Sparrow, Bro., 444.
- Speculative Masons, and Operative Masons, 40, 46; in T.C.D. (*see* Lodges, early Irish).
- Spence, Robt., 247; Thos., 416 n.
- Spencer, Boyle, 214. [214, 470.
- Spencer, Samuel (S.G.W., 1779),
- Spratt, Rev. Devereux, 174; Admiral T., 174; Wm., 173.

- Spratt, Edward (D.G. Sec. 1742; G. Sec., 1743-56), 73, 74, 88, 103, 113, 114, 163, 173, 175, 177, 178, 180, 224, 225, 226, 228, 232, 249, 256, 271, 274, 465-467.
- Springett, Gulielma M. (Mrs. Penn) & Sir Wm., 141.
- Square, the Baal's Bridge, 28 *sqq.*
- Stage, the, and Masonic charities (*see* Theatres). [136.]
- Stanford, Dan., 247; Sir Chas. V., Stanford, John (G. Sec., 1789; J.G.W., 1790), 255, 286, 427, 471.
- State Lotteries, 246.
- Steele, Sir Richard, 192.
- Steeplechase, the, origin of, 186.
- Stennors, William, grave slab, 34.
- Stephens, Justin, 239.
- Sterling, James, 42, 244.
- Sterne, Bridget & John, Bishop of Clogher, 164. [213, 469.]
- Sterne, Charles (J.G.W., 1778-9),
- Stewards, the twelve, connexion of Irish practice with English Masonry, 60.
- Stewart, Alex., 167; Anne & Capt. Alex., 188; Chas., 187.
- Stirling, Bro. J. H., 92.
- Stokes, Sarah, 239.
- Stone, Mr., 320.
- Stone-builders, Celtic legends of ancient, 18 *sqq.*
- Stopford, Dorothy, 178.
- Stratford, Lady Martha (Mrs. Saunders), 218.
- Strathmore, Jas., 7th Earl of, 78.
- Strettel, Bro. Robert, 290.
- Stuart, Sir John, 430; John B., 162; Wm., 262.
- Subordinate Lodges and G.L., 113, 114; rights of, 403; ritual and customs in, 96 *sqq.*
- Sugg, Bro. Lee, 108.
- Sullivan, Peter, 262; W. H., 19, 22.
- Summonses, etc., *woodcuts*:—
Dublin Lodge, old, 221, 284.
G.M.L., 229.
Invitation Card, Lodge 620, 252.
of Lodges 53, 338; 77, 281; 133, 319; 198, 250; 518, 283; 822, 320.
Play Ticket, Cork Theatre, 108.
- Sunday Lodge meetings prohibited, 281. [131 n.]
- Sunderland, Charles, 5th Earl of, Swan, Christopher, 263.
- Sweeny, Dominick, 239.
- Swift, Jonathan, D.D., 36, 42, 48, 54, 80, 132 n., 154 n., 164, 168, 176, 177, 178, 182, 186 n., 207; a famous Masonic phrase adopted by, 60 n.; vindicates Dean Patrick Delaney, 446; and Wm. Penn, 141 n.; "Drapier Letters" of, 43, 46, 450; "Legion Club" of, 62, 133, 134; reputed author of "A Letter from the Grand Mistress," 44, 75, 95 n., 117, 446; Thomas Griffith's appeal to, 135.
- Swift, William, 188 n.
- Sydney, foundation of Mother Lodge of Australia at, 317.
- Tailors, Gild of, 58. [354, 359.]
- Tailors' Hall, Dublin, 352 *woodcut*,
- Tait, Bro. William, 99, 252.
- Tandy, James, 317 n., [Club, 46.]
- Taplin, Mr., and the Truck Street
- Taylor, Jane & Wm., 144; Sally, 239; Thos., 239; Wm., 90.
- Teeling, Christopher & Walter, 162.
- Tempest, Sir Henry Vane, 387.
- Temple, Geo., 2nd Earl, 155.
- Terriss, John, 239.
- Tew, Dorcas & R., 216.
- Theatre, the, and the Charity Fund, 54, 58, 89, 104 *sqq.*, 106, 107, 135, 205, 262, 299 *sqq.*, 383.
- Theatre, the, Masonic play in, *woodcuts*:—
Advertisements, 106, 107.
Play-ticket, 108.
- Thompson, Archd., 383; Chichr., 239; Jer., 162; Jn., 248; Robt., 409.
- Thornbury, Henry, 162.
- Thorne, James, 239.
- Thornhill, Sir James, 73.
- "Thornies," 402.
- Thorp, John T., 112, 224.
- Tickell, Thomas, 56.

- Tighe, Thomas, 239.
 Till, Walter, 34.
 Tilson, Charlotte, 217; Grace, 431; Thos., 217, 431.
 Tipping, Elizth. & Thos., 196.
 Title-pages, *woodcuts*:—
 Ahiman Rezon:—Dublin, 1760 (with list of Subscribers), 239; 5th edn., Dublin, 1780, 241; 5th edn., Belfast, 1782, 241; Dublin, 1790, 307; Dublin, 1803, 414; 7th edn., Belfast, 1803, 241; Dublin, 1804, 412; and half title of ditto, 435; Dublin, 1807, 415.
 Constitutions, Book of:—Dublin, 1730, 157; Dublin, 1744, 172; Dublin, 1751, 175.
 D'Assigny's "Serious and Impartial Enquiry," Dublin, 1744, 173. [413.
 List of Lodges, Dublin, 1804, Rules and Regulations of G.L., Supplementary:—Dublin, 1768, 197; Dublin, 1796, 195; Dublin, 1800, 308.
 Rules of the E.G.E.:—with list of Members, Dublin, 1788, 162.
 "Sentimental and Masonic Magazine," Dublin, 1792, 316.
 Smith's Pocket Companion, with frontispiece, Dublin, 1735, 152, 153.
 Young's "Force of Religion," Dublin, 1725, 45.
 Toasts, Masonic, an authentic list of, *circa* 1741, 101.
 Toole, Lawrence, 82, 90.
 Tools, Masonic, symbolic meanings attached to, 37.
 Torrington, George, 112.
 Toucher, Richard, 162.
 Tourtellot, Peter Jos., 239.
 Townshend, Marquess, 422 n.
 Trade gilds and Wood's halfpence, Trail, Rev. Robt., 401. [46.
 Trant, Margt. & Governor, 192.
 Travers, John, 293, 365, 368; Rev. Treherne, Elias, 239. [John, 202 n.
 Trench, Eyre, 168.
 Trevillian, Mr., 107.
 Trevor, Hon. Arthur, 208.
 Trinity Coll., Dublin, Freemasons in (*see* Lodges, early Irish.)
 Trowel, the, as symbol of the Irish Craft, 39, 54, 58, 60, 125, 260.
 Truck Street Club, the, 46.
 Trydell, William, 162.
 Tuatha De Danann race, the, 20.
 Tubbs, John, 266.
 Tuckett, James E. S., 180; "Origin of additional degrees" of, 33.
 Tuckey, Dr., 365, 368.
 Tudor, Bro., 112.
 Tullamore, Chas., 2nd Lord (G.M., 1741, '42, '60), 166, 170, 172, 185, 226, 228, 465, 467.
 Tullamore, John, 1st Lord, 170.
 Turks entertained by a Belfast Lodge, 302.
 Turner, John, 31; Robt., 258.
 Turney, Georgeo, 203, 204. [61.
 Twelve, significance of the number, Twiss, Henry F. (*see* Berry, Henry F.); John, 239.
 Tyrconnel, Richard, Duke of, 131.
 Tyrone, County of, expresses allegiance to G.L., 394.
 Tyrone, Marcus, 1st Visct. (D.G.M., 1733; G.M., 1736-7), 82, 90, 106, 118, 124, 156, 178, 192, 202, 220, 464.
 Tyrone, Richard, John and James, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Earls of, 158.
 Ulster, G. East of, 378 *sqq.*; Premier Lodge of, 116 *sqq.*; secession of, 372 *sqq.*; the Lodges of, and the authority of the G.L., 95. (*See also* G. East, Seals & Warrants.)
 United Irishmen, Society of, meet as a political organization under the cloak of meeting as Masons, 296.
 Usher, Hon. Æmilia O. (Duchess of Leinster), 206, 437; Judith and John, 436.

- Valentia, Francis, 1st Visct., 169.
 Vallancey, Charles (G. Sec., 1768), 195, 196, 197, 210, 469.
 Vanderbank, Mr., 107.
 Van Lawen, St. George, 68.
 Van Rennsalaer, Jeremiah, 243.
 Vernon, Admiral, 101, 108.
 Vesey, James, 262.
 Vicars, Elizabeth & Richard, 193; Rebecca & Robert, 193.
 Vickar, John B., 239. [Engld., 93.
 Vienna Lodge, the, dependent on "View of the Irish Bar, A," question of authorship of, 80.
 Vigurs, Chambre Corker, 199, 200.
 Visitors, early Constitutions &, 109.
 Volunteer movement in Ireland, the, 211, 246 *sqq.*, 295, 424, 436. (*See also* Jewels, etc.)
- Wade, John, sen & jun, Mary and Richd., 436.
 Wade, Walter (D.G.M., 1794-9), 289, 294, 297, 309 *sqq.*, 313, 374, 410, 428, 434, 472.
 "Wakeman's Handbook of Irish Antiquities" cited, 19, 30, 40.
 Wales, Fredk., Prince of, 169, 210, 254 n; Geo. A. F., Prince of (afterwards Geo. IV.), 391, 417, 418, 431.
 Wall, Catherine, 186; Elizth. & Jas., 193; Mary & Wm., 159; Robt., Wallace, Col. Robt. H., 220. [239.
 Waller, John, 239.
 Wallis, Geo., 142; Margt., 199; Peter, 141, 142, 199; Thos., sen., 142.
 Wallis, Thomas (S.G.W. of Munster, 1728), 68, 141, 142, 463.
 Walker, Grace and Wm., 210.
 Walpole, Horace, 155, 171, 184.
 Walsh, Edwd., 262; Richd., 294; Wm., 162, 239, 317 n.
 Walter, John, 90.
 Walters, Wm., 162.
- Wandesford, Hon. Henrietta, 144.
 Warburton, Whitlaw and Walsh, "History of City of Dublin" of, 28.
 Ward, Edwd., 265; John, 381; Mr. and Mrs., 107, 476, 482.
 Waring, Holt (J.G.W., 1761; S.G.W., 1762; G. Treas., 1762-90; D.G.M., 1765-6), 114, 189, 194, 195 *bis*, 197, 261, 271, 272, 468-471.
 Waring, Samuel, 189.
 Warner, Gustavus, 239.
 Warrants of G. East, Ulstèr, 356 n., 381 *woodcut*, 384, 385.
 Warrants of G.L., Ireland, 94 *sqq.*, 113, 222 *sqq.*; ambulatory, 85, 86; charge for, 267, 271; dates of, 259 n.; grant of, for holding private Lodge meetings, 85; lapsed, revived by Seton, 356; old, destruction of, ordered, 282; revived, 384; revived, trouble with, 401; wholesale cancellation of, 315.
 Warren, Jos., 243; Nathl., 162.
 Washington, George, 311.
 Waterford, Freemasons meeting there in 1730, 66; theatre of, 63 n., Watkins, Dr., 293; Thos., 263. [135.
 Watson, Wm., 239.
 Watts, J., 157.
 Webber, Edward, 141.
 Weekes, Miss, 444.
 Wellesley, Marquess of (*see* Mornington, R. C., 2nd Earl of).
 Wellington, Arthur, Duke of, 210, 213, 216, 430.
 Wells, Mrs., 301.
 Westmeath, John, 5th Earl of, 190.
 Westmeath, Thomas, 6th Earl of (G.M., 1763-4), 190, 468.
 Westmoreland, C'tess of, 285.
 Westropp, M. S. Dudley, 108, 367; Thos., 108, 293 *sqq.*, 366, 370.
 Whalley, John, 41, 155.
 Wharton, Fras., 31; Duke of, 41, 43, 59, 70. [262.
 Whelan, Jane, 213; John, 239; Tim.,

- Whitaker, Nat., 263; W. Martin, 34.
 White, Chas., 90; Hy., 179; John, 82; Stephen, 179.
 White, Col. James Grove, "Historical Notes on . . . Doneraile," etc. of, 186.
 White, John (G. Sec., 1779), 214, 470.
 White, John Davis, "Anthologia Tipperariensis" of, 163.
 Whitechurch, James, 109.
 Whitehouse, Aaron, 239; Thos., 45.
 Whyte, Samuel, 191.
 Wild Geese, 70, 237.
 Wilde, Sir Wm. R., "Closing years of Dean Swift's Life" of, 80.
 Wilkinson, Thos, 241, 307 *bis*.
 Wilks, Mr., 63, 82, 135.
 Williams, Ann & Sir Griffith, 134.
 Williamson, Rev. John, 239.
 Wills, Sarah and Jas., 179.
 Wilson, Bro., 101; John, 339 n.; Letitia, 207; Pat, 272.
 Windus, Edward (S.G.W., 1758), 187, 467.
 Windus, James & John, 187.
 Wingfield, Isabella, 180.
 Winston, Mr., 48.
 Winter, Arthur (J.G.W., 1782; S.G.W., 1783), 201, 216, 470.
 Winter, Eliza, 216.
 Winter, William (G. Sec., 1790), 216, 471.
 Woffington, Miss, in the character of a Freemason's wife, 107.
 Wolfe, Major-Gen. James, 183.
 Wooden houses, built by successors of Tuatha De Danann race, 20.
 Woodroffe, Jane & Thos., 213.
 Woodroffe, Philip (G. Sec., 1771; J.G.W., 1776; S.G.W., 1777), 201, 213, 469. [43, 44, 46, 192.
 Wood's halfpence, agitation against, Woodward, Matw. and Richd., 261.
 Worth, Alice, Edward, Dorothy and William, 146, 168.
 Wright, Mr., 149.
 Wycherley, the Dramatist, 105.
 Wynne, Dr., 166.
 Wyvill, Sir Marm., 5th Bt., 179.
 Wyvill, Sir Marmaduke, 6th Bart. (G.M., 1747-8), 133, 168, 178, 230, 466.
 Yellow & Blue ribbons, 90, 100, 125.
 "Yellow Jacket and Blue Britches," 54, 58, 61.
 Youghal, St. John's Day procession in (1743), 98, 99. (*See also* Lodges, early Irish.)
 Young, Edward, "Force of Religion" of, 45; Mr., 79.



:ION:LUMBRD:OILV:GRMANKD:
 DA:PARME:A:DOMA:RM:E:PARIS:
 DA:SAINTSAVMDOVR:DASTVRIE:
 SAFEME:ATVTLILINAGC:PAASATATA
 RE:MVRVNT:GIBINT:IGI:

NORMAN-FRENCH INSCRIPTION IN CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN,

from the journal of the "Association for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead, Ireland," vol. v. (1901), p. 39, with the following reading:—"John, Master-BUILDER, of the Brotherhood of Parma and Dame Rame Peris [Perez] of Saint Salvador of Austurias his wife and all his family who in this land lie here," by Sir Thomas Drew, who adds that John is considered to have been the Architect of Christ Church about A.D. 1170—1175.

Another interpretation:—"John the Lombard, son of Lewy, (of the) brotherhood of Parma, and Dame Rame Perez, of San Salvador in Austuria, his wife, and all his children, who died in this land, lie here," will be found on p. 15 of the "Handbook to the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity commonly called Christ Church, Dublin," Dublin: 1914, by the Rev. John L. Robinson, B.A., F.R.S.A.I.



NAMES OF THE SUBSCRIBERS.

The Grand Lodge of Ireland. Five Copies.

Provincial Grand Lodge of Antrim.
 Provincial Grand Lodge of Armagh.
 Provincial Grand Lodge of North Connaught.
 Provincial Grand Lodge of South Connaught.
 Provincial Grand Lodge of Down.
 Provincial Grand Lodge of Londonderry and Donegal.
 Provincial Grand Lodge of Meath.
 Provincial Grand Lodge of the Midland Counties.
 Provincial Grand Lodge of Munster.
 Provincial Grand Lodge of North Munster.
 Provincial Grand Lodge, South-Eastern.
 Provincial Grand Lodge of Tyrone and Fermanagh.
 Provincial Grand Lodge of Wicklow and Wexford.
 Provincial Grand Lodge of New Zealand.
 Provincial Grand Lodge of South Africa.
 Provincial Grand Lodge of Southern Cape Province.

The Grand Master's Lodge, Dublin.
 The First Lodge of Ireland, Cork.
 Lodge Two, Dublin.
 Third Lodge of Ireland, Cork.
 Victoria Masonic Lodge, No. IV., Dublin.
 Masonic Lodge, No. V., Waterford.
 Temple Masonic Lodge, No. VI., Dublin.
 Acacia Lodge, No. VII., Belfast.
 Saint Patrick's Lodge, No. VIII., Cork.
 Lodge of the Muses, No. IX., Dungannon.
 The Ark Lodge, No. X., Belfast.
 Alexandra Masonic Lodge, No. XI., Dublin.
 Meridian Masonic Lodge, No. 12, Dublin.

- Antient Union Masonic Lodge, No. 13, Limerick.
Premier Lodge of Connaught, No. 14, Galway.
Nelson Masonic Lodge, No. XVIII., Newry.
Light of the West Masonic Lodge, No. XX., Sligo.
The Thomas Valentine Masonic Lodge, No. XXI., Belfast.
Lodge of Truth, No. 22, Belfast.
Union Masonic Lodge, No. 23, Newry.
Acacia Masonic Lodge, No. 24, Lurgan.
The Duke of York Lodge, No. XXV., Dublin.
Saint Jude's Masonic Lodge, No. XXVI., Rosetta.
The Abercorn Lodge, No. 27, Dublin.
Ultonia Masonic Lodge, No. XXIX., Belfast.
True Blues Masonic Lodge, No. 30, Killyleagh.
Massereene Masonic Lodge, No. XXXI., Belfast.
Royal Shamrock Masonic Lodge, No. 32, Waterford.
Union Band Masonic Lodge, No. 35, Saintfield.
Abercorn Masonic Lodge, No. 36, Belfast.
St. John's Masonic Lodge, No. 39, Armagh.
Masonic Lodge of Concord, No. XL., Belfast.
Masonic Lodge, No. 41, Larne.
Maghera Masonic Lodge, No. 42.
Saint Patrick's Masonic Lodge, No. 43, Carrickfergus.
Donoughmore Masonic Lodge, No. 44, Clonmel.
Glenarm Masonic Lodge, No. 45.
Temple of Fame Masonic Lodge, No. 46, Comber.
Eureka Masonic Lodge, No. 47, Dundalk.
Phoenix Masonic Lodge, No. 48, Belfast.
Emerald Masonic Lodge, No. 49, Greystones.
St. Patrick's Lodge, No. 50, Dublin.
Temple Masonic Lodge, No. 51, Belfast.
Provincial Grand Master's Lodge, No. 52, Londonderry.
Masonic Lodge, No. LIII., Dublin.
Hertford Masonic Lodge, No. 54, Belfast.
Monaghan Masonic Lodge, No. 55.
Dunboyne Masonic Lodge, No. 60, Ennis.
Leslie J. Thompson Masonic Lodge, No. 61, Ballymacarrett.
Two Copies.
Harmony Masonic Lodge, No. 63, Londonderry.
King-Harman Masonic Lodge, No. 65, Granard.
Bros. Biggs (W.M.), and Swain (Sec.), of Bantry Masonic Lodge,
No. 67.
Youghal Lodge, No. 68.
Light of the North Masonic Lodge, No. 69, Londonderry.
Concord Masonic Lodge, No. 71, Cork.

Sir Charles Cameron Masonic Lodge, No. 72, Dublin.
 Masonic Lodge of Israel, No. 74, Belfast.
 Nassau Masonic Lodge, No. 75, Dublin.
 Longford Masonic Lodge, No. 76.
 St. Patrick's Masonic Lodge, No. 77, Newry.
 Zetland Masonic Lodge, No. 78, Keady.
 St. Patrick's Masonic Lodge, No. 79, Newry.
 Masonic Lodge Antiquity and Integrity, No. 80, Rathfriland.
 Wellington Masonic Lodge, No. 82, Portadown.
 Francis Crossle Masonic Lodge, No. 83, Newry.
 St. John's Masonic Lodge, No. 85, Carrickmacross.
 County Down Masonic Lodge, No. 86, Downpatrick.
 Gibson Masonic Lodge, No. 87, Mountpottinger.
 St. John's Masonic Lodge, No. 88, Belfast.
 Cavan Masonic Lodge, No. 90.
 St. John's Masonic Lodge, No. 91, Waterford.
 Donegore True Blues Masonic Lodge, No. 92, Belfast.
 Shamrock Masonic Lodge, No. 93, Dublin.
 Star of West Down Masonic Lodge, No. 94, Dromore.
 Hibernian Lodge, No. 95, Cork.
 Kenagh Masonic Lodge, No. 96.
 Belturbet Masonic Lodge, No. 99.
 Royal Albert Masonic Lodge, No. 100, Dublin.
 Shamrock Masonic Lodge, No. 101, Athlone.
 Harmony Masonic Lodge, No. 102, Lifford.
 Hiram's Ancient Band Masonic Lodge, No. 103, Belfast.
 Portaferry Masonic Lodge, No. 104.
 Union Masonic Lodge, No. 105, Tandragee.
 Union Masonic Lodge, No. 106, Belfast.
 Sphinx Lodge, No. 107, Colombo, Ceylon.
 Lodge of Harmony, No. 111, Belfast.
 Emerald Masonic Lodge, No. 112, Dublin.
 St. John's Masonic Lodge, No. 113, Killyleagh.
 Abercorn Masonic Lodge, No. 114, Ballymacarrett.
 Leinster Lodge, No. 115, Colombo, Ceylon.
 Carlow Masonic Lodge, No. 116.
 Centenary Lodge, No. 117, Dublin.
 Loyal Blue Masonic Lodge, No. 119, Banbridge.
 Hiram Masonic Lodge, No. 120, Dublin.
 Patrick's Masonic Lodge, No. 122, Dungannon.
 Lodge of Fidelity, No. 125, Dublin.
 Lodge of Israel, No. 126, Dublin.
 Anchor Masonic Lodge, No. 128, Belfast.
 Star of the West Lodge, No. 130, Valentia.

- Crossle Masonic Lodge, No. 132, Ballymacarrett.
 Ulster Star Masonic Lodge, No. 133, Comber.
 St. John's Masonic Lodge, No. 134, Lurgan.
 Social Masonic Lodge, No. 136, Ballymacarrett.
 Sussex Masonic Lodge, No. 137, Ballinasloe.
 Temple Masonic Lodge, No. 138, Londonderry. Two Copies.
 The Emerald Masonic Lodge, No. 139, Mountmellick.
 Leinster Masonic Lodge, No. 141, Dublin.
 St. Paul's Masonic Lodge, No. 142, Castlewellan.
 Shakespeare Lodge, No. 143, Dublin.
 Zion Masonic Lodge, No. 144, Kilkeel. Two Copies.
 Gilford Masonic Lodge, No. 145.
 Wallace Masonic Lodge, No. 146, Holywood.
 Lord Arthur Hill Masonic Lodge, No. 147, Blaris.
 Cogry Union Masonic Lodge, No. 148.
 Abercorn Temperance Masonic Lodge, No. 149, Ballymena.
 Ulidia Masonic Lodge, No. 151, Lurgan.
 Liberty Masonic Lodge, No. 153, Dublin.
 Golden Pillar Masonic Lodge, No. 156, Belfast.
 Babadori Lodge, No. 157, West African Regiment.
 Eblana Masonic Lodge, No. 158, Dublin.
 Abercorn Lodge, No. 159, Johannesburg, S.A.
 St. Paul's Masonic Lodge, No. 160, Templepatrick.
 Edenmore Masonic Lodge, No. 161, Whiteabbey.
 St. John's Masonic Lodge, No. 162, Islandmagee.
 St. Brendan's Masonic Lodge, No. 163, Birr.
 Commercial Masonic Lodge, No. 164, Londonderry. Two Copies.
 St. John's Masonic Lodge, No. 167, Athy.
 Ionic Masonic Lodge, No. 168, Ballymacarrett.
 Freedom Masonic Lodge, No. 169, Belfast.
 Rising Sun Masonic Lodge, No. 170, Crawfordsburn.
 Duke of Clarence Masonic Lodge, No. 171, Dublin.
 Victoria Regina Lodge, No. 176, Westport.
 Abbey Masonic Lodge, No. 180, Whiteabbey.
 Tyrian Masonic Lodge, No. 182, Belfast.
 St. John's Masonic Lodge, No. 185, Dungannon.
 St. James' Masonic Lodge, No. 186, Mealough.
 Lodge of Energy, No. 187, Manorhamilton.
 Rosetta Masonic Lodge, No. 188, Ballynafeigh. Two Copies.
 Neptune Masonic Lodge, No. 190, Queenstown.
 Sunbeam Masonic Lodge, No. 191, Buncrana.
 Royal Blues Masonic Lodge, No. 192, Ballybay.
 Morning Star Masonic Lodge, No. 193, Millisle.
 Masonic Lodge of St. John, No. 196, Londonderry.
 Macdonald Lodge, No. 197, Calabar, W. Africa.
 Union Star Masonic Lodge, No. 198, Newtownards.

St. Patrick's Masonic Lodge, No. 199, Cape Town, S.A.
 Lodge of Research, No. 200, Dublin.
 Ormond Masonic Lodge, No. 201, Nenagh.
 Magherally Masonic Lodge, No. 203.
 Crichton Masonic Lodge, No. 204, Lisnaskea.
 Star in the East Masonic Lodge, No. 205, Enniskillen.
 The Amethyst Masonic Lodge, No. 206, Dublin.
 206 Ritual Class. W. H. Woodworth, Conductor.
 Royal Down Masonic Lodge, No. 207, Ballymacarrett.
 Victoria Temperance Masonic Lodge, No. 208, Ballymacarrett.
 St. Fin Barre's Lodge, No. 209, Cork.
 Phoenix Masonic Lodge, No. 210, Caledon.
 Victoria Masonic Lodge, No. 212, Dundalk.
 Justice Masonic Lodge, No. 213, Belfast.
 Minerva Masonic Lodge, No. 214, Dublin.
 United Service Lodge, No. 215, Newbridge.
 Carnlough Blue Masonic Lodge, No. 216.
 Thomas S. Dixon Masonic Lodge, No. 218, Belfast.
 Abercorn Masonic Lodge, No. 219, Portadown.
 Bros. Burton (W.M.), Falls (Sec.), Chase, Hoey, and Leyburn, all of
 Barton Masonic Lodge, No. 220, Pettigo.
 McCammon Masonic Lodge, No. 221, Ballymacarrett.
 Prince of Wales Masonic Lodge, No. 222, Bray.
 Masonic Lodge, No. 223, Monaghan.
 Hannibal Lodge, No. 224, St. George's, Bermuda, B.W.I.
 Acacia Masonic Lodge, No. 225, Dublin.
 Falls Masonic Lodge, No. 226, Belfast.
 Geraldine Masonic Lodge, No. 227, Dublin.
 Lodge of Harmony, No. 228, Gorey.
 Kinahan Masonic Lodge, No. 229, Belfast.
 SS. John Masonic Lodge, No. 230, Aughnacloy.
 Carleton Masonic Lodge, No. 231, Portadown.
 Excelsior Masonic Lodge, No. 232, Dublin.
 Landscape Masonic Lodge, No. 233, Belfast.
 The Bezaleel Lodge, No. 234, Kinsale.
 Albert Edward Masonic Lodge, No. 235, Coleraine.
 Tynte Masonic Lodge, No. 236, Baltinglass.
 Annadale Masonic Lodge, No. 237, Ballynafeigh.
 Unity Masonic Lodge, No. 238, Dublin.
 Star of Ulster Masonic Lodge, No. 239, Belfast.
 Masonic Lodge of Industry, No. 240, Ballymacarrett. Two Copies.
 The Abbey Lodge, No. 242, Boyle,
 Masonic Lodge of Hope, No. 243, Belfast.
 Headfort Masonic Lodge, No. 244, Kells.
 Commercial Masonic Lodge, No. 245, Dublin.

- The Edward H. Croghan Lodge, No. 247, Johannesburg, S.A.
 Roscommon Masonic Lodge, No. 248.
 Clontarf Masonic Lodge, No. 249, Dublin.
 Saint Cecilia Masonic Lodge, No. CCL., Dublin.
 Loughcrew Masonic Lodge, No. 252, Oldcastle.
 J. Creed Meredith Masonic Lodge, No. 253, Belfast.
 The Richard Irvine Masonic Lodge, No. 255, Belfast. Two Copies.
 Donemana Masonic Lodge, No. 256.
 Duke of Leinster Masonic Lodge, No. 259, Belfast.
 Dalkey Masonic Lodge, No. 261.
 Richmond Masonic Lodge, No. 262, Belfast.
 Enfield Temperance Masonic Lodge, No. 264, Belfast.
 Kendal Franks Lodge, No. 265, Jeppestown, S.A.
 Pottinger Masonic Lodge, No. 266, Ballymacarrett.
 St. George's Masonic Lodge, No. 267, Lisburn.
 Excelsior Masonic Lodge, No. 268, Limerick.
 Malahide Masonic Lodge, No. 269, Dublin.
 St. George's Masonic Lodge, No. 270, Enniscorthy.
 The Pioneer Masonic Lodge, No. 271, Letterkenny.
 True Blue Masonic Lodge, No. 272, Belfast.
 Abercorn Lodge, No. 273, Senglea, Malta.
 Royal Ulster Masonic Lodge, No. 274, Belfast.
 Sidon Masonic Lodge, No. 275, Belfast.
 True Blue Masonic Lodge, No. 276, Straid.
 Symons Masonic Lodge, No. 278, Ballynafeigh.
 St. John's Masonic Lodge, No. 281, St. Johnston.
 Harmonie Masonic Lodge, No. 282, Carrickfergus.
 Tower of Lebanon Masonic Lodge, No. 285, Belfast.
 Harmony Masonic Lodge, No. 286, Bangor.
 Deramore Masonic Lodge, No. 290, Ballymacarrett.
 Lodge St. Patrick, No. 295, 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards.
Two Copies.
 Victoria Unity Masonic Lodge, No. 296, Banbridge.
 Saint Columb's Masonic Lodge, No. 297, Moville.
 Dimbula Lodge, No. 298, Talawakelle, Ceylon.
 Abercorn Masonic Lodge, No. 299, Armagh.
 Scott Masonic Lodge, No. 300, Coalisland.
 Masonic Lodge, No. 302, Dublin.
 Coronation Temperance Masonic Lodge, No. 304, Ballymacarrett.
 The Coronation Masonic Lodge, No. 305, Ballynafeigh.
 Templemore Masonic Lodge, No. 306, Ballymacarrett.
 George Henry Miller Masonic Lodge, No. 308, Ballymahon.
 Eureka Masonic Lodge, No. 309, Tobermore.
 Masonic Lodge, No. 310, Killeshandra.
 Royal Blue Masonic Lodge, No. 312, Belfast.

John Arnott Taylor Masonic Lodge, No. 314, Belfast.

Brother Alexander Harkness, Secretary of this Lodge for the past 25 years, is the only surviving Founder of the Lodge when formed in the year 1885.

Aghadowey Masonic Lodge, No. 316.

Lodge St: Patrick, No. 319, Bombay. **Two Copies.**

St. John's Masonic Lodge, No. 321, Tullamore.

Lodge Glittering Star, No. 322, 1st Battn., The Worcestershire Regt.

Kildare Masonic Lodge, No. 323, Benoni, S.A.

Howth Masonic Lodge, No. 324, Dublin.

Calpe Lodge, No. 325, Gibraltar.

Shaftesbury Masonic Lodge, No. 327, Belfast.

Richhill Masonic Lodge, No. 328.

The Coronation Lodge, No. 329, Dublin.

Lodge of St. John, No. 330, Ballymoney.

Fitzgibbon Masonic Lodge, No. 331, Dublin.

Concord Masonic Lodge, No. 332, Omagh.

Triune Lodge, No. 333, Limerick.

Union Band Masonic Lodge, No. 336, Banbridge.

Shamrock Masonic Lodge, No. 338, Germiston, S.A.

Ruby Masonic Lodge, No. 339, Dublin.

Corinthian Masonic Lodge, No. 340, Ballymacarrett.

Friendship Masonic Lodge, No. 341, Stranorlar.

Rathgar Masonic Lodge, No. 342, Dublin.

The Doric Masonic Lodge, No. 343, Dublin.

J. H. Stirling Masonic Lodge, No. 345, Belfast.

J. Heron Lepper Temperance Masonic Lodge, No. 346, Carrickfergus.

Abercorn Memorial Masonic Lodge, No. 347, Rosetta.

Ara Lodge, No. 348, Auckland, N.Z.

J. Pim Thompson Masonic Lodge, No. 349, Belfast.

Cappagh Masonic Lodge, No. 350, Omagh.

Bro. James Cadden, who is Secretary of this Lodge, has had the honour to hold that office for 46 years continuously.

Monaghan Masonic Lodge, No. 351.

Harmony Lodge, No. 352, Castleblayney.

Sir Charles Cameron Masonic Lodge, No. 353, Belfast.

Shamrock Masonic Lodge, No. 354, Kircubbin.

Maze Masonic Lodge, No. 356.

Trinity College Masonic Lodge, No. 357, Dublin. **Two Copies.**

Fortwilliam Masonic Lodge, No. 359, Belfast.

Killarney Lodge, No. 360, Cape Town, S.A.

Connaught Lodge, No. 361, Pretoria, S.A.

Rose of Down Masonic Lodge, No. 362, Ballynafeigh.

Duke of Leinster Masonic Lodge, No. 363, Adelaide, S. Australia.

Erin Masonic Lodge, No. 364, Fordsburg, S.A.

Hibernia Lodge, No. 365, Durban, S.A.

Union Lodge of Saint Patrick, No. 367, Downpatrick.

Excelsior Lodge, No. 368, Cape Town, S.A.

Downpatrick Masonic Lodge, No. 369.
 Erin-go-bragh Lodge, No. 370, Boksburg, S.A.
 Alexandra Masonic Lodge, No. 371, Mountpottinger.
 Hill's Gillhall Masonic Lodge, No. 372, Belfast.
 William Shannon Masonic Lodge, No. 373, Ballymacarrett.
 Latharna Masonic Lodge, No. 375, Larne.
 James A. Doran Masonic Lodge, No. 376, Ballymacarrett.
 Donard Masonic Lodge, No. 377, Newcastle.
 Doric Masonic Lodge, No. 378, Belfast.
 Crossgar Masonic Lodge, No. 379.
 Meredith Lodge of Freemasons, No. 380, Mountpottinger.
 The County Masonic Lodge, No. 381, Holywood.
 Unity Masonic Lodge, No. 383, Belfast.
 St. John's Masonic Lodge, No. 384, Dundalk.
 Masonic Boyne Lodge, No. 385, Clonakilty.
 Leinster Lodge, No. 387, Senglea, Malta.
 The Meredith Masonic Lodge, No. 388, Dublin.
 Germiston Civil Service Masonic Lodge, No. 391, Germiston, S.A.
 Emerald Masonic Lodge, No. 392, Bloemfontein, S.A.
 Freedom Masonic Lodge, No. 394, Mountpottinger.
 The Curragh Masonic Lodge, No. 397, Dublin.
 Masonic Lodge, No. 398, Maryborough.
 Ulster Lodge, No. 400, Johannesburg, S.A.
 Avoca Lodge, No. 401, Kimberley, S.A.
 Abbeyleix Masonic Lodge, No. 402.
 Sharman-Crawford Masonic Lodge, No. 403, Holywood.
 Royal Blue Masonic Lodge, No. 404, Portstewart.
 Ramelton Masonic Lodge, "Old 407."
 Masonic Lodge, No. 409, Armagh.
 Gothic Masonic Lodge, No. 410, Dublin.
 Drogheda Masonic Lodge, No. 411.
 The Donoughmore Masonic Lodge, No. 412, Dublin.
 Rev. Samuel Cochrane Masonic Lodge, No. 413, Ballymacarrett.

Two Copies.

Willowfield Total Abstinence Masonic Lodge, No. 416, Ballymacarrett.
 York Masonic Lodge, No. 417, Belfast.
 Pioneers Masonic Lodge, No. 420, Belfast.

This Lodge originally formed, in 1915, in the 16th Royal Irish Rifles (Pioneers), when on active service on the battlefields of France and Belgium often laboured in Lodge under enemy fire.

Renown Masonic Lodge, No. 421, Belfast.
 W. Martin Whitaker Masonic Lodge, No. 422, Belfast.
 Claremont Masonic Lodge, No. 423, Belfast.
 Cliftonville Masonic Lodge, No. 424, Belfast.
 Civic Masonic Lodge, No. 425, Belfast.
 Orpheus Masonic Lodge, No. 426, Dublin.
 Sir Crawford McCullough Masonic Lodge, No. 427, Belfast.

Ionic Masonic Lodge, No. 429, Dublin.

Cottown Masonic Lodge, No. 430, Bangor.

Masonic Lodge, No. 431, Ballymena.

Press Masonic Lodge, No. 432, Belfast. **Two Copies.**

The Muskerry Masonic Lodge, No. 433, Mountpottinger.

B. W. D. Montgomery Masonic Lodge, No. 434, Belfast.

Star of Down Masonic Lodge, No. 435, Rosetta.

Down Century Masonic Lodge, No. 436, Ballymacarrett.

Galen Lodge of Freemasons, No. 437, Belfast.

Belfast Volunteers Masonic Lodge, No. 439.

The Membership of this Lodge, formed in 1918, confined to Brethren with a home or active service record of the Great War, commemorates the comradeship of the Brethren when they volunteered for service in the hour of the Empire's need.

Crusaders Masonic Lodge, No. 440, Belfast.

W. T. Braithwaite Masonic Lodge, No. 441, Belfast.

Glencairn Temperance Masonic Lodge, No. 442, Belfast.

J. H. Gault Masonic Lodge, No. 445, Belfast.

De Burgh Adams Lodge, No. 446, New Plymouth, N.Z.

Friendship Masonic Lodge, No. 447, Newtownards.

Wright Memorial Masonic Lodge, No. 448, Newtownards.

McCandless Memorial Masonic Lodge, No. 449, Ballymacarrett.

Clogher Masonic Lodge, No. 451.

Lodge of Light, No. 454, Thames, N.Z.

One of the most flourishing Lodges in New Zealand.

Vigilant Masonic Lodge, No. 456, Ballymacarrett.

McMordie Memorial Masonic Lodge, No. 457, Rosetta.

Victory Masonic Lodge, No. 459, Coagh.

Phoenix Masonic Lodge, No. 460, Dublin.

Concord Masonic Lodge, No. 462, Bangor.

Lodge Erin, No. 463, Shanghai, China. **Two Copies.**

The Hely-Hutchinson Lodge, No. 465, Calcutta.

Alliance Masonic Lodge, No. 466, Belfast.

Lodge St. Patrick, No. 468, Dunedin, N.Z.

St. Andrew Masonic Lodge, No. 469, Belfast.

Composed entirely of Brethren of Scottish nationality.

The Green Lodge, No. 470, Cookstown.

Ravenhill Masonic Lodge, No. 471, Rosetta.

Victoria Masonic Lodge, No. 473, Enniskillen.

Copestone Masonic Lodge, No. 474, Crawfordsburn.

Galen Masonic Lodge, No. 475, Dublin.

Victory Masonic Lodge, No. 478, Dublin.

Druid Masonic Lodge, No. 480, Dublin.

Civitas Masonic Lodge, No. 483, Rosetta.

Unitas Masonic Lodge, No. 485, Belfast.

Craigantlet Masonic Lodge of Friendship, No. 486, Crawfordsburn.

Circle Temperance Masonic Lodge, No. 487, Ballymacarrett.

Dundrum Masonic Lodge, No. 488.

- The Thomas Campbell Memorial Masonic Lodge, No. 489, Lisburn.
Lodge Jagat Banerjee, No. 490, Calcutta.
Maine Valley Masonic Lodge, No. 492, Cullybackey.
Desertmartin Masonic Lodge, No. 496.
John B. Crozier Masonic Lodge, No. 497, Holywood.
Dromara Masonic Lodge, No. 498.
Ormeau Masonic Lodge, No. 499, Mountpottinger.
Masonic Lodge, No. 500, Dublin.
Flavelle Masonic Lodge, No. 502, Dublin.
Mount Lebanon Masonic Lodge, No. 503, Ballyward.
Rathmines Masonic Lodge, No. 505, Dublin.
Chichester Masonic Lodge, No. 506, Castledawson.
Pyramid Masonic Lodge, No. 507, Dublin.
R. B. Andrews Temperance Memorial Masonic Lodge, No. 509,
Belfast.
Kingstown Masonic Lodge, No. 510, Dublin.
Caxton Masonic Lodge, No. 511, Dublin.
Andrew Henderson Masonic Lodge, No. 512, Whiteabbey.
Friendship Masonic Lodge, No. 513, Ligoniel.
Magheramorne Masonic Lodge, No. 514.
Myra Castle Masonic Lodge, No. 516, Saintfield.
St. Patrick Lodge, No. 517, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.
Cregagh Masonic Lodge, No. 519, Mountpottinger.
Whitehall Masonic Lodge, No. 520, Ballymacarrett.
Lagandale Lodge of Freemasons, No. 521, Dromore.
The Tirmochree Lodge, No. 523, Springs, Transvaal.
Lodge "One and All," No. 524, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry,
1st Battalion.
North East Masonic Lodge, No. 525, Belfast.
Balmoral Masonic Lodge, No. 527, Belfast.
Ashlar Masonic Lodge, No. 528, Mountpottinger.
Premier Masonic Lodge, No. 529, Belfast.
Unity Masonic Lodge, No. 531, Moneymore.
Curran Masonic Lodge, No. 532.
The University Masonic Lodge, No. 533, Belfast.
Albertbridge Masonic Lodge, No. 535, Mountpottinger.
Invictus Masonic Lodge, No. 536, Belfast.
Cullybackey Ancient Blue Masonic Lodge, No. 537.
Windsor Masonic Lodge, No. 538, Belfast.
Shane's Castle Masonic Lodge, No. 539, Randalstown.
Finiston Masonic Lodge, No. 541, Belfast.
Eklektikos Masonic Lodge, No. 542, Newtownards.
Duncairn Masonic Lodge, No. 545, Belfast.
The Moat Masonic Lodge, No. 546, Donaghadee.
Newtownstewart Masonic Lodge, No. 547.
Square and Compass Masonic Lodge, No. 548, Mountpottinger.

Ballyclare Ulster Memorial Masonic Lodge, No. 549.
 Craigavon Masonic Lodge, No. 550, Belfast.
 Glandore Masonic Lodge, No. 551, Belfast.
 Tudor Masonic Lodge, No. 552, Dublin.
 Fidelity Masonic Lodge, No. 557, Rosetta.
 East Belfast Masonic Lodge, No. 559, Ballymacarrett.
 Stormont Masonic Lodge, No. 560, Mountpottinger.
 Sapphire Masonic Lodge, No. 561, Dublin.
 Martin H. Turnbull Masonic Lodge, No. 563, Belfast.
 Redcliffe Masonic Lodge, No. 564, Bangor.
 Solomon's Band Masonic Lodge, No. 565, Lambeg.
 Stranmillis Masonic Lodge, No. 568, Belfast.
 Green Isle Lodge, No. 569, Bulawayo, S. Rhodesia.
 Lodge Charity, No. 570, 5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales) Dragoon
 Guards.
 The Lodge of Waterloo, No. 571, 1st King's Dragoon Guards.
 Woodvale Masonic Lodge, No. 572, Belfast.
 Ardath Masonic Lodge, No. 573, Belfast.
 Clough Masonic Lodge of St. John, No. 574.
 Terence Masonic Lodge, No. 575, Rosetta.
 Fidelis Masonic Lodge, No. 577, Ballymacarrett.
 Bermuda Garrison Lodge, No. 580, B. W. Indies.
 Wheatfield Masonic Lodge, No. 582, Belfast.
 The Rising Sun Masonic Lodge, No. 583, Dublin.
 Harmony Masonic Lodge, No. 586, Enniskillen.
 Ancient Donegal Masonic Lodge, No. 588, Donegal.
 Island of Inch Masonic Lodge, No. 589, Inch, Co. Donegal.
 Derriaghy Masonic Lodge, No. 602.
 Friendly Brothers Masonic Lodge, No. 609, Belfast.
 Larne Royal Blue Masonic Lodge, No. 615.
 The First Volunteer Lodge of Ireland, No. 620, Dublin.
 St. Patrick's Senior Masonic Lodge, No. 623, Armagh.
 Union Masonic Lodge, No. 624, Killinchy.
 Ensor Masonic Lodge, No. 625, Loughgall.
 Kilkenny Masonic Lodge, No. 642.
 Masonic Lodge of Harmony, No. 645, Carnmoney.
 Union True Blues Masonic Lodge, No. 659, Belfast.
 Masonic Lodge, No. 660, Mountmellick.
 Downshire Masonic Lodge, No. 662, Edenderry.
 True Friendship Masonic Lodge, No. 663, Belfast.
 Ark of Freedom Masonic Lodge, No. 664, Belfast.
 Star of Bethlehem Masonic Lodge, No. 665, Belfast.
 Lodge of Peace, Love and Harmony, No. 666, Dublin.
 Rechab Masonic Lodge, No. 667, Belfast.
 St. John's Masonic Lodge, No. 675, Donaghadee.
 T. Hay Masonic Lodge, No. 685, Ballymacarrett.

St. John's Masonic Lodge, No. 697, Warrenpoint.
Rockburren Masonic Lodge, No. 699, Ballymacarrett.
St. Alban's Masonic Lodge, No. 719, Limavady.
Military Lodge of Ireland, No. 728, Dublin.
Dublin Garrison Masonic Lodge, No. 730, Dublin.
Bangor Union Masonic Lodge, No. 746. Two Copies.
Wicklow Masonic Lodge, No. 748.
Royal Blue Masonic Lodge, No. 754, Coleraine.
The Three Brothers Masonic Lodge, No. 775, Ballymena.
New Era Masonic Lodge, No. 777, Belfast.
Stewartstown Masonic Lodge, No. 783, Dunmurry.
Cairncastle Blue Masonic Lodge, No. 788.
Tartaraghan Masonic Lodge, No. 789.
Ashfield Masonic Lodge, No. 795, Cootehill.
Bailieboro' Masonic Lodge, No. 796.
Castlederg Masonic Lodge, No. 799.
St. John's Masonic Lodge, No. 811, Lisburn.
Phoenix Masonic Lodge, No. 836, Pomeroy.
Markethill Masonic Lodge, No. 888.
St. John's Masonic Lodge, No. 891, Enniskillen.
True Blue Masonic Lodge, No. 935, Wexford.
Farmers' Lodge of Friendship, No. 978, Ballylesson.
Union Masonic Lodge, No. 1008, Portrush.
Seaforde Masonic Lodge, No. 1009.

A special copy presented to the Grand Master's Lodge, No. 1, London,
in memory of Brother Laurence Dermott, who founded the
Lodge, and in honour of the Brethren who followed in his
footsteps.

Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Ireland.

District Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Antrim.
District Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Armagh.
District Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Down.
District Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Munster.

Royal Arch Chapter, No. 1, Cork.
Royal Arch Chapter, No. 2, Dublin.
Royal Arch Chapter, No. 3, Cork.
Royal Arch Chapter, No. VII., Belfast.

- Royal Arch Chapter, No. 8, Cork.
 Royal Arch Chapter, No. IX., Dungannon.
 Alexandra Royal Arch Chapter, No. XI., Dublin.
 Kilrea Royal Arch Chapter, No. 16.
 Thomas Valentine Royal Arch Chapter, No. 21, Belfast.
 Acacia Royal Arch Chapter, No. 24, Lurgan.
 Royal Arch Chapter, No. XXV., Dublin.
 Avonmore Royal Arch Chapter, No. XXVI., Rosetta.
 Antrim Royal Arch Chapter, No. 28.
 Royal Arch Chapter, No. 32, Waterford.
 University Royal Arch Chapter, No. 33, Dublin.
 Royal Arch Chapter, No. 37, Ballymacarrett.
 Royal Arch Chapter, No. 45, Glenarm.
 The Muskerry Royal Arch Chapter, No. 49, Dublin.
 Royal Arch Chapter, No. 50, Dublin.
 Hertford Royal Arch Chapter, No. 54, Belfast.
 Oldstone Royal Arch Chapter, No. 56, Antrim.
 Royal Arch Chapter, No. 68, Youghal.
 Royal Arch Chapter, No. 71, Cork.
 Longford Royal Arch Chapter, No. 76.
 Royal Arch Chapter Courage and Fidelity, No. 77, Newry.
 Royal Arch Chapter Iveagh, No. 80, Rathfriland.
 Royal Arch Chapter, No. 81, Coleraine.
 Royal Arch Chapter, No. 88, Belfast.
 Cavan Royal Arch Chapter, No. 90.
 Shamrock Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, No. 93, Dublin.
 Hibernian Royal Arch Chapter, No. 95, Cork.
 St. John's Royal Arch Chapter, No. 98, Belfast. Two Copies.
 Royal Arch Chapter, No. 100, Dublin.
 Union Royal Arch Chapter, No. 106, Belfast. Two Copies.
 Excelsior Royal Arch Chapter, No. 109, Belfast.
 Royal Arch Chapter, No. 111, Belfast.
 Fidelity Royal Arch Chapter, No. 125, Dublin.
 Royal Arch Chapter of Israel, No. 126, Dublin.
 Crossle Royal Arch Chapter, No. 132, Ballymacarrett.
 Royal Arch Chapter, No. 134, Lurgan.
 Temple Royal Arch Chapter, No. 138, Londonderry.
 Royal Arch Chapter, No. 143, Dublin.
 Kilkeel Royal Arch Chapter, No. 144.
 Royal Arch Chapter, No. 153, Dublin.
 Royal Arch Chapter, No. 158, Dublin.
 Templepatrick Royal Arch Chapter, No. 160.
 Freedom Royal Arch Chapter, No. 169, Belfast.
 Duke of Clarence Royal Arch Chapter, No. 171, Dublin.
 St. Patrick's Union Royal Arch Chapter, No. 175, Raloo.

- Abbey Royal Arch Chapter, No. 180, Whiteabbey.
Tyrian Royal Arch Chapter, No. 182, Belfast.
William Martin Royal Arch Chapter, No. 184, Maralin.
St. James' Royal Arch Chapter, No. 186, Mealough.
Neptune Royal Arch Chapter, No. 190, Queenstown.
Amethyst Royal Arch Chapter, No. 206, Dublin.
Minerva Royal Arch Chapter, No. 214, Dublin.
United Service Royal Arch Chapter, No. 215, Newbridge.
Thomas S. Dixon Royal Arch Chapter, No. 218, Belfast.
Royal Arch Chapter, No. 219, Portadown.
Royal Arch Chapter, No. 225, Dublin.
Aughnacloy Royal Arch Chapter, No. 230.
Royal Arch Chapter of Industry, No. 240, Ballymacarrett.
Royal Arch Chapter, No. 244, Kells.
Royal Arch Chapter, No. 245, Dublin.
The Edward H. Croghan Royal Arch Chapter, No. 247, Johannesburg,
S.A.
Clontarf Royal Arch Chapter, No. 249, Dublin.
Royal Arch Chapter, No. 250, Dublin.
Royal Arch Chapter, No. 253, Carrickfergus.
Victoria Royal Arch Chapter, No. 254, Holywood.
Royal Arch Chapter, No. 258, Belfast.
Duke of Leinster Royal Arch Chapter, No. 259, Belfast.
Leinster Marine Royal Arch Chapter, No. 266, Sydney, N.S.W.
Royal Arch Chapter, No. 276, Straid.
Tower of Lebanon Royal Arch Chapter, No. 285, Belfast.
Abercorn Royal Arch Chapter, No. 297, Kilkenny.
Templemore Temperance Royal Arch Chapter, No. 306,
Ballymacarrett.
Wentworth King-Harman Royal Arch Chapter, No. 308, Ballymahon.
W. Redfern Kelly Royal Arch Chapter, No. 312, Belfast.
John Arnott Taylor Royal Arch Chapter, No. 314, Belfast.
Culmore Royal Arch Chapter, No. 320.
Royal Arch Chapter, No. 321, Tullamore.
Shaftesbury Royal Arch Chapter, No. 327, Belfast.
Royal Arch Chapter, No. 322, Omagh. **Two Copies.**
Shamrock Royal Arch Chapter, No. 338, Germiston, S.A.
J. H. Stirling Royal Arch Chapter, No. 345, Belfast.
Abercorn Memorial Royal Arch Chapter, No. 347, Rosetta.
Ara Royal Arch Chapter, No. 348, Auckland, N.Z.
Royal Arch Chapter, No. 351, Monaghan.
Sir Charles Cameron Royal Arch Chapter, No. 353, Belfast.
Fortwilliam Royal Arch Chapter, No. 359, Belfast.
Duke of Leinster Royal Arch Chapter, No. 363, Adelaide, S. Australia.
St Patrick's Royal Arch Chapter, No. 365, Durban, S.A.
Royal Arch Chapter St. Patrick, No. 367, Downpatrick.

Hill's Gillhall Royal Arch Chapter, No. 372, Belfast.
 William Shannon Royal Arch Chapter, No. 373, Ballymacarrett.
 Latharna Royal Arch Chapter, No. 375, Larne.
 Donard Royal Arch Chapter, No. 377, Newcastle.
 County Royal Arch Chapter, No. 381, Holywood.
 Royal Arch Chapter Shamrock, Rose and Thistle United, No. 382,
 Calcutta.
 St. John's Royal Arch Chapter, No. 384, Dundalk.
 Minerva Royal Arch Chapter, No. 389, Belfast.
 Unity Royal Arch Chapter, No. 396, Cookstown.
 The Curragh Royal Arch Chapter, No. 397, Dublin.
 Sharman-Crawford Royal Arch Chapter, No. 403, Holywood.
 Royal Arch Chapter, No. 409, Armagh.
 Rev. Samuel Cochrane Royal Arch Chapter, No. 413, Belfast.
 W. T. Braithwaite Royal Arch Chapter, No. 441, Belfast.
 Friendship Royal Arch Chapter, No. 447, Newtownards.
 Royal Arch Chapter of Hauraki, No. 454, Thames, N.Z.
 Vigilant Royal Arch Chapter, No. 456, Ballymacarrett.
 McMordie Memorial Royal Arch Chapter, No. 457, Rosetta.
 Westland Royal Arch Chapter, No. 461, Whiteabbey.
 Alliance Royal Arch Chapter, No. 466, Belfast.
 St. Andrew Royal Arch Chapter, No. 469, Belfast.
 Royal Arch Chapter, No. 476, Ballymena.
 Royal Arch Chapter, No. 479, Cookstown.
 Royal Arch Chapter, No. 489, Lisburn.
 Trim Royal Arch Chapter, No. 494, Dublin.
 Royal Arch Chapter, No. 500, Dublin.
 J. Creed Meredith Royal Arch Chapter, No. 502, Belfast.
 Curran Royal Arch Chapter, No. 532.
 Windsor Royal Arch Chapter, No. 538, Ballymacarrett.
 Newtownstewart Royal Arch Chapter, No. 547.
 Royal Arch Chapter, No. 555, Fermoy.
 Ancient Donegal Royal Arch Chapter, No. 588, Donegal.
 St. Patrick's Royal Arch Chapter, No. 602, Derriaghey.
 Royal Arch Chapter, No. 609, Belfast.
 Royal Arch Chapter, No. 615, Larne.
 First Volunteer Royal Arch Chapter of Ireland, No. 620, Dublin.
 Royal Arch Chapter, No. 623, Armagh.
 True Friendship Royal Arch Chapter, No. 663, Belfast.
 Royal Arch Chapter, No. 666, Dublin.
 Royal Arch Chapter, No. 667, Belfast.
 St. John's Royal Arch Chapter, No. 675, Donaghadee.
 T. Hay Royal Arch Chapter, No. 685, Ballymacarrett.
 Royal Arch Chapter, No. 697, Warrenpoint.
 Royal Arch Chapter, No. 704, Ahoghill.
 The Military Royal Arch Chapter, No. 728, Dublin.

Dublin Garrison Royal Arch Chapter, No. 730, Dublin.
Stewartstown Royal Arch Chapter, No. 783, Dunmurry.
Royal Arch Chapter, No. 789, Tartaraghan.
Castlederg Royal Arch Chapter, No. 799.
St. John's Royal Arch Chapter, No. 811, Lisburn.
Farmers' Royal Arch Chapter of Friendship, No. 978, Ballylesson.

Great Priory of Ireland.

The Grand Master's Preceptory, Dublin.
The Mourne Preceptory, No. 1, Cork.
The Commercial Preceptory, No. 245, Dublin.
The Preceptory of Palestine, No. 2, Dublin.
Kilwinning Preceptory, Dublin.
Victoria Preceptory, No. IV., Dublin.
High Knights Templars Encampment, No. 153, Dublin.
First Volunteer Preceptory, No. 620, Dublin.
Ulster Preceptory, No. 22, Belfast.
Abercorn Preceptory, No. 93, Dublin.
The Kilmainham Preceptory, Dublin.
Ulidia Preceptory, No. 88, Belfast.
Lagan Valley Preceptory, No. VII., Belfast.
Athlone Preceptory, No. 101.
Tandragee Preceptory, No. 105, Portadown.
Tyrone and Fermanagh Preceptory, No. 332, Enniskillen.
The Meath Preceptory, Mullingar.
University Preceptory, No. 33, Dublin.
Sharavogue Preceptory, Birr.
Dalariadia Preceptory, No. X., Belfast.
The Dungannon Preceptory, No. IX.
Lisnagarvey Preceptory, No. 178, Lisburn.
The Newry Preceptory.
North Down Preceptory, Holywood.
The Belfast Preceptory.
Kilkenny Preceptory.
Richmond Preceptory, Belfast.
Londonderry Preceptory, No. 164.
The Cameron Preceptory, No. 249, Dublin.
Cookstown Preceptory, No. 470.
Shaftesbury Preceptory, Belfast.
St. Comgall's Preceptory, Bangor.
Victory and Peace Preceptory, Ballymacarrett.

The Triumph Preceptory, Dublin.
 The Sir Charles Cameron Preceptory, No. 353, Belfast.
 Preceptory of Unity, No. 383, Belfast.
 Stewartstown Preceptory, No. 783, Dunmurry.
 Valetta Preceptory of High Knights Templars, Dublin.

Grand Lodge of Alberta.
 Grand Lodge of South Australia.
 Grand Orient of Brazil.
 Grand Lodge of California.
 Grand Lodge of North Carolina.
 Grand Lodge of Colorado.
 Grand Lodge of Delaware.
 The United Grand Lodge of England.
 Grand Orient of Greece.
 Grand Lodge of Iowa. Two Copies.
 Library of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba.
 Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.
 Grand East of the Netherlands.
 Grand Lodge of New Zealand.
 Library of the Grand Lodge of Norway.
 Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.
 Grand Orient of Portugal.
 United Grand Lodge of Queensland.
 Grand Lodge of Scotland.
 Library of the Grand Lodge of Sweden.
 United Grand Lodge of Victoria.
 Grand Lodge of Virginia.
 Grand Lodge of Western Australia.

Library of Provincial Grand Lodge of Kent.
 Library of Provincial Grand Lodge of Trondhjem (under the Grand
 Lodge of Norway).
 Ashlar Lodge, No. 28, Calgary, Canada.
 King George Masonic Lodge, No. 59, Calgary, Canada.
 Lodge Empire, No. 225, New Zealand.
 Bristol Masonic Society.
 Manchester Association for Masonic Research.
 Merseyside Association for Masonic Research.
 Masonic Service Association of the United States.
 Masonic Temple Association, Columbus, U.S.A.
 Library Supreme Council, 33°, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

The majority of our Subscribers not having supplied us with their Masonic Rank, we feel sure that those who have done so will accept our apologies for not inserting same.

A

James Agnew, Magheramorne.
John G. Allen, Raleigh, U.S.A.
Charles M. Allmond, M.D., Wilmington, U.S.A.
Dyson Atha, Belfast.

B

Sir Robert H. H. Baird, K.B.E., Belfast.
Rev. Archibald Ball, M.A., Cheshire.
Donald Balloch, Larkhall, N.B.
Colonel George Barclay, Christchurch, N.Z.
John Edwin Batey, Dublin.
Charles W. Battley, Bray.
Roderick H. Baxter, Rochdale, Lancs.
Thomas Alexander Baxter, Portrush.
James E. S. Beamish, Enniskillen.
J. V. Beggs, Belfast.
William R. Bell, Newry.
James G. Belshaw, Dublin.
Andrew Belton, London.
Robert Benson, Dublin.
F. Biffin, Calcutta, India.
George W. Biggs, Bantry.
S. Clifton Bingham, Christchurch, N.Z.
Gerard Black, L.D.S.I., Dublin.
J. Blackburn, Birstall, near Leeds.
Alexander Blair, Calgary, Canada.
Basanta C. Bonnarjee, Calcutta, India.
John Bowers, Edinburgh, N.B. Three Copies.
Rev. David D. Boyle, M.A., Belfast.
Arthur E. Bradley, Dublin.

George A. Brittain, Hove, Sussex.
 Joseph F. Bromfield, Philippine Islands.
 Raymond F. Brooke, Dublin.
 J. M. Bruce, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Two Copies.
 Thomas Henry Bryant, Bulawayo, S. Rhodesia.
 J. E. Burnett Buckenham, Philadelphia, U.S.A.
 F. J. Burd, Vancouver, B.C.
 Edward H. Burne, Dublin.
 Alexander Burnett, Dublin.
 W. Bel Burrowes, Belfast.
 Horace G. Burrows, Twickenham.
 S. W. H. Burton, Kesh.
 Samuel V. Butler, Dublin.

C

Walter W. Caffyn, Rochester, U.S.A.
 Robert J. Caldwell, Donaghadee.
 Colonel Claude Cane, Celbridge.
 Joseph L. Carson, Riverton, U.S.A.
 E. H. Cartwright, Tunbridge Wells.
 J. Elston Cawthorn, Scarborough.
 Jack W. Chancellor, Dublin.
 Sergt. Albert Chase, Kesh.
 Arthur J. Chew, Belfast.
 Robert Ingham Clegg, Chicago, U.S.A.
 Tom Clements, Coahuila, Mexico.
 James H. Clendinning, Lurgan.
 F. D'Arcy Clifford, Bathgate, N.B.
 Lieut.-Colonel R. Clifford, Belturbet.
 James Robertson Coade, J.P., Dublin.
 Rev. Samuel Cochrane, M.A., Belfast.
 Newton C. Comfort, Philippine Islands.
 Thomas Coote, Armagh.
 Major-General T. M. Corker, C.B., London.
 William Henning Corker, London.
 Arthur Coulson, Cape Town, S.A.
 John M. Cox, Dundalk.
 F. W. Crafter, West African Regiment.
 Arthur J. Crawford, Donaghadee.
 John Crawford, Clough, Co. Antrim.
 Colonel the Right Hon. R. G. Sharman-Crawford, Crawfordsburn.
 John George Croghan, M.D., Fordsburg, S.A.

Annie Waller Crossle, Kingstown, Dublin.
Charles Crossle, Dublin.
Francis C. Crossle, M.D., Bulli, N.S.W. **Two Copies.**
Captain Henry C. Crossle, London.
John P. C. Crossle, Anahoe, Ballygawley.
George Crozier, Armagh.

D

W. J. Dallas, Maryborough.
Robert J. Daly, Chicago, U.S.A.
Thomas W. H. Davies, Waterford.
Alfred Jackson Davis, Calgary, Canada.
Isaac Dawson, Calgary, Canada.
Gilbert W. Daynes, Brundall, Norfolk.
C. H. Denham, Kingstown, Co. Dublin.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Donoughmore, K.P., London.
 Two Copies.
Henry C. Doyle, Dublin.
Major James J. Drought, M.C., Londiani, E.A.
John D. P. Duffy, Tramore.

E

Charles D. Eaton, Birmingham.
Francis Edwards, 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards.
Robert Ellison, Johannesburg, S.A.
Edwin Emil Elser, Philippine Islands.
William John England, Kilkenny.
T. Ewen, Colombo, Ceylon.

F

Sir Charles F. Falls, Enniskillen.
James Falls, Kesh.
Samuel G. Fenton, J.P., Banbridge.
David Ferris, Warrenpoint.

Frank Finlay, Belfast.
 H. M. Finlay, Dublin.
 W. Fitz-Henry, Myrtle, Canada.
 David Flather, Sheffield.
 Rev. William Alexander Fleming, M.A., Leeds.
 Joseph Vincent Follett, M.D., Calgary, Canada.

G

Cecil Baillie-Gage, Dublin.
 William Geoghegan, M.B.E., D.L., London.
 Captain R. Westropp George, R.E., Enniskillen.
 C. H. Gick, Dublin.
 W. N. Gilbert, Bristol.
 Very Rev. Henry J. Gillespie, Dean of Killaloe.
 General Robert Gordon Gordon-Gilmour, Liberton, N.B.
 Peter Good, Dublin.
 Richard H. Goodbody, Dublin.
 William H. Gorham, Seattle, U.S.A.
 Frederick E. Gould, Plymouth.
 Major George W. Greer, Lurgan.
 C. G. Gurr, Adelaide, Australia.

H

W. J. Hadden, Dublin.
 William Ewen Hall, B.L., Calgary, Canada.
 George W. Hamill, Dublin.
 Basil L. Hamilton, Levin, N.Z.
 Frederick W. Hamilton, Boston, U.S.A.
 Major William J. Hamilton, D.L., Killeshandra.
 John Harbinson, M.A., Belfast.
 Robert Boyd Hardy, Belfast.
 Major John Wilkinson Harper, Knock.
 Reginald V. Harris, Halifax, N.S.
 H. L. Haywood, Saint Louis, U.S.A.
 George F. Healy, Dublin. **Two Copies.**
 George Edmund Healey, Calgary, Canada.
 Arthur Heiron, London.
 George W. Henderson, Athy.

Robert S. Henry, Newtownards.
Thomas Hepworth, Belfast.
Arthur T. Herdman, Killyleigh.
Sorenskriver Nils Hertzberg, Molde, Norway.
J. Hewton, Belfast.
Stanley Hill, Whiteabbey.
J. Walter Hobbs, London.
Sergt. Albert Hoey, Kesh.
John Holliday, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., Dublin.
Harry Eastwood Howard, Calgary, Canada.
George A. Howell, Edinburgh, N.B.
Captain R. C. Lindley-Howlden, Blakeney, Glos.
Ely P. Hubbell, Bradenton, U.S.A.
Percy S. Humm, Lucknow, India.

I

G. M. Irwin, Dublin.
James Crossle Irwin, Armagh.
John Irwin, Enniskillen.

J

R. E. Jefferis, Bath.
Robert J. Jenkins, Larne. Two Copies.
William Jenkinson, Armagh.
H. N. Johnson, Sterling, Ill., U.S.A.
John A. Johnston, Belfast.
Roger Conyngham Jones, Dublin.
Samuel Jones, Cavan.
Lieut. H. F. Joslen, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, 1st Battn.

K

James Kane, Belfast.
Alpheus A. Keen, Albuquerque, U.S.A.
W. Redfern Kelly, J.P., M.I.C.E., Belfast.
Messrs. George Kenning & Son, London. Four Copies.

Thomas H. Keown, Belfast.
 Thomas Kernaghan, Armagh.
 William King, Strabane.
 Hugh C. Knowles, London.

L

Richard E. Labrow, Bury, near Manchester.
 Henry C. de Lafontaine, London.
 C. A. Lake, New Plymouth, N.Z.
 J. T. Wood Latimer, Dublin.
 James Le Gear, Limerick.
 G. Trevelyan Lee, Derby.
 George C. Lepper, Crawfordsburn.
 John Charles Lepper, Bangor.
 Robert S. Lepper, M.A., LL.M., F.R. Hist. S., Crawfordsburn.
 Two Copies.
 Lewis Levenson, Dublin.
 John M. Lewis, Dublin.
 Sergt. John Leyburn, Letter, Co. Fermanagh.
 Walter Linley, Maritzburg, S.A.
 William Lonnon, Hadlow, near Tonbridge.

MC

Robert Macalister, LL.D., Dublin.
 Thomas McAlister, Belfast.
 J. Charles McCullagh, Waterford.
 James M. McCully, Dromore, Co. Down.
 John B. McCutcheon, Belfast.
 Malcolm MacDonald, Belfast.
 Joseph S. McElveen, The Curragh.
 John MacKay, Dublin.
 Dr. A. N. McKelvey, Epsom, N.Z.
 Major General James D. McLachlan, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 James S. McMahon, Dublin.
 W. McMillan, Calcutta.
 Archibald Macpherson, B.Sc., F.C.S., Glasgow.
 C. G. Macpherson, Johannesburg, S.A.

M

J. S. Mahon, Omagh.
D. J. Maitland, Talawakelle, Ceylon.
E. T. Malone, K.C., Toronto, Canada.
H. E. Mann, Cape Town, S.A.
W. H. Mann, Dungannon.
Leslie P. Marks, Brisbane, Australia.
Frederick George Marriott, Brisbane, Australia.
George M. Martin, Dundee, N.B.
Thomas M. Marsland, Dublin.
Thomas Mather, Lower Hutt, N.Z.
Thomas Mayne, Larne.
Arthur W. Devenish Meares, Newry.
Sidney J. Medcalf, Dublin.
William Medcalf, Dublin.
John G. Michaels, Belfast.
A. L. Miller, Aberdeen, N.B.
James D. Mitchell, Parsonstown.
Alfred Molony, London.
Rowland Moloney, 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards.
Harold R. Montgomery, Nairobi, E.A.
William Lawse Morrison, Belfast.
N. N. MuKerjee, Calcutta, India.
W. C. B. Mullett, London.
John Mumby, Birkenhead.

N

Robert Newton, Dungannon.
Frederick W. Niedheiser, Terre Haute, U.S.A.
Montague Noel, Lieut. Commander, H.M.S. Montrose.
George Norman, Bath.

O

W. P. Odlum, Maryborough.
Major Guillamore O'Grady, Dublin.
P. R. O'Halloran, Johannesburg, S.A.
James O'Hara, Dublin.
Hugh Orr, Belfast.

P

Richard E. Parkinson, Downpatrick.
 Thomas G. F. Paterson, Armagh.
 John Patrick, Broughshane.
 Herbert H. Pembrey, Dublin.
 George Edward Pepper, M.D., Dublin.
 Eugene A. Perkins, Philippine Islands.
 J. Gilbert Phillips, Victoria, B.C.
 Reginald S. Phillips, J.P, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.
 Ewin Pickstone, Radcliffe, Lancs.
 R. Picozzi, Shanghai, China.
 Edward Pierce, Dublin.
 George L. Pollock, Dublin.
 Arthur Cecil Powell, Weston-Super-Mare.
 A. G. W. Provart, Stockport.
 William H. Pryer, 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards.
 John G. Purser, Howth.

R

Alexander Ray, Jacksonville, U.S.A.
 David A. Rea, Belfast.
 James S. Reade, Lisburn.
 Hugh Rees, London.
 George E. Reilly, Belfast.
 T. C. Reynolds, Melbourne, Australia.
 H. N. Rich, Ladner, B.C.
 A. B. Ricketts, Colombo, Ceylon.
 C. Walton Rippon, St. Helen's, Lancs.
 J. P. Robertson, Accra, Gold Coast.
 John Robinson, Comber. Two Copies.
 Samuel Robinson, Larne. Two Copies.
 William McKee Robinson, Belfast.
 Edwin A. Rodgers, Calcutta, India.
 Frederick H. Rogers, Belfast.
 John Roy, Dublin.
 John M. Rudd, Nanaimo, B.C.
 V. P. Rust, Colombo, Ceylon.
 Captain William D. Ryall, Belfast.
 Joseph Loftus Ryder, Dublin.

S

S. V. Savage, Dublin.
J. E. Seay, Belfast.
John Shaw, Nanaimo, B.C.
Captain Richard A. Shekleton, M.D., London.
Henry C. Shellard, Dublin.
Robert Mackie Sibbett, Belfast.
Matthew Simpkin, Gateshead-on-Tyne.
Robert Simpson, Dublin.
William George Simpson, Saintfield.
R. Sims, Shanghai, China.
Samuel G. Slator, Dublin.
William Smith, Belfast.
William Andrew De Wolf Smith, New Westminster, B.C.

Two Copies.

J. Gilbert Smyly, F.T.C.D., Dublin.
S. S. Smyth, Cape Town, S.A.
W. J. Songhurst, London.
Thomas S. Southwick, Los Angeles, U.S.A.
Spencer & Co., London.
Milton Earle Springer, Philippine Islands.
Bernard H. Springett, London.
H. Carleton Sproule, Ballygawley.
Robert A. Steen, La Junta, Colorado.
Frederic Harper Stevens, Phillippine Islands.
James Heron Stirling, Belfast.
John Stokes, Sheffield.
B. H. Harvey Strath, Dublin.
John Gilbert Sturton, Peterborough.
H. J. Sumner, Dublin.
C. W. Swain, Bantry.
Rev. Henry B. Swanzy, M.A., Newry.
Richard Swift, Calgary, Canada.

T

Henry Taggart, Howth.
William Tait, Belfast. 100 Copies.
George Tate, Belfast.
Jacob Hugo Tatsch, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
J. K. Taylor, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.
R. J. Templeton, Vancouver, B.C.

William Alfred Theobald, Chicago, U.S.A.
 Cecil G. Thompson, Dublin.
 J. Pim Thompson, Belfast.
 John T. Thorp, Leicester.
 M. J. Timmins, Shanghai, China.
 R. M. Tinkler, Shanghai, China.
 Theodore Tobias, B.L., Dublin.
 Francis G. Townsend, Enniskillen.
 Richard E. Trebilcock, Kerang, Australia.
 Alfred Warren Trickey, Calgary, Canada.
 Rev. W. H. C. Walford Turl, Dublin.
 Henry F. Twiss, Litt. D., London.
 Caleb Wycliffe Tyndall, Dublin.

V

Lionel Vibert, Bath.
 Chambre Corker Vigurs, M.D., Newquay, Cornwall.

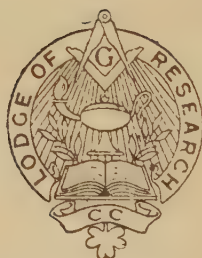
W

Edward R. Wade, Belfast.
 Arthur W. Walker, Belfast.
 Robert Walker, Cork.
 Jefferson Wallace, Richmond, U.S.A.
 Colonel The Right Hon. Robert H. Wallace, C.B., Downpatrick.
 Two Copies.
 William Wallace, Belfast.
 Henry P. Watson, J.P., Lurgan.
 J. E. Watson, Shanghai, China.
 Frederick O. Webb, Trinidad, B.W.I.
 Erskine E. West, Dublin.
 W. W. Weston, Philippine Islands.
 Major Arthur Whewell, Dublin.
 W. Martin Whitaker, K.C, Belfast.
 Colonel J. Grove White, C.M.G., D.L., Doneraile.
 John White, Dublin.
 Herbert F. Whyman, Chatham, Kent.
 Lester L. Wiles, Skistook, U.S.A.

Harold J. Wiley, Dublin.
Huntley Wilkinson, Lindula, Ceylon.
W. J. Williams, London.
J. D. Williamson, M.D., J.P., Belfast.
Charles P. Wilson, Dublin.
James Frederick Wilson, Dublin.
Robert W. Wilson, Enniskillen.
T. D. Wilson, Shanghai, China.
Percy Winder, Dublin.
William Wonnacott, London.
William H. Woodworth, Dublin.
Dudley Wright, Oxford.
Dr. J. E. Wright, Kelowna, B.C.

Y

S. C. Young, Shanghai, China.
Thomas H. Young, Enniskillen.



SEALS USED FROM TIME TO TIME FOR
MASONIC LODGE, No. 200.



Craft and Templar Seals when the warrant was issued for the Monaghan Militia, 1801—1826.



Seal when the Warrant was issued
for Glenwherry, Co. Antrim,
1827—1847.



Seal when the Warrant was issued
for Clonmel, Co. Tipperary,
1850—1858.



Seal when the Warrant was issued for Perth, Western Australia, 1896, and returned, in 1910, to the Grand Lodge of Ireland. This Lodge now works under Warrant No. 96, from the Grand Lodge of Western Australia.

Warrant No. 200 was issued, 12th March, 1914, to constitute the Lodge of Research, Dublin.



BELFAST PUBLIC LIBRARIES

I/366-1C17

LEPP

385610

